625 R4

# BIBLIOTHECA ELIOTÆ

## Eliotis Librarie.

THOMAS BERTHELET
typographus regius excudebat.
ANNO, M.D.XLV.
Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

Nell dekynge Last
5° die Augusti 1553

Reader vnto others. Wat whatsoeuer ye desyre
to doo vnto you will in quick
29 Reader

{Ne temere
Ne timide} 21 Martij 1607.

O most mercifull Lorde I beseeche thee, to blesse the Realme of England and the precious iewell of the same, Queen quod Queene Elizabeth) and to protect her with the target of thy power against all pernicious practises & Sathans instruments: To lengthen the lyues of her highnes honorable Counsellors, by whose Politique policye this whole land hath the better in prudentlynge, intercepinge & makinge frustrate the diuelishe and prosperinge their consultations & proceedinges) all the attempts of traitors to whome O lorde in vengeance geue the iudgm of Iudas, as they haue bin partakers of his synne, so let them be entangled and taken in the traps of their treacheries, and swallowed vp in the gulf of desperate confusion that they be no more a famylye, and I beseeche thee most mercifull father to encrease in multitude all loyall subiects, to make them strong in faith towardes thee, and in loue one with an other, that the gospell whome is the doctrynl of puritie & obedience) may be glorified in the comon wealth of England, a corner of the world. O lorde whome thou hast sealed out for the magnifynge of thy most holy name, and whereby I beseeche thee to geue vs a dayly remembrance, so shall wee make conscience of synne, and addicte our selues to the exercises of righteousnes. Amen

Ro. Hassall. 19 Augusti 1591.

Judges geue Judgement
Sometymes with right
But Lawyers for money
Keepe truth out of sight

Easter day
1605

# To the moste roiall and puisant prince, and his moste re-

doubted soueraigne lorde kyng HENRY the eyght, kyng of Englande, France, and Irelande, defender of the feithe, and of the Churche of Englande and also of Irelande in earthe the supreme head: his humble seruaunt, Thomas Elyot knight, desyreth perpetuall felicitee.

The honorable philosopher Plutarchus, moste worthie maister to Traiane the emperour, dooeth define in a similitude moste apte and propre, what is signified by the dignitee and name of a kynge, saiyng: That whiche god is in heauen, and the sonne in the firmament, the same in earthe is a kyng to those, whom he gouerneth. In almighty god nothyng is greatter than Justice, whereby he rewardeth good men, aboue their merites, and punisheth yll men vnder their deserupnges. The power of the Sonne is declared, whan he surmountyng the rigorous stormes of sturdie winter, and beyng in his moste dilectable progresse of lustie sprynge tyme, sheweth to the worlde his celestiall visage discouered: than herbes, graynes, and fruites, bothe holsome and dilectable be founde in abundance, the pleasant verdure of trees dooeth delite the beholders, the birdes in their harmonie dooe declare, howe muche thei reioyce at the benigne aspecte of that noble planete. Likewise that kyng, whiche gouerneth for the weale of his countrey, beholdyng benignely theim that be studious, or occupied about thynges that be vertuous, he not onely dooeth animate or geue like to their courages, but also rendreth to their wittes a more sharpenesse, with a prompte dexteritee, armed with hardinesse. It is therfore no meruaile, that great kinges haue in their counsailes moste witty persones, seyng that the makyng of great wittes is in their puissaunce, although vertue procedeth immediately from God, and sapience like wise. And yet sapience is often tymes hyd in those persones, whom either malicious wittes hateth, or enuie pursueth, or fortune contemneth. Of the saied power annexed (as it were) vnto a kynges maiestee, moste noble prince, moste gracious soueraigne lorde, I amonge diuers other haue had good experience. For where about two yeres passed, farre aboue myn expectacion, I receiued by wordes procedyng from the mouthe of your highnesse, comfort incredible to the settyng forth of my Dictionarie, whiche at that tyme I had lately begun, and that very lengly, and with litel studie: I all inflamed with the said comfort, dyd afterwarde procede therin muche more exactly, and dyd ampliate the warke aboue that that I purposed: so that your Maiestee (as I was informed) and diuers other commended my diligence. Not withstandyng, the saied comfortable wordes of your highnesse, continually resortyng vnto my remembrance, ceassed not to prouoke me to reade ouer ekt sones, and reuolue my saied warke, fearyng (as god shall iudge me) lest by my negligence, either some wordes lacking, or some

interpretacion beyng misconceiued, my labours shulde be not onely vnprofitable vnto the readers, but also vnwoorthie the moste benigne and fauorable reporte of your excellent maieitee. I therfore moste feruently stirred by your gracis comforte, in perusyng my saied Dictionarie, haue proceded to the correction and amplificacion therof, in suche fourme, as hereafter foloweth. First sequestryng my selfe from all other busines (that onely except, wherin I was bounden to serue your highnesse) I assembled all suche authours as I thought shulde be necessarie for the atcheuyng of that, whiche I toke in enterprise, whose names dooe immediately folowe this proheme, and layng theim before me, I not onely dyd seriously and diligently trie and examine euery woorde, whiche either in signification or fourme of speakyng, called a phrase, mought make any doubt to them that shulde rede it, and by the same authors dyd as truely correct it, as my learnyng wolde serue me: but also with a new spirite of hardinesse, receiued by the often remembrance of your gracious saied comforte, I folowyng the example of Suidas the greke, aduentured to make a general collection by the ordre of letters of all notable coūtreys, citees, mountaynes, and riuers, with their true descriptions, boundes, and commodities: the names and natures of sundrie beastes, foules, serpentes, and fishes: the declaracion of a great numbre of herbes, trees, fruites, gummes, precious stones and mettalles, whiche before me were neuer of any man (that I can here of) declared and set foorth in englishe: The true definicions of all sickenesses and kyndes of maladies, whiche commonly dooe happen to men, with the cause, wherof thei procede: Finally the names of moste notable personages, who from the first man Adam vntil thre hundred yeres after the incarnacion of Christe, dyd anything woorthie a speciall remembrance, expedient and necessarie to the moderacion of our actes and procedynges, with the histories or lyues of the saied persones compendiously gathered. I haue not omitted fables and inuencions of painyms, for the more easy vnderstandyng of poetes. I also thought it necessarie to enterlace the detestable heretikes, with their sundrie heresies, concernyng the substance of our catholike feithe, iustly condemned by the hole consent of all true christen men, to the intent that those heresies, beyng in this wise diuulgate, maie be the sooner espied and abhorred in suche bokes, where thei be craftily enterlaced with holsome doctrine. Ne the knowlage of theim as heresies maie indamage any man in his conscience (as some men haue supposed) more than the commune knowlage and ofte recitacion of treasons, fornication, or felonies contriued or practised in sundry factions, for as muche as these thynges dooe require lesse studie, than the maintenyng of erronious and diuellisshe opinions: wherfore the knowlage thereof is muche more daungerous: And yet the knowlage bothe of the one and the other is right expedient, sens in euery thyng it is as necessarie to aforesee what shall bryng damage vnto vs, as contrarie wise what mought be

founden

founden good and commodious. As well in this parte as in the hiſtories and fables, I haue ſette out the computacion of tyme called Chronographie, wherein it appereth, how longe the perſones were either before the incarnation of Chriſte, or howe longe after. Alſo I haue declared the ancient coynes, weightes, and meaſures, conferryng theim with thoſe, whiche be currant and vſuall amonge vs. I haue planted in prouerbes, called Adagia, ſuche as be founden in latin authours, with their expoſicions. Alſo the propre termes belongyng to phiſike and ſurgerie, and other diuers and ſundrie artes and ſciences. Moreouer I haue declared diuers greke woordes, whiche be vſurped of latine authors. In this fourme I haue finiſhed this warke, to the glorie of almightie god, and the no litell profitte (I truſte) of all engliſhemen, whiche are and ſhall be deſyrous of doctrine, whiche I ſhulde neuer haue enterpriſed, nor haue brought to concluſion, had I not ben inflamed by the comforte receiued of your roiall maieſtee. By this it appereth, that the benignitee of principall gouernours, extended to theim whiche be of honeſt exerciſe, dooeth ſtere vp in theim a more greatter ſpirite, wherby their wittes and courages dooe appere more abūdant. Witneſſes therof be the great numbres of wonderfull learned men, and moſte valiant and politike capitaynes, whiche were in the tymes of great Alexander, Octauian, Titus, Traiane, Hadriane, bothe Antonines, and Alexander Seuerus, moſte noble emperours, of whom diuers by theim were aduanced to dignitees, many enriched, none vnrewarded. And truely in this your gracis realme there is a great numbre ſtudiouſely inclined to learnyng, prouoked as well by your gracis moſte noble example, whiche haue ſhewed your ſelfe not onely ſtudious in holie ſcripture, but alſo to be notably learned, and to haue an excellent iudgement in al kyndes of doctrine, as alſo your biſhops and chaplaines of honour, men famous in learnyng. And by ſuche woordes as your highneſſe hath openly ſpoken in comforteyng and alſo commandyng yonge gentilmen to enbrace good letters, and to be occupied in readyng good authors: there be not a fewe yonge men of the ſtate of the temporaltee, by an honeſte emulacion dooe endeuour theim to be founden in learnyng woorthie to receiue like fruites of your gracis benignitee, as the ſtate of the clergie hath dooen hitherto, wherof diuers haue ben right woorthy to haue it. But whan bothe your temporaltee and clergie dooe flouriſhe in doctrine, as (your highneſſe procedyng to the ſettyng vp of good lectures with liberall ſalaries) it is likely to happen right ſhortly: than this realme of Englande, like as it maie compare with any realme chriſtened in temperate ayre, and abundance of all thynges, whiche the neceſſitee of mans nature requireth: ſo in all partes of honour and ſuretee ſhall it ſurmount al other countreys, your Maieſtee gouernyng, whom almightie God hath abundantly endowed with the principall gefte of grace, nature, and fortune. Finally maie it like your moſte roiall Maieſtee to receiue this my ſimple labour

and studie, whiche I haue eftsones dedicate vnto your highnesse, with like benignitee as you receiued my first edicion, whiche neither in diligence, nor syncere exposicion, nor in copie of woordes, nor in abundance of matter and sentence, is in any wise to be hereto compared. And if I maie perceiue your highnesse to be pleased with this fourme of exercise, God geuyng me helthe, and by your gracis assistence and fauour, leuyng in quietnesse and out of necessitee, I intende to imploie the residue of my tyme in suche studie, as your Maiestee shall haue cause to take no lesse thankefully, than if I serued your highnesse in other affaires, wherein shulde be muche more trauaile of bodie: Suche trust and assured iudgement I haue in your gracis moste excellent wisedome, whiche is the oncly bottrux of my welthe and comforte, like as it is to al England the principall bulwarke. I hertily beseche God to augment your highnesse in all partes of felicitee.

A QVIBVS phrases colliguntur.

MARCVS, Tullius.
C. Iul. Cæsar.
Terentius.
Titus Liuius.
Salustius.
Cornelius Celsus.
Iunius Columella.
Plautus.
Vergilius.
Cornelius Tacitus.
Fab. Quintilianus.

HISTORICI.

Herodotus.
Thucydides.
Plutarchus.
Herodianus.
Dionysius Halycarnasseus
Laertius.
Appianus.
Hellanus.
Arrianus.
Polybius.
Titus Liuius.
Cornelius Nepos.
Suetonius.
Valerius Maximus.
Quintus Curtius.
Iulius Capitolinus.
Lampridius.
Ammianus.
Aemilius Probus.
Iustinus.
Eutropius.

COSMOGRAPHI.

Strabo.
Pomponius Mela.
Ptholomeus.
Americus Vespucius.
Petrus Martyr.
Antonius Sabellicus.
Raphael Volaterranus. Recentes Chronographi.

PHILOSOPHI.

Plato.
Aristoteles.
Xenophon.
Theophrastus.
Plotinus.
Porphyrius.
Proclus.
Philo.
Alexander Aphrodiseus.
Xenocrates.
Seneca.
Censorinus.
Boetius.
Iulius Firmicus.
Hyginius.

AVTHORES sacri.

Moses.
Agiographi.
Eusebius.
Tertullianus.
Hieronymus.
Epiphanius.
Augustinus.
Gennadius.

AVTHORES ambigui tituli.

Varro.
Plinius.
Solinus.
Aulus Gellius.
Macrobius.
Vitruuius.
Vibius Sequester.
Frontinus.
Vegetius.
Ludouicus Cœlius.
Hermolaus Barbarus.
Iouianus Pontanus.
Erasmus Rotherodamus.
Gulielmus Budæus.
Lazarus Bapheus.
Georgius Agricola.
Robertus Senalis, de ponderibus & mensuris.

MEDICI.

Hippocrates.
Galenus.
Dioscorides.
Paulus Aegineta.
Alexander Trallianus.
Constantinus Affricanus.
Serapio.
Mesuch.
Io. Ruellius.
Io. Manardus.
Antonius Musa Brascuola.
Io. Agricola.
Georgius Agricola.

LEGVM interpretes. GRAMMATICI.

PAndectarum Authores
Andreas Alciatus
Vldericus Zasius
Claudius Cantiuncula

*Fabularum scriptores*

HOmerus
Hesiodus
Ouidius
Diodorus Siculus
Pausanias

SVidas
Iul. Pollux
Eustathius
Homeri interpres
Aristophanis interpres
Priscianus
Seruius
Donatus
Porphyrio
Acron
Pompeius Festus
Pedianus

Angelus Politianus
Pomponius Lætus
Beroaldus Bononiensis
M. Antonius Sabellicus
Vitellius
Baptista Pius
Baptista Egnatius

A recentioribus Ro. Stephano ac Steph. Doleto gallis aliquid traduxi in linguã nostram, neutrum tamen usque adeo imitatus, quin diuersitatis utriusque linguæ rationem habuerim.

## BONIS AEQVE AC DOCTIS VIRIS CONSTANTISS. AMICIS ELIOTA.

IACTA EST ALEA, PRODIT IN MEDIVM opus, non tam recens, quàm uarium ac multiplex, atq; ob id criticorum stylis ac morsibus uehementer obnoxium. Nimirum à uobis nihil est quod metuam, nempe qui in alieno stadio cum plumbeis pedibus equis passibus incedere solebatis, non ignauorum hominum more hinc inde saltuatim procurrentes, uerba uellicantes quæ litera uel accentu perperam inuertantur. Igitur tabula prius à uobis perlecta, in quam errores ac uitia, quæ crebro soleant inter imprimendum contingere, bona fide collegimus: in lectionis cursu mox ad eandem tabulam uitia corrigetis, authorisque nomen ac dignitatem (quandoquidem incredibili studio subueniendæ Reipub. id opus occeperit) aduersum illiusmodi fucos et crabrones fortiter defendetis. Cæterum pro mutua beneuolentia inter nos, studiorum ac uoluntatum similitudine comparata, si quid uobis interlegendum occurrerit, quod uestris eruditis oculis minus satisfecerit, aliquantisper stilum continebitis, quousque collecta obfirmatáque memoria, scribentis uoluntatem ac diligentiam cum illis authoribus, à quibus aut uerbum aliquod, uel sententiam, seu cuiusquàm rei descriptionem cœpisse uideatur, maturè cõtuleritis. In traductione uerborum ac sententiarum eloquentiam ullam non expectabitis in illa, quicquid mihi nimium festinanti intercíderit, concinnabitis, tum legibus amicitiæ tantum tribuetis, ut amicum dormitantem, seu uerius oneri succumbentem, ab inuidorum dentibus, obiecto quopiam honesto elogio uindicetis: et si non alio, saltem isto, Eliota uir equestris

ſtris ne in ullo malo otio, pernicioſoue negotio uitam infirmaret, utq; aliqua ex parte de Repub. bene meritus eſſe uideretur, aliis rebus omnibus neglectis, quæ tùm opes maximas, tum ſummas dignitates polliceri ſoleant, id oneris aſſumpſit, quo tum literas latinas ſcire cupientes facilius inſtrueret, tum iiſdem literis mediocriter imbutos, uaria uerborum ſupellectili, multiplicique rerum cognitione, locorum atq; hominum ſpectaculo magis illuſtrium, ad ſtudium capeſcendum acrius incitaret. quod cum effecerit, ſe uoto liberabit. In tam arduo negotio ſi ab eo quicquam imprudenter exciderit, quod ſolidæ doctrinæ fraudi non fuerit, uel puritatem linguæ latinæ minus infecerit, ne dum probitati morum offecerit, nec ſanitati corporis quicquam nocuerit, eſſent medius fidius nimium ingrati, ne dicam improbi, qui labenti non potius manum porrigerent, quàm inſultando gratiam imminuerent. Id genus elogii uobis amici non minus honorificum, quàm mihi iure amicitiæ debitum: quippe quod non ſolum humanitatis laudem, ſed et ueræ ſapientiæ apud homines opinionem ſit uobis allaturum, humanum quidem eſt labi, errare, decipi: at labantem non ſuſtinere, aut errantem in uiam non reducere, aut deceptum conſilio aut opera non iuuare ſi poſsis, amicum præſertim, non modo inhumanum exiſtimatur, uerum etiam bonis omnibus execrandum. In moribus nihil habere commune cum beluis, boniſque fauere prorſus ſapientis eſt, atq; ab omnibus amplectendum, modicum officium eſt, quod à uobis peto atq; parua res, quam nec inimico ne dum aduerſario ipſe pernegarem. tam chara ſemper mihi fuit Reſpub. ut quem in eam nouerim inſigne quoduis beneficium molientem, hunc non potuerim honorificis uerbis non proſequi, laudare, extollere, quamuis mihi cætera uita, ac moribus minus probaretur. In hoc opere ut ab omnibus bene audiam equidem non laboro, cum id neque Platoni, neque Ciceroni, neq; Deo illi Mæonio contingere quidem potuerit. Gaudebo ſanè, ſi mea beneuolentia in Rempub. in Nobilitatem amor, charitas in plebem, tum à rege doctiſſ. tum à uobis ueſtrumq; ſimillimis ita comprobentur, ut me haud indignum exiſtimetis, quem ueſtro patrocinio aduerſus calumniatorum impetum defendere uolueritis. Hoc tandem uos neſcire nollem, tam uerbalia nomina, quàm etiam participia à me pleraque prætermiſſa, quod uerbis primigeniis ex literarum ordine facile compertis, leuiore negotio, quæ ab eis deriuentur inuenire poteritis. At ne uobis ineptire uidear longis logis, hoc tandem breuiter capiatis. Si meum in hoc labore qualemcunque conatum à uobis liberaliter acceptum defenſumque cognouero, à me longè maiora molimina operaq; iis multo præſtantiora breuiter expectabitis. Saluete.

A SIGNIFIETH of, or from.

Ab, and abs, be of the same signification, only A, goeth before a worde, whiche beginneth with a consonant: Ab, and abs, goth before a worde, that doth begin with a vowel. It was also amonge the olde Romaines the note or marke of acquital of transgressoures. and therfore of Cicero A, is called litera salutaris, the letter of sauifgarde.

Aaron was sonne of Amram, and brother to Moyses. The woorde signifieth, the mountaigne of fortitude, or a stronge hill. This man was of the tribe of Leui, the fourthe from hym in lineall discent. He was in his propre tongue very eloquent, and was electe of god to be the fyrste bishoppe of the Iewes, and liued. Lxxiii. yeres, and died before all the people on the mount of Oreb, whan he had ben bishop. xxxvi. yeres, afore the incarnation of Christe. M.CCCC lxxi. yeres.

Aron the first Bisshoppe of the Iewes.

Ab accidentibus, an officer, vnto whom it belongeth to write such thinges as do chaunce.

Abaci, the tables inbowed, wheron pillars do stande.

Abacti, officers deposed, or suche as ber constrained to resigne their authorities.

Abactor, a steaier of cattell.

Abactores, theues that steale cattell.

Abactus, tus, theft of cattell.

Abactus magistratus, deprined of his office.

Epiphanius.

Abacuk, a prophete whiche was of the tribe of Simeon, who prophesied and lamented the takynge of Hierusalem, by Nabuchodonosour, Afterwarde as he caried meate and drynke to his hervest men, an aungell tokc hym vp by an heare of his heade, and caried hym into Babylon, and brought hym into the dongeon, where Daniel the prophet was amonge lyons, who beinge fed and relieued by hym, he was eftsones caried home the same day. And died. ii. yeres before that the Iewes returned from Babylon, before the incarnation of Christe. D C. yeres.

Habacuk taken vp by the heare of his heade.

Abaculi, counters, whiche auditours do vse.

Abaculus, of Pliny is taken for a tompte.

Abacus, a countyng table, or cupbourd.

Abagio, gere, to ferthe a compasse in speking, and not to tonsist or abyde in one oration or sentence.

Varro de lingua latina.

Abalienatio, alienation.

Abalienator, he that doth alyene or put away a thynge, or alereth the possession therof, an attenour called of lawiers.

Abalienanus, he whom a man putteth frō him.



Abalienatus iure ciuium, outlawed out of the liberties of the citie.

Abalienata morbis membra, Membres mortified by sickenesse.

Abalieno, aui, are, to put or tourne awaye, or to make straunge.

Abambulo, aui, are, to ascende, or mount vp.

Abamita, my great graundfathers sister.

Abanec, a girdell, whiche preestes did weare, wrought with tolours of scarlet and purple, in suche wise, that there seemed to ber litle flowres and precious stones set in order.

Abania, is interpreted the father, vnto god acceptable, or gratifying vnto god.

Abaphus, vnlied or vncoloyed.

Abarceo, cui, cère, to prohibite, or put of from a thynge.

Abarimon, a countrey in Tartary, where men haue fete tourned backewarde, and be wonderfull swift and wilde. Plinius.

Abas, the twelfe kynge of Argiues, and was graundfather to Perseus. An other was a Troian, companion to Eneas, and maketh in the genitiue case Abantis.

Abaster, one of the horses of Pluto king of hel.

Abathon, an pie in Egypt by the citie of Memphis, where Osiris, whom the Egyptians named their god, was buried by his wyfe Isis.

Abatis, two wordes made of the preposition, a and the ablatiue case plurall of batus, which in englishe is a measure, signifieth an officer, that hath the orderyng of measures, as a clerke of the market.

Abauia, my great grandames mother.

Abauus, my great grandfathers father.

Esdra. Abauunculus, my great grandfathers brother.

Abax, abacis, a cupbourd or dresser, also an astronomers table.

Abba, a worde of the language of Syria, and signifieth father.

Abbreuio, are, to abbreuiate, or make shorte.

Abdéra, a citie in Thracia, whiche was fyrst builded by Hercules, in remembraunce of his minion called Abderitus, whiche was there eaten with the horses of Diomedes. In this citie were borne Democritus the great philosopher, and Protagoras the famous rhetorician. This citie was afterwarde called Clazomene. In Spaine there is another of that name, called nowe Almeria.

Abderita, a citesen of Abdera.

Abdere se ex cōspectu heri, to hyde him away that his master se hym not.

Abdere se literis, to lyue vnknowen in continuall study.

Abdias, one of the. xii. prophetes, and is interpreted the seruant of our lorde.

Abdicatio, an acte of the father, when he renounceth

A ante B.

cludeth his sonne and heire from the inheritaunce of his possessions.

Abdico, aui, are, to expel or put out of fauour, or resigne an office, or to refuse his sonne or kynsman.

Abdicauit filium, he refused hym for his sonne.

Abdicauit se magistratu, he hath resigned his office or dignitie.

Abdico, ixi, cere, to deny or forsake.

Abdite, secretly.

Abditum, a secrete place.

Abditus, ta, tum, hyd secretely.

Abdo, dere, to hyde.

Abdomen, minis, that whiche is vnder the mouth of the stomake, where it appereth outwarde vnder the gristell of the breste bone. whiche is also called Hypocondria. It is sometime taken for the farte aboute the hydncis. Also for the pappes of a sowe with hir mylke, out of from her bely the day after that she hath farowed.

Abduco, xi, cere, to leade away, or leade out, or put away, or take with.

Abduce, for abduc, leade or haue away.

Plautus. Abduxi clauem, I toke out the key.

Abecedarius, he that setteth any thynge in order by letter.

Abededos, a citie in Egypt, wherin was the palace of Memnon, and the temple of Osiris.

Abedo, dere, to consume.

Abel, the seconde sonne of Adam, and is interpreted, breethe, vapour, or vanitie. He was borne together with his sister Delbora. xv. yeres after Cain. he is reputed to be the first martyr, beynge slaine by his saide brother, of enuy, for as moche as almightie god accepted his offeryng, and reiected the offering of Cain, whan the saide Abel was one hundred yeres olde. And was from his childhod of great vertue and feyth. He was slaine before the Incarnation of Christe. 1900. yeres.

Abellinæ, fryberdes of a Vellino, a Citie in Naples.

Abemo, emi, ere, to take or putte of a garmente.

Abemito uestem, put of thy cote.

Ab eo gratiam inibo, I wyll get his fauour.

Ab epistolis, in suche offices as nowe be clarkes of the signet, or inferiour secretaries.

Abeo, iui, uel ij, ire, to departe, or goe awaye.

Abercco, to forbyd. Eam abercet domo, he forbiddeth her his house.

Aberro, aui, are, to erre or wander very moch, to depate far of, or a sonder.

Aberuncatio, ere, to turne vp,

Aberuncare iram deorum, to withdraw the vengeaunce of god with prayers.

Aberunco, aui, are, to weede oute, or plucke oute.

Abesa, the name of a iudge in Israell.

Abesse, to be absent.

Abeston, a stone of the coulour of yron, found in Arabia, whiche hath growynge about it a thynge like vnto wulle, and that is called the doune of Salamandre. this stone beinge ones made hote, can neuer be coolsd.

Abfore, to be awaie.

Abgrego, aui, are, to seuer or take out of the flocke, or to drawe shepe.

Abhinc, before this tyme.

Abhorreo, rui, horrere, to abhorre, to hate, to dispise, to flee fro, to be vnlyke, or to discorde.

Abhorresco, to feare to beholde.

Abhorreo ab urbe relinquenda, I haue no mynde to forsake the citie. Cicero.

Abhorret ab illo mea sententia, myne opinion is contrary to his, or repugneth against it.

Abhorret a suspitione, it is contrarye to my supposall. Cicero de amic.

Abhorret a charitate vulgi, he tendreth not, or passeth nothynge on the poore people. Plaut. in Cistel.

Abhorret hilaritudo, thy mirthe is tourned in to sadnesse.

Abhortatio, a contrary aduyse.

Abhortor, tari, to geue contrarye aduyse, to dissuade.

Abiecto, aui, are, to caste often away.

Abiectus, a vyle person.

Abiectus, ta, tum, naught set by, vexed with aduersitie.

Abies, a tree called a fyre.

Abietarius, a carpenter. Varro.

Abiegnus, a, um, of fyre tree.

Abigeatus, tus, felony in stealynge cattell.

Abigena bos, was amonge the diuinours called Augures, the ore, whiche was to be sacrificed, about whom the other beastes were set in an ordre.

Abigeus, a stealer of cattell.

Abigere ex ædibus, to driue out of the house.

Abigo, egi, gere, to dryue awaye any thynge, that is euill or noyous, also to dryue awaye cattell by theft or deceite. Plaut. in Asin.

Abi, a great riuer in Englande called Humber.

Abjcio, ieci, jcere, to caste away, to renounce, to despise, to poure out, sometyme to geue awaye.

Abjcior, ci, to be out of reputacion. Teren in Eunu. Plautus.

Abjt hora, the tyme passed.

Abjt sol, the sonne is gon downe.

Abjt oppidum in uillas, the towne is tourned into fermes: as manye bee in Englande. I

plaie

A ante B.

pray god amende it.

Abijt in uulnus præceps, he fell downe sodeinly, and laye on the syde, wherin he was wounded.

Abijt é medio, he vanished awaye, he was neuer more seene.

Abiit incepto, he lefte his enterpryse.

Abijt in salem, it was tourned into sauite.

Abijt à sensibus, he is out of his witte.

Abibitur, I or he will departe or go awaye.

Plaut. in Mercat. Abi in malam rem, go hense with a mischiefe.

Abi tu sane superior, syr thou hygher, go vpper.

Abire pessum, to run hedlynge, to come to a mischiefe.

Abire à iure, to do wronge.

Abire, to cesse, to vanishe, or to be appeased, to slippe awaye.

Mirabar hoc si sic abiret, I mervayled yf it shulde so passe awaye.

Quid ad istas ineptias abis? what medlest thou with these fantasies.

Ab illo tibi soluam, I will cause hym to paye you.

Ab labore, after labour.

A bonorum causa stare, to fauour the parte of good men.

Abintegro, yet againe, eftesones.

Abintestato, intestat, or without testament.

Ab incunabulis, from his infancy.

Ab ineunti ætate, from his childehode.

Abitio, a departure, or goynge awaye, old writers toke it for deathe, as we maye calle it the decesse of one.

Abitus, a departynge.

Abiudico, aui, are, to take awaye by iudgement from one, and geue to an other, by the same sentence. Id ab eo contra ius æquitatemq; ab iudicauit, He toke that awaye from hym by iudgement agaynste al lawe and reason.

Cicero cõtra Rull. Abiudicare à uita, to put to deathe.

Abiudicabit nunq̃ ab suo triobolum, He will neuer be of the mynde to geue thre halfpens of his owne.

Abiudicatum, adiudged, geuen by iudgement from one to an other.

Abiugo, aui, are, to vnyoke, discharge or put a sonder.

Abiungo, xi, ere, to seuer, or sunder.

Abiurati, sworne brethrene, or confederates.

Abiuratio, a forswearyng, an abiuracion.

Abiuro, aui, are, to denie by an othe, or to kepe a thyng wrongfully.

Ablacto, aui, are, to weane.

Ablaqueo, aui, are, to rid the earth from trees or vines, and cutte awaye the vpper rootes, that they may beare no more fruite.

Ablectæ ædes, houses well garnished to lure men to bye them.

Ablego, aui, are, to sende awaye.

Abligurio, iui, ire, to consume goodes in banketyng, or lasyng delycately.

Abloco, aui, are, to set or lette to an other, to take from one and lette to an other.

Abludo, lusi, dere, to speake of a thynge covertly, that other shall not espie what the matter doth meane.

Abluo, ui, ere, to washe of.

Ablutio, a washyng.

Abluuium, a vniuersall floud wherwith a countrey is drounded.

A media nocte, after mydnight.

Abneco, are, to strangle.

Abnego, aui, are, to deny vtterly.

Abnepos, otis, a son in the fourth degre in spirital discent.

Abneptis, a doughter in the fourth discent.

Abnormis, out of rule.

Abnuo, nui, ere, to deny or refuse with countenaunce or becke, to becke awaye.

Abnuto, signifieth to becke awaye oftentimes.

Ab octaua, after eyghe of the cloche.

Aboleo, eui, uel ui, ere, to putte out, to rase out, to anull, or vndo for euer.

Abolesco, to byrnge to naught.

Festus. Abolitus, ta, tum, raised oute, put out of remembraunce.

Abolla, a senatours habite, or a souldiours cloke.

Aboloes, olde writers vsed for ab illis.

Abhominalis, le, abhominable.

Abhominor, atus sum, nari, to take for yll lucke or haue in detestation.

Aborigines, people, whiche fyrste helde the countrey about Rome, and lyued abyde, haupnge no houses. They maye also be taken for any other people, whose beginnyng is not knowen.

Aborior, abortus sum, aboriri, to be borne afore naturall tyme.

Aborsus, an vntimely birth, nighe to the conception, whiche male be called aborsion.

Aborsio, onis, & Abortiuus, the byrthe destroyed with some hurte, or other miladuenture, or medicine.

Abortio, tiui, tire, to bringe forth a childe ere it be perfecte.

Abortium idem quod abortus.

Abortiuus, a, um, that thynge whiche procureth the sayde vntymely birth.

Abortor, & aborto, idem quod abortio.

Abortus, an vntimely birthe, nighe to the full tyme of deliueraunce, wherby the childe dyeth.

Abpatruus, my fathers great vncle.

A prima luce, after the sprynge of the day.

A primo cognouit, he thought at the fyrst.

Abrado, si, dere, to pare, or scrape awaye.

Abradere de bonis, to poll, or spoyl a man of his goodes.

Abraham, an holy Patriarke, was the sonne of Thare borne in Caldey, and is interpreted, the father of many nations, or of people syngye, this man as well in vertue, and perfect faith, as in sundry and myst rare doctrines, was moste excellent, he taught the Egyptians astronomy and geometry. He died before the incarnacion of Christe. 1833. yeres.

Iosephus.

Abre, out of the matter, or out of the purpose, unfemely, unconuenient.

Abre orare, to praie or desire in vaine.

Abre ma, against thy profite.

Non abre, not without a cause.

Abrenuncio, aui, are, to renounce or forsake.

Abripio, pui, ere, to take fro, or take by force.

Abripuit repente sese, he went away sodeinly.

Abrogo, aui, are, to take away.

Abrogare fidem, to bringe out of credence.

Abrogare legi, to dissolue or repell a lawe.

Fidem homini abrogare, to beleue a man no more. to haue one out of credence.

Vires beneficij abrogare, to esteme the benefite of no value.

Abrogati, they whiche beyng at libertie, submyt them selues to an other mannes rule, by their consent.

Abrogatio, the resolvynge or repellynge of a lawe.

Abrotanum, an herbe called southernwood.

Abrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake of, plucke vp, or cut of.

Abrupta loca, rockes and hilles, here and there broken or digged, so that one maie vneth go or crepe vp to them.

Abrupte, out of frame, not agreyng with the begynnyng.

Abruptum, that whiche hath suche a falle, or steepenesse downe, that no man maie passe by it, but onely fall downe.

Abruptus, broken here and there, as rockes and great hylles.

Abruptus sermo, a tale that hangeth not together.

Abs, of, or fro.

Absarus, a cruet of Armeny, that encloseth the lesse Armeny.

Abscedo, cessi, dere, to go away.

Abscessus, & abscessio, a departyng.

Abscessus, is of phisitions taken for an impostume or botche, or for a course of euyll humours to some parte of the bodye, whereby matter putrified is ingendred.

Abscido, di, scindere, to cut of.

Abscindo, signifieth the same.

Abscio, iui, ire, to go out of remembraunce.

Abscisior iustitia, sharp iustice.

Abscissus, a, um, broken, sharpe.

Abscondo, di, dere, to hyde.

Absconsus, a, um, hyd.

Absens, tis, absent, or awaye.

Absentaneus, a, um, that whiche in absence is done.

Absentia, absence.

Absentio, tire, to thynke contrary.

Absento, aui, are, to be absent.

Absimilis, moche vnlyke.

Absis, uel Apsis, idos, the strake of a carts whele, wherin the spokes be set.

Absisto, tere, to departe frome a place. somtyme it signifieth to abstaine or leaue of.

Absoleo, ere, to be out of vse.

Absoletus locus, a place vnoccupied, or neglected.

Absoluo, ui, ere, to lose that which was bounden. also to perfome or accomplyshe. Also to spare or forgeue, to pardon, to spede, to assoyle.

Absoluere, to depeche of businesse.

Absoluere creditorem, to paye that he oweth. Plaut. in Capt. in Amphit.

Absoluere pensum, to worke oute his taske.

Absoluere suspitione, to discharge or putte of all suspicion.

Absoluere vno uerbo, to tell at a worde, to make an ende shortly.

Absolute, perfectly.

Absolutio, a discharge, or depeche.

Absolutus, ta, tum, discharged, depeched.

Absono, aui, are, to disorde, or sowne euill.

Absonus, na, num, that whiche sowneth not well, or disordeth, or scantelye maye be harde.

Absonum fidei, not credible.

Absonus voce, he that hath an vntunable voyce.

Absorbeo, bui, uel psi, ere, to swalowe or sup of all, to deuoure or consume.

Absq, without.

Abs quouis homine, of euery man what so euer he be. Terent. in Adelp.

Abs te stat, it standeth vppon the, or it lieth in the. Plaut in Ruden.

Abstemius, he that drinketh no wine.

Abstemius, accursed out of the churche.

Abstergeo, si, gere, to wype, to wype awaye.

Abstergere dolorem, to put awaye sorowe.

Absterreo, ui, ere, to prohibite or lette, or put fro.

Abstersre, to feare awaye, or drive awaye with feare.

Abstinentia, abstinence, a vertue in forebearynge to take an other mannes goodes.

Abstinenter, with abstinence.

Abstineo, ui, ere, to abstaine, or forbeare, or tempre.

Abstis

Abſtinere alieno, not to meddle with other mens goodes.

Plaut. in Mil. Abſtinere incommoditate, to behaue hym honeſtly.

Plaut. in Rud. Abſtinere manum, to holde his hande.

Plinius in epiſt. Abſtinere manus, to refrayne from bribery.

Abſtinere uerbis, to take hede what he ſpeaketh.

Sueton. in Clau. Abſtineas à me manum, Take heede that thou ſtryke me not.

Abſtinuit diu publico, it was longe or he came abrode.

Abſtinens alieni, he that meddleth not with other mens goodes.

Abſto, ſtiti, ſtãre, to ſtande farre of.

Abſtorqueo, torſi, quêre, to gette by force or tourmentes.

Abſtraho, xi, ere, to take by force or by craft.

Abſtraxi me illinc, I gat me from thens.

Abſtractum, taken by force.

Abſtrudo, ſi, dere, to hyde.

Abſtrũdere colaphos, to buffette or gyue blowes.

Abſtruſus, a, um, hydde or ſhutte vp.

Abſtulit, of aufero, he hathe byreft, taken awaye, or borne awaye.

Abſum, fui, abeſſe, to be awaye, or far of, or to fayle, or to be diſtant, or abſent.

Abeſt mihi animus, I haue no courage.

Abſente nobis, whyle I was awaye.

Abſit uerbo inuidia, a fourme of ſpeakynge, whan one wold not be ſuſpected of arrogance in ſome thynge that he wyll ſpeake.

Abſumo, pſi, ere, to ſpende or conſume.

Abſumedo, dinis, diſpence, waſte of money, or other ſuche thynge.

Abſumptio, a waſtyng, waſte.

Abſumpti ſumus, we are vndone.

Abſurdè, without pourpoſe or reaſon, to noo pourpoſe.

Abſurdus, da, dum, inconuenyent, foolyſhe, diſcordynge, diſhoneſte, abhorrynge, or odyouſe.

Abſynthites, wyne, wherin wormwood hathe bene infuſed or ſodden.

Abſynthium, is commonly called wormwood, howe be it there be therof thre kyndes: Seriphium, whiche ſemeth to be oure wormewood: Santonicum wherof commeth wormſeede: Ponticum, or Romanum, whyche hath a leſſe leafe than our wormewoode, and hath a ſweter odour.

Abſyrtides, bee Ilandes in the Venetian ſea.

Abſyrtus, the brother of Medea, whome ſhe dydde cutte in to pieces, and threwe into the ſea, whan ſhe fledde frome her father with Iaſon.

Abuerto, rere, to tourne from a place.



Abundans, a ryche manne.

Abundanter, abundantly.

Abundantia, abundaunce, more than ſufficyent, rychelle.

Abundè, abundantly, plentuouſly, ynoughe, and more than inough.

Abunde eſt, it is inough.

Abundo, aui, are, to abounde, to haue outé of meaſure more than inoughe. alſoo to bee ryche.

Abundare ingenio, to haue a great wytte.

Abuolo, aui, are, to flee awaye.

Abuſiue, improperly, agaynſte nature, or cuſtome.

Abuſq; manè ad ueſperam, frome morynge to nyghte.

Abuſum, worne out.

Abuſus, us, & abuſio, abuſe, yll vſe.

Abutor, abuſus ſum, abuti, to abuſe, to vſe a thynge dyſhoneſtely, vncomely, contrarye to that, that it ſerueth for, oute of order, or in vayne. alſo to weare out.

Abutitur operam, he loſte his labour.

Abydena, trifles, thynges of ſmall eſtimacion, wanton topes, thynges vnſemely for menne to vſe.

Abydeni, a people in Aſia, whyche hauynge theyr citie diſtreſſed with a longe ſiege, felle into a furye or madneſſe, and ſlewe all theyr wyues, theyr chylderne, and afterward them ſelues.

Abydenus, a man borne in the yle of Abydos.

Abydus, was a citie in Grecia, vppon the ſea ſyde, called Propontis, whyche diuyderh Europam from Aſia, where the paſſage ouer exceedeth not muche thyrtie furlonge, called Stadia contrarye vnto that, ſtandeth an other towne, called Seſtus.

Abyla, an hylle in the Ocean ſea agaynſte Spayne, whyche is called one of Hercules pyllars.

Auguſtin. Ambroſi. Abyſſus, is a depenelle without bottome.

## ¶A ANTE C.

AC, ſignifieth ſometyme, and, as Doctus ac iuſtus es, thou arte cunnynge and iuſte. Sommetyme it is taken for than, as Haud ſecus ac iuſſi faciunt, They do none otherwyſe than they be commaunded. Sometyme it ſignifieth as, as, Superbis per inde, ac ſi rex eſſes, Thou arte as proude, as if thou were a kynge.

Academia, a vniuerſitie, whyche tooke that name of a place nyghe to Athenes, where Plato the greatte Philoſopher, taught philoſophie.

Academici, weere a ſecte of Philoſophers,

A ante C.

whyche folowed and taught the opinions of Plato.

Acamas, an cibowe of lande in the ple of Lypres, towarde the eaſt.

Acanthide, the olde name of the ple of Lypres.

Acanthis, idis, a bryde that fedeth on thiſtels, and maketh her neſte with claye, and is calyd in engliſhe, as ℑ ſuppoſe, a lynnette. It was alſo a bope, whyche as the poetes doo fayne, was transformed into a floure of his name. It is alſo a buſhe, like a white thorne, with laſſe leaues, moſy, and pryckynge. Diſcorides ſayethe, that it is an herbe, that groweth in ſtony and mopſte grounde, and hath leaues broder and longer thā lettiſe, in fourme lyke to rocket, ſomwhat blacke, and in bryſynge ſofte and fatty, baupnge a ſtalke of.ii. cubytes lyghe, of thyckeneſſe of a mannes fynger, garnyſhed vnder the top with lyttell longe leaues, and pryckynge, wherunto groweth a wopte floure. It is ſuppoſed to be that herbe, whych is commonly called Brancaurſina. It is alſo called Acanthus and Acantha, in engliſhe beare foote, as ſome doo ſuppoſe.

Acapis, a ryuer in Aſia.

Acapna, dipe wood that ſmoketh not.

Acar, & acarus, a lyttell wurme that breedeth in ware.

Acara, a towne in the myddeſt of Hungary.

Acarnania, a parte of a royalme in Greece, named Epirus. It is alſoo a lyttell countreye in Egypte, and it is a citie by Stracuſis, in the royalme of Sicile.

Acarnanes, the people of that countreie.

Acarpia, lacke of fruite.

Acarpos, vnfruitfull.

Acaſta, a nymphe or mayden of the fayry.

Acatalectos, a verſe wherein one ſyllable lacketh.

Acatium, the greateſt fayle in the ſhyppe. alſo a bote.

Accalaurentia, the name of her, that nourſſhed Romulus and Remus, the fyrſte buyldere of Rome.

Acatia, the tupce of a fruite in Egypte, but in ſtede therof, men doo nowe take the tupce of floes, whyche like to the other do refrigerate, bynde, and ſtrike heate backwarde.

Accedo, ceſſi, dere, to goo to, or approche. ſometyme it ſignifieth to gyue an eare or harken, to take hede, and to make muche of,

Accede adiuare, come helpe me.

Plaut. in Trucul. Accedere ad amicitiam alicuius, to aſſe hym ſelfe with one.

Accedere alicui, to graunt to an nother, or to be of an other mans opinion.

Accedere illi, to ſe of his opinion.

Accedere obuiam, to mete with one.

Accedere periculum, to take on hym the daungier. Plaut. in Epidi.

Accedit huc, more ouer than that.

Accedit pretio, the price increaſeth.

Huc accedit ſummus timor, more ouer the feare was wonderfull great.

Acceſsit, he went.

Illi ætas acceſsit, he is become olde.

Robur acceſsit, ſtrength is increaſed.

Acceſsit ea res in cumulum, and that thyng moreouer is therunto added.

Accelero, aui, are, to make haſte or ſpede.

Accelerare gradum, to go apace.

Accelerario, haſte or ſpede.

Accendo, di, dere, to kendle, inflame, prouoke, or gyue boldneſſe.

Accenſi, were ſouldiours appoynted to be aboute great offycers for defence of their perſons. Feſtus ſaith, that it were they, whiche after the deathe of ſouldiours were putte in their places. Varro affirmeth, that they were miniſters redye at the commaundementes of principall officers.

Accento, tare, to ſynge often.

Accentus, an accent or tune, wherby a ſyllable is pronounced.

Accepſo, in ſtede of acceperim, ℑ haue taken.

Acceptabula, all veſſelle or other thynge, that maie receyue and kepe what ſo euer ſhall bee put into it.

Acceptilatio, an acceptaunce, a woorde of the lawe, whiche happeneth in this wyſe. One ſayethe to an other: arte thou contented with that that ℑ haue promiſed the: or that by my bargayne ℑ owe to the: the other ſayth: yea, ℑ am contented. This is acceptilatio. Alſoo wherein ſo euer ℑ haue bounden my ſelfe by receyuyng of any thynge, it maie bee called acceptilatio.

Acceptum, thankefull, pleaſaunt, allowable.

Acceptum facere pecuniam, to make a quitaunce for money receyued.

Acceptum fero, to knowledge my ſelfe to haue receyued that is not yet payde, alſoo to take thankefully.

Acceptum referre, to make a rechenyng of that whiche is receyued.

Acceptus, receyued, entertayned.

Acceptus, ta, tum, accepted, acceptable.

Accepti & expenſi ratio, accompt of receites and expenſes.

Accerſio, ſire, to ſende or call for one.

Accerſi iube filiam, commaunde thy doughter to be ſent for, or called for.

Accerſitus, called for.

Accerſo, ſiui, ſire, to call forth, or ſende for.

Accerſo, ſere, tertiæ conjugat. to go to call, or fetche.

Accerſere orationi ſplendorē, to make the oracion

A ante C.

ration ought to vnderstande.
Accessio, an augmentacion, also a goynge or commyng.
Accessio febris, the course of the feuer.
Accessio morbi, the beginnyng of a sykenes.
Accessus maris, the flowyng of the sea.
Accidens, is an accident which may be or not be without corruption of that, wherin it may be.
Accidere, to happen.
Accidit, there happed, it is chaunced.
Accido, cidere, to extenuate, or make feeble, to destroy.
Accido, di, dere, to falle downe in doyng reuerence.
Accinere, to synge to an instrument, or to singe a parte, as a treble to a tenor, or a descante to a playne songe.
Accingo, xi, gere, to girde, to prepare, to make redy, to do some thynge.
Accinctus, girt, redy, quicke in his businesse.
Accio, iui, ire, to cal to, to send for one, to come.
Accepto ferre, to acquite one of his promyse.
Acceptrica, she that vseth to receiue any thing
Accipio, cœpi, cipere, to take, to here, to suppose, to knowe, to vnderstande, to receyue, to intreate, or entertayne.
Accipere, auribus, to here.
Accipere ad verbũ, to take as he speketh it.
Accipere aliorsum, to take it otherwise thã it was spoken.
Accipere causam, to holde excused.
Accipere cladem, to lose the battaile.
Accipere conditionem, to take the offre.
Accipere corde, to perceiue well.
Pol haud satis meo corde accepi quærelas tuas, In good fayth I do not well perceyue the cause of thy griefe.
Accipere æquis auribus, to here indifferently
Accipere durius, to take it displeasauntly.
Accipere dictis, to talke with one gentylly.
Accipere dolorem, to take thought, to bee heauy.
Accipere fiduciam, to be inboldened.
Accipere grauiter, to take it heuily.
Accipere in ciuitatem, to make one a cytezen. Also to open the towne gates agaynste hym that besiegeth it, to yelde it vp.
Accipere moderate, to take it patiently.
Accipere mandata, to take charge by commission.
Accipere nomen, to take account.
Accipere oculis & animo, to see and remembre.
Accipere potestatem, to haue leaue.
Accipere uerberibus, to beate one.
Accipere uulnus, to be wounded.
Accipe ad omnia, take this answere for all.
Ego a maioribus memoria sic accepi, I remembre that I harde myne elders so repoyte.
Accipiter, a hawke.
Accipiter humipeta, a sparhauke.
Accipiter hierax, an hauke called a sakre.
Accipiter pecuniarum, a poller of people.
Accipitrarius, a faulconer.
Acclamo, are, to crye with crieyng.
Acclamatio, a showte.
Acclino, aui, are, to encline, or bende to.
Accliue, stepe wise, bendyng wise.
Accliuis siue accliuus, sykyng vpwarde to a small top.
Accliuis arbori, leanyng to a tree.
Accliuitas, a rayssyng vp of a hyll.
Accludo, to shut to.
Accola, the next inhabitant called a borderar. Also he that commeth out of one countrey, and dwelleth in an other countrey or towne.
Accola campi, he that dwelleth nexte to the fielde.
Accolo, to dwell by or nyghe, specially hylles or waters.
Accommodo, aui, are, to accommodate, appropper, to apply, make apte, set in order, geue or incyne.
Accõmodare ensem lateri, to girde a swoyd about one.
Accommodare curam auribus, to here dylygently.
Accommodus, da, dum, apte, meete, conuenient.
Accommodate, to the pourpose, handsomly.
Accommodatus, ta, tum, applyed to a thynge, besemyng, conuenable.
Accommodatus ad flagitia, disposed to mischiefe.
Accredo, didi, dere, to geue credence, to assent.
Accreduo, uis, ûere, idem quod accredo,
Accresco, creui, crescere, to growe to.
Acretio & Accrementum, increace.
Accubatio, a syttynge at the table, also the lyynge in of a woman with childe, sometime the sittyng on broode of birdes and foules.
Accubitores, they that sytte at the table.
Accubitum, a bed or couche to lye on by daye tyme, as it was the maner of the olde Romaines, to eate lyyng on their beddes.
Accubitus, the lyyng in the said maner.
Accubo, bare, to lye by, or to syt, or to lye downe to eate.
Accûdo ere, to beate a thyng on an anuile.
Accumbo, cubui, accumbere, to lye downe, to lye by, to lye or sit downe at feastes and banketes.
Accumbere mensam, to sitte at one table.
Accumbere alicui, to syt by one at the table.
Accumulo, aui, are, to accumulate, or gather in heapes, to increase.

A ante C.

Accuro, aui, are, to take good hede. Also to do a thynge diligently.

Accurare prandiū, to make redy the dinner.

Plaut. in Trucul.

Accurate, diligently, curiously, exactly.

Accuratio, diligence.

Accuratus, ta, tum, wherin is moch diligence, curiouse, exact.

Accurata malitia, malice prepensed.

Accuratum habere, to prepense, or forecaste a thynge curiously.

Accurro, ri, rere, to run to, to spede thither.

Accusabilis, le, worthy to be blamed.

Accusatio, an accusement.

Accusator, an accuser, a rebuker.

Accusatorius, a, um, whiche contayneth an accusation.

Accusatorius liber, a byll of complaynt.

Accusatrix, a woman rebuker.

Accuso, aui are, to accuse, to blame.

Acetaria, salettes, or meates lightly prepared.

Acedia, slouth, pensifnes, heuinesse of herte, werinesse.

Acedior, diatus sum, to be werye or ware slouthfull.

Acentra, & acentreta, thynges wherof the pointe in the middes is not knowen.

Aceo, acui, ācere, to be sowre or sharpe.

Acephali, were heretikes, which denyed to be two natures in Christe, affirmynge the nature diuine to be in hym onely. This heresy was condemned in the counsayle of Chalcedonense.

Acephalus, la, lum, without a head.

Acer & ācris, a tree, the woode wherof is most gentill to worke in, it semeth by the discripcion therof, to be that whiche is called maple, also bowes be made therof.

Acer, acris, chafe of mylsede.

Acer, cra, crum, & Acer, acris, acre, sowre as vyneger, sometime it betokeneth stronge, sore, also diligent.

Acer amator, a feruent louer.

Amor acer, ardent loue.

Acer animus, a great or lusty courage.

Acer equus, a courageous or swifte horse.

Acer morbus, a greuous sickenesse.

Acersecomes, he that neuer cutteth his heare.

Acerrima vxor, a very shrewde wife.

Acerrime, exceadynge sharpely or stifly, egrely or vigorously.

Acerrimi inimici, mortal ennemies.

Acerrimi testes, witnesses whiche do stifly abide by the matter.

Aceratum, morter, or clay, myxte with hey or strawe, wherwith walles are daubed.

Acerbe, bitterly, vnripely, cruelly, vehemently.

Acerbitas, bitternes of tast, sharpnes of time, crueltie of man, heuines, grefe, peyne.

Acerbo, bāui, bare, to trouble, to make bitter, or abhominable.

Acerbus, ba, bum, vnrype, bitter, displesant, difficult, or peinfull, as, Robustorum iuuenum acerba mors, The death of yonge men is peynfull, as who saith, they dye with great difficultie.

Acere, a citie by Naples.

Acernus, na, num, of the tree called Acer.

Acero, rare, to mixte with chaffe.

Aceroſum frumentum, vncleue whete, whete not well winowed or fanned.

Aceroſus panis, browne bread not ranged.

Acerra, a shrine, wherin frankensense is put. some do name it an aultare, whiche was set before a dead corps, wheron incense was burned. some call it a cuppe, wherin they dyd sacrifice wine.

Aceruatim, in heapes, without order, in a mengley.

Aceruo, aui, are, to gather into heapes.

Aceruus, a heape or gatherynge togither specially of graine.

Acesco, sci, scere, to ware sowre or tarte, specially in licour.

Acesinus, a great riuer in Persia, which runneth into the ryuer of Indus, wherin doo growe canes of such greatnesse, that they do make therof betwene euery knotte or ioynte botes to rowe in.

Acesis, an herbe whiche is yelowe in colour.

Acestis, a great riuer in India.

Acetabulum, a measure conteynynge in it of wyne two ounces and a halfe. It is also a litell vessell, as a saucer, or other like. it is also a bore or goblette wherwith iuglars doo make their conueiance. It is also a particion in the leg of a fysshe called Polipus, whiche is lyke vnto a littell cup or goblet.

Acetare, to moue or stirre.

Acetarium, a salate of herbes. it is also a garden, where salate herbes do growe.

Acetositas, eigrenes or sowrenesse.

Acetosus, a, um, eygre, sowre.

Acetum, vyneger.

Acetum in pectore, Nunc experiar, si ne acetum tibi cor acre in pectore, Now will I proue, if thou haste any thynge that doth prycke the in the stomache.

Aceum, a citie in Colchis, on the banke of the riuer called Phasis.

Achæi, people in Grecia. somtyme they be taken for Grekes generally.

Achæmenes, was fyrst kynge of Persians or Parthians, of whom diuerse kynges of Persia were called Achæmenes, and the people Achemenij.

Acheron, rontis, is of Poetes taken for a riuer of Hell. In dede it is a riuer in a parte of

of Italy, wherof the people be called Brutij.

Achaia, a parte of Grecia conteynynge these countreyes, Attica, Boeotia, Megaris, Aetholia, and Phocis. It hath on the west Eppum, on the east, the sea called Aegeum, on the north Macedonia, on the south the sea called Creticum. There is an other Achaia in the parte of Grecia called Peloponesus, nowe called Morea, where was the citie of Patras, in the whiche saynt Andrewe the apostle was martyred.

Achantia, a fysshe, whyche some men doo suppose to be thornebacke.

Achar, a citie in Siria, nowe called Nilibis.

Achateon, the mayne sayle of a shyppe.

Achates, a precious stone, wherein are repre-sented dyuers fygures, for some haue had in them the ymage of the.ix. muses, some of Venus, some haue the colour of Corall, some are bright as Christall. It was one of the.xii. stones, that god commaunded to be put on the vestementis of Aaron. It was supposed that magicians by burnyng of that stone, and the smoke therof commyng, dyd put away tempestes and stormes. Also of that name is a ryuer in Sicil. It was also the name of the cōpanion of Eneas the Troiane.

Achei, or Achiui, be not onely the people of Achaia, but also amonge the poetes, be often taken for the generall name of Grekes.

Achelous, a famous ryuer in Grecia, whiche rounneth out of Pindus, wherein is founde the stone Galactides, whyche is blacke, but beyng broken, it yeldeth lycour as whyte as mylke, and is of the tast therof.

Achelœus, of that ryuer, sometyme it is put for aqueus.

Achemenia, a countrey in Persia.

Acherontinus, & Acherontius, of the ryuer of Acheron.

Acherusia, a fen in the royalme of Naples.

Acherusius, an hole or caue, whyche the poetes dyd suppose was a way in to Hell, out of the whiche Hercules brought Cerberum the dogge of Hell. And the paynims beleued that all soules went by that waye to the fenne or mere called Stygiæ paludes, where Charon receyued them into his bote.

Acheræ, grashoppers, which chyrpe loude and pleasauntly.

Achillea, an herbe called parrowe.

Achilleias, a kynd of barly, parauenture that whiche is called beere corne.

Achilleon, some do suppose to be myrfoyle.

Achilleum, a sponge, whiche is very softe, and hath smalle holes.

Achilles, one of the moste valyant capitaynes of the Grekes agaynst Troy, he was sonne of Peleus, in his chyldehode he was instructed of Chiron in dedes of armes and surgerie. after he slewe the noble Hector, and Troylus his brother, the one sodeynly, the other cruelly. Wherfore afterwarde he by the slepght of quene Hecuba, mother to Hector, was brought into the loue of Polixena her fayre daughter, and vnder the colour of mariage was slayne by Paris, brother to Hector. He was in heighte as Lycophron writeth. vii. cubites.

Achras, a wylde peare.

Achylus, without syppes.

Aciæris, a hatchet of brasse, whiche amonge the paynyms was vsed in sacrifice.

Aciale, harde yron.

Acicula, a pynne.

Acidalia, the name of Venus, of a fountayn in a citie of Boeotia, called Orchomena.

Acidula, peares that be sowre. Also an herbe called sorrell de bops.

Acidus, da, dum, sowre or sherpe.

Acidylus, a knot in the gyrdell of Venus.

Acies, betokeneth the edge of a knyfe, or other weapon or toole. Also the front of an host, at the ioynyng of battayle. Moreouer that part of the eye, whiche is called the syght.

Acies animi uel ingenij, the sharpnes or capacitie of the wyt, which some cal the spirite.

Aciem trahere, to set in edge.

Acinaceus, a, um, full of kernelles.

Acinacis, a croked swoorde that the Persiāns vsed.

Acini, be lyttell kernels, whiche be in grapes, raisons, pomegranates, and other bearies.

Acinosus, full of kernels.

Acinus, small basyll.

Acipenser, or Aquipenser, a kynde of fysshe, whiche hath the scales tourned towarde the heade.

Aciritani, were a people in Spayne.

Acis, a ryuer in Sicil, whiche commeth frome the mountayne of Aethna.

Acitia, an ylonde, called also Melos in the sea by Candy.

Aclanes, he that neuer crieth.

Aclasis, a garment vnlowed frō the shulders.

Aclyres, a weapon vsed in the olde tyme.

Acon, onis, a fysshe, whiche after the description of Paulus Iouius, I suppose to be that whiche at London is called a shadde.

Aconitum, an herbe creepynge venemous, it hath leaues lyke a cucumber, but somewhat lesse and rougher, the stalke one hande brode hyghe, the rote lyke the tayle of a scorpyon, and is whyte as alabaster. There is also an other kynde therof, whiche hath leaues lyke a plane tree, but the diuysions are thycker, the leafe longer and more blacke, and hath a stalke lyke a ferne, one cubite in heighte, the

A ante C.

ſede beynge in a longe codde, the rootes are blacke, and be lyke to the heares or hoznes of a chiympe.

Aconitæ, certayne impreſſions in the firmament, lyke to fyry dartes, whiche do ſeeme to fire in the ayre.

Acopa, medicins to remedy werynes or labor.

Acopis, a precious ſtoone lyke a glaſſe, with ſmall golden droppes, wherwith yf eyes bee beate, and the body therwith annoynted, it diſſolueth all wearyneſſe.

Acopus, an herbe called alſo Anagyris, full of brybunches, and hath floures lyke to Colewoztes, and hath an yll ſauour, the ſede therof is in longe coddes, harde and lyke in facion to kydneys.

Acor, ris, a tartenеſſe, lyke vnto rype wyne or pomegranates, eygreneſſe.

Acorus, an herbe with longe leaues lyke the blade of a ſwozde. Leonicenus and Antonius Muſa do ſuppoſe it to be Galingale, and not that whiche is called Gladiolus, in engliſſhe Gladen. This roote is hotte and dzye in the thyrde degree.

Acquieſco, cui, eſcere, to leane, as to leane my head or arme vpon any thynge. Alſo it ſignifieth to aſſent to other mens ſayinges. alſoo to recreate.

Acquiro, ſiui, re, to attayne a thynge that is ſought for.

Acratiſmus, & acratiſma, a breakefaſt.

Acraton, pure wyne, without alay, or vnmixt.

Acre, ſwifte, ſowre, cruell, valiannt, vehement, diligent, circumſpect.

Acre ingenium, a quicke witte.

Acres oculi, clere eyes.

Acrédo, acritudo, acritas, ſharpnes, or ſowrenеſſe that is in fruittes that be not rype.

Acrédula, the woodlarke.

Acrimonia, tartnes, whiche byteth the tunge, and perceth the head, as in the taſt of garlike onyons and other like thinges: It ſignifieth ſometyme ſharpenes in ſpeakynge or mynde, ſometyme lyuelyneſſe, and quickнes of witte.

Acris, a ryuer of Italy.

Acriſius, kynge of Argiues, the father of Danaes, on whom Jupiter begat Perſeus.

Acritas, ſowrenes, cruelitie, diligence.

Acriter, ſharpely, ſowrely, ſtyffely, ſwiftly, cruelly, vehemently, diligently.

Acriter animum intendere, to ſet all his entent or ſtudy.

Acriter iudicare, to iudge with a great deliberation, and as nygh the truthe as he can.

Acrius, more ſharply or ſtyffely.

Acroama, a ſubtyl ſentence or leſſon, requiring muche ſtudy and ſerche. It is alſo taken for all thynges to be recited or done, to delyte the audience.

Acroamata, were certayn lectures of Ariſtotle, whiche he radde to his ſcholers, wherin was the moſte ſubtyll and connnyng parte of philoſophie.

Acrocæraunia, mountaynes of wonderfull heyght, betwene Armenia and Iberia.

Acrochordones, a kynde of wartes, ſo ſmalle at the rootes, that they doo ſeme to hange by a ſynewe.

Acrocomus, one haupnge longe heare.

Acrocorinthus, an hygh mountayne in Achaia betwene the two ſeas Egeũ & Jonium.

Acrodria, be all fruittes, whiche haue an harde rynde or ſhale, as pomegranades, nuttes, cheſtyns, pyſtaces, and other lyke.

Acropolis, a caſtell ſette on a hylle.

Acta, water bankes, or whiche men doo calle ſtrondes, wheron the water floweth. Alſo it is that which we cal actes concernyng mens lyues, or priuate buſynes put in writyng. alſo ſuch dedes as haue happned out of iugement.

Actitata, be thoſe, whiche haue happened in iudgement, properly they whych be in doyng.

Acta ætas, age whan youth is paſt.

Acta agere, to do that whiche is al redy done.

Acta circunducere, to cancell a ſentence ones determyned.

Acte, an elder tree.

Actæon, the name of a man, whome Diana, becauſe he dyd ſee her naked, tourned into an harte, and ſo was he torne and ſlayne of his owne houndes.

Actæus, of Athens.

Actia, orum, playes made ones in fyue yeres.

Actio, onis, betokeneth ſometyme pronunciation, ſometyme an oracion wrytten, ſometyme an action in the lawe, ſometyme an hyſtoyre, ſometyme a defence, otherwhile a recompēce in wordes for a benefit receiued, as Gratiarũ actio for thankes. Generally it is taken for acte or dede in euery thynge.

Action, the beary of an elder.

Actioſus, buſye.

Actuatio, a debating of a caſe in law, a pleding

Actuatus, determined by iugement.

Actito, taui, tare, to practyſe ſpecially in ciuile cauſes.

Actius, a noble poet that wrate tragedies.

Actiuus, actiue.

Actor, whiche dothe the dede. Alſo in the law the playntife, complaynant, or demandaunt. Alſo a player of enterludes. alſo a mans factour, or bayliffe that hath the charge of his buſyneſſe.

Actualia nomina, names whiche doo procede of acte, as Rex à regendo, of gouernynge Dux à ducendo, of leadynge.

Actualis ſcientia, a ſcience that declareth thinges by theyr operation, of the which are thre

part

partes, mozall, dispensatiue, and ciuile.
Actuarius, a substantiue, signifieth a notarye oz scribe, oz any other that wziteth spedily.
Actuarius, a, um, actiue.
Actuaria nauis, a rowe barge, oz other lyght shyppe whiche is rowed.
Actum de me est, J am vndone.
Actuosé, bzaggyngly.
Actuosus, full of actes, alwaie in businesse.
Actuosus ignis, fyze which alway bourneth.
Actus, ta, tum, perfozmed, also arriued, thzuste in, bzought to, oz feared.
Actus, tus, a deede, the partes of a commedy oz playe, a dayes warke in tyllage, whyche was accompted at. Cxx. feete square. Also the measure of grounde contaynynge. Cxx. fete square.
Actutum, anon, without taryeng.
Aculeatus, a, um, any thyng that pzicketh.
Aculeus, a pzycke oz stynge.
Acumen, the sharpnesse of euery thing. It signifieth also clernesse of witte, also the sharpe bylle of a bzyde.
Acumino, aui, are, to sharpen.
Acuncula, a smalle nedle.
Acuo, acui, acuere, to make sharpe. by translation, it signifieth to pzicke further oz stzyre one to do a thyng, to pzouoke. Ingenium acuere, to quycken the wytte. Linguam acuere, to make the tungue to pzonounce perfectly. Stilum acuere, to wzite sharply, oz curiously.
Acupedius, he that hath a quycke oz apte foote to runne with.
Acupictores, embzowderers.
Acus, aceris, chaffe.
Acus, acus, a nedell, also chaffe of cozne. also an ozder in battayle.
Acus, ci, a fysshe of the sea, long, small, & smoth, and on the back hath a colour betweene greene and blewe, and hath a long beake & sharpe. It is called in some countreys here, an hozn beake. In the tyme of spaunyng, the bealy of this fysshe openeth, and so the spaune issueth, afterwarde the wounde is closed. This fysshe is harde of digestion, but it is mopst, and of good iuyce in a hole body.
Acustici, they whiche doo here all, and speake nothynge themselfe.
Acute, quyckely, subtylly.
Acutulus, he that hath a pzety wytte.
Acutus, a, um, sharpe, but in voyce, it betokeneth hygh and small as a treble.
Acuti oculi, clere eyes.
Acuti cibi, sharpe meates.
Acutum ingenium, a subtyle oz quycke wytte.
Acylon, an holy beary.
Acyphantes, a citie in Thessaly, whiche is also called Pindus.

Seneca.

Fr. Ciscus Massarius in 9. li. Pl.



## ¶A ANTE D.

AD, by hym selfe, oz ioyned to an nother wozde, signifieth to, oz at, as Vado ad oppidum, J go to the towne. Erat ad ripam fluminis arbor, There was at the riuers syde a great tree. Sometyme it signifieth agaynst, as, Ad illum mihi pugna est, J gaynst him is my warre. Sometyme it betokeneth in comparison, sometyme cause, as, Ad quid hoc fecisti? Foz what cause, oz wherto dyddest thou this? sometyme aboute, as Ad duo millia hominum occisa sunt, There be slaine about two thousande men. Also after. as, Ad hæc, After this.
Ad, is also somtime taken foz Quantum ad. Vidi simul cum populo Romano forum, comitiumq; adornatũ, ad speciem magnifico ornatu, ad sensum cogitationemq; acerbo & lugubri: J with the people of Rome beheide the places of iudgement and cõmon assemblies, as to the pleasure of the eye, sumptuously garnysshed, but as to respect of wyt and imaginatiõ, lamentably & heuily decked. Cicero in Ver.
Ad annum, duryng a hole yere. Plaut. in Rud
Ad assem, to the vttermost peny. Plin in Panegy.
Ad annos sedecim, xvi. yeres after. Sueton. in Cæsare.
Ad breuissimũ tempus, foz a very shozt time Ci. attic.
Ad cyathos stare, to awaite on the cuppe.
Ad decem annos, tenne yeres after. Nescio quid interfit, utrum illuc nunc veniam, an ad decem annos, J wote not what diuersitie, whether J comme nowe, oz tenne yeres hereafter.
Ad decimam sextum calendas, aboute the xvi. calendes.
Ad dextram, ad sinistram, on the right hand on the left hande.
Ad diem, at the day appointed.
Ad desyderium, foz the desyze that they had. Tit. Liuius lib. 1.
Inde cum actæ boues quædam ad desyderium (ut fit) relictarum mugissent, Than whan some of the neate, whyche were dziuen awaie, foz the desire whyche they had of the other that remayned (as they vse to do) dyd lowe oz bellowe.
Ad ducentos, about two hundzed. Cicero.
Ad extremum, Ad postremum, at the last, fynally, in conclusion. Plautus in aulularia.
Ad exemplum, to the example oz lykenesse. Plinius.
Ad hoc exemplum, nunq; amaui, J neuer loued of that facion, oz in that maner. Plaut. in Mercat.
Ad hæc mala hoc mihi accidit, besides these displeasures, this chaunced vnto me. Terent. in And.
Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectauit, He tarie at ankoz vntyll nine of the cloche. Cæsar.
Ad hunc modũ, this waie, oz in this maner.
Ad id tempus, at that tyme. Plaut. in Merc.
Ad illam faciem, ita utilla est, ut emerẽ sibi nẽ-

mandauit mihi. He cõmaunded me to bye for hym one, why the had suche a nother face as she hath.

Ad iudices dicere, to pleade before iudges.

Cice. pro Rol. Ad iudicem, before a iudge. Eius testis ad iudicem fidem informabit, His wytnes before a iudge, shall proue the truthe.

Ad limina, a porter.

Ad lucem, vntyll the date ipght.

Cic. de oratore. 2. Ad manum seruus, he that is clerke to one, or wryteth for hym.

Ad manus uenire, to come to hande strokes, to cope togither.

Ad me, with me. Cõmodum ad te dederam literas, cũ ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, I had scarsely sent my letters vnto the, whan Dionyse was with me early in the morynge.

Ad meridiem, vntyll none.

Ad meridiem spectat, aut uergit, it ipeth towarde the southe.

Ad me domum, at home with me.

Terentius Ad multam noctem, late in the nyghte.

Ad nummum conuenit, it is the true summe.

✠ Ad pedem, a prouerbe, whiche signifieth agreable, as it were my shoe is meete for my foote. Accordyng to this prouerbe is the sentence of Paulus Aemilius, who hering his wyfe Papyriam commended for hir beaultie and dyuers other good qualities, he held vp his foote to them that praised her, and asked how they lyked his shoe. They sayd it was a good shoe. Than sayd Aemilius, ye se that it is a newe shoe, and a well made shoe, but yet none of you do know where he wryngeth me, but yet I do felt it.

Ad pedes, a lakay.

Ad pedes desilio, I lyght on my fete.

Eras. chil. 2. centu. 1. Ad pileum uocare, to stryr men to sedicion, vpon trust of libertie, or other commodities.

Ad quindecim talenta, about xv. talentes.

Terent. in Heauton. Ad raum poscere, to aske vntyll one be hoorse.

Plautus. Ad rem facit, it maketh for the mattier, or is conuenient, or it serueth for the purpose.

Ad rem pertinet, it belongeth to the purpose.

Plaut. in Trucul. Ad rem suam sapere, to be wyse for his owne profite.

✠ Eras. chil. 1. cent. 5. Ad restem res redijt, the thynge is in dispaire. Whyche prouerbe came of them, whiche dyd hange theim selues, because they had not so good fortune, as they loked for, or that thynges happened not accordynge vnto theyr expectacion.

Ad summum, at the most.

Ad sapientiam huius, nimius nugator fuit, In regard of his wysedome, he was but a foole.

Ad tempus, in season, sometime accordyng to the tyme. also for a tyme.

Ad tria millia, about thre thousande.

Ad uerbum, worde by worde.



✠ Ad unum resecare, to touche it to the quycke. A prouerbe taken of paryng of nayles, vntyll the bloud dothe appere, whiche signifieth to touche a thynge nerer than nede requyreth. Cic. de amic. & de fimb. Plaut. in Bacch. Cicer. de amicitia. Plinius.

Ad unguem, perfitely.

Ad unum, not one left, at ones, vnto the last.

Ad unũ idẽ sentiũt, they be all of one opinion.

Ad Calendas græcas, signifieth neuer, for the olde grekes had no calendes.

Ad horam, at tyme appoynted.

Adad, in the Syrian tungue, is the sonne. also it signifieth onely.

Adactio, compulsyon.

Adactus, ta, tum, compelled, put furth.

Adæque, semblably, so muche, as muche.

Adæque miser, so muche & wretche.

Adæquo, are, to make or be equall.

Adaggero, rare, to gather or lay togither.

Adagia, an olde wyfe, whiche late had a child.

Adagium, a prouerbe, or as I mought say, an olde sayd sawe.

Adam, the fyrst man that was created, & doth signifie man, or redde erthe, or a dwellar, lyued. ix. C. xxx. yeres. In the bible is mencion made but of thre sonnes that he had, and one doughter: Cayne, Abell, Seth, and Delbora, whiche of Philo is called Noaba. And the same Philo reherseth. xii. sonnes, and. viii. doughters borne after Seth. Adam had xv sonnes and ix doughters.

Adamas, adamantis, a dyamonde, whereof be dyuers kyndes, one is founde in Inde, and is ipell, bryght, heuy, and so hard, that nothing may byte it, except the bloud of a gote. An other is founde in Arabia, which is lesse then the other, and paler of colour. Som be foũd in Macedonia, and they haue more the color of pyon, made bright: Other be found in Aethiopia, and they be moste darke in coloure. And som be found in Cypres, and their color drawyth towarde the colour of apyl, but thei ar soft. The vertues of this stone ar these, to resyst agaynst poyson and witchecraft, it putteth away feare, it causeth hym that weareth it, to vanquish in contencion, it helpeth them that be lunatike or phrenetik. I haue proued that a dyamonde layde by a nedell, the lodestone myght not drawe hym vp to hym. Marke the operacion of the dyamond.

Adamanteus, & adamantinus, of a diamonde or as harde as a dyamonde.

Adamaster, a gyant, whyche was of incredyble greatnesse.

Adamitæ, were heretykes, whyche toke their begynnyng of a Pycarde, who came into the lande of Boheme, and sayd that he was the sonne of god, and named him self Adam. And he cõmanded al men and womẽ to go naked. And, who so desyred to cõpany carnally with any woman, he shulde take her by the hande, and

and bynge her to hym, and sate, that he fer-
uently desyred her company, and than wolde
Adam sate, Go togither, and increase & mul-
tiplie. This heresye was begunne the pere of
our lorde. 1412. Sigismunde beinge empe-
rour. And men suppose, that yet it endureth
not only in Bohem, but also in other places.

Adamo, aui, are, to lous very welle, to desire
feruently.

Adamusim, by rule, streight as a lyne.

Ad Apollinis, ad moneræ, ad Saturni, ad Iu
nonis, at Apollos temple. &c.

Adaperio, rire, to open a thyng.

Adapertilis, le, for apertum, open.

Adapto, aui, are, to ioyne to.

Adaquatio, watryng of cattell.

Adaquo, aui, are, to water horse or cattell.

Adarca, a salt fome, whiche cometh of the rin-
des of canes or reedes growyng in fennes.

Adasia, an olde ewe, whiche hath late eaned,
or had a lambe.

Adasso, olde wryters vsed for adigo, to cõpell.

Adaucto, are, to augment or increase.

Adauctus, ta, tum, augmented.

Non. Mar cellus. Adaugeo, ere, idem.

Adaxint, for adegerint, let them compelle or
constrayne.

Teren. in Eunu. Addebat hoc, he sayd moreouer.

Addere animum, to gyue courage.

Addere gradum, to make hym go faster.

Addico, xi, cere, to sate, to iudge, to appointe,
or depute.

Addicere animũ, to gyue or apply his mynde.

Addictus, he that is iudged, appointed, or de-
puted or bounden.

Addictus, ta, tum, openly solde. Also Addicere
was, whan the iudge in the olde tyme deliue-
red the debtour to his creditours, to do with
hym what they lysted.

Addisco, didici, discere, to lerne well, or adde
to in lernyng.

Additamentũ, a thing added to, an augmẽtatiõ

Additus, ta, tum, added or put to.

Additus, also for an ennye. Nec Teucris addita
Iuno, usq; aberit, Neyther Iuno ennemye to
the Troyans, shal lacke or be away.

Addo, are, to gyue to one.

Addo, didi, dere, to adde, ioyne, or put to.

Addoceo, cui, cere, to learne.

Addormio, miui, ire, to sleape.

Addormisco, scere, idem.

Addubito, tare, to doubte.

Adduco, xi, cere, to bryng to, or bryng further.
sometyme to drawe or pluckt togither. also
to meue or persuade.

Adducí, to be moued or perswaded.

Adducta frons, a frownyng forehead, somme
tyme adducere, is to extende or thrust out.

Adduplico, are, to double any thynge.



Addedo, edi, ere, to deuoure.

Adelphi, brethern, it is also the name of a co-
medy in Terence.

Ademptio ciuitatis, banyshement.

Adeo, somuch, moreouer, surely, without dout.
sometyme it signifieth euen, as, Tute iam ad
deo eius audies uerba, Thou thy selfe euen
nowe shalt here his wordes. Sometyme it sig-
nifieth, and that more is, as, Intra mœnia
atq; adeo in Senatu uidetis, ye see hym in the
citie, and that more is in the senate. It hath
diuers significations herde to be perceiued.
but by the examples. Adeo mihi risus est le-
pidus, like semed to me so pleasant a reiowe.
Adolescens tuus atq; adeo noster te saluat,
your childe & myne cõmendeth hym vnto you.
Aliquid atq; adeo multa addunt de suo, som
what they adde to, and that very moche of
their owne.

Cicero in Catil.

Id adeo ex me cognoscite, Thus much take
ye of me. Id adeo (si placet) consyderate,
Hytherto (yf it please you) consyder. Hæc
Cicero. Nihil hercle, aut si adeo, biduí, aut
triduí, est hæc solicitudo, In fayth nothing,
or at the moste, this sorowe or care wyll not
last passyng two or thre daies.

Terent.

Adeo res redit, the matter is come to that
poynte.

Adeo, iui, ire, to goo to, to demaunde, to at-
tempte, to make assaulte.

Adi te heri de filia, I came yesterday to talk
with the for thy daughter.

Adire discrimen, to put hym selfe in perill.

Adire hæreditatẽ, to entre ito his inheritãce.

Adire inimicitias, to entre into displeasure.

Adire ad pactionem, to comme to a poynte
concernyng the bargayne.

Adire periculum, to take a daungerous
thing on hande.

Adeor, the passiue of adeo.

Adeousq;, vntyll that.

Adeps, adipis, the fatte of all thynge.

Adeptus, opteyned, gotten, or founden.

Ader, a place by Bethleem, where aungels did
synge at the byrth of Christ, and Jacob kept
there his shepe.

Adesdum, come hyther.

Adesse, signifieth sometyme presence, somtime
ayde, otherwhyle fauour.

Terent. in And.

Adesse animo, to haue his mynde at liber-
tie, to take a good herte to hym, to bee of
good courage

Adesse præsens, to be present.

Adesse coram, idem.

Adesse coram præsentem. Cor̃ aderit præ-
sens tibi, he shall come before the.

Adesse alicui, to defende or helpe one.

Adesse ad iudicium, to appere.

Adesse iudici, to be associate in commission.

Adest

Adest, he is at hande.
Adest ei animus, he hath a good courage.
Adesto istic, tary here.
Adesus, a, um, consumed.
Festus. Ad extam ætatem, for ad ultimam ætatem, at the vttermoste age.
Adfabrum, wel wrought.
Adhabito, aui, are, to dwelle by.
Adhæc, moreouer.
Adhæreo, to cleue fast, to set sure, to ioyne to, to hold or to take to any thyng.
Adhæresco ere, idem quod adhæreo.
Adhæse. Nec adhæse locutus est, nor he dyde mumble, but spake out.
Gell. Adhæsio, a cleauynge togyther.
Adhæsus, a, um, cleaued to.
Adhalo, aui, are, to blowe, or to breathe on a thynge.
Adhamo, aui, are, to bynd to, or tie, or grapple.
Adhibeo, ui, ere, to put to, to haue by me.
Adhibere animũ, to take hede what is spokẽ
Adhibere aures, to harken, to gyue an eare
Adhibere in consilium aliquem, to aske cõsayle of one.
Adhibere modum, to vse moderation or temperaunce.
Adhibere parsimoniam, to spare.
Adhibere sermonẽ, to reuile or talk togither
Adhibere testes, to bryng furth witnesse.
Adhibere uim, to doo a thynge by violence, to inforce.
Celeritatem adhibere, to make haaste, or to vse diligence.
Cœnæ aliquem adhibere, when one biddeth an other to supper, which is inferior to hym.
Delectum adhibere, to put a differẽce, to discerne betwene thinges whiche is the better.
Religionem adhibere, to make conscience of a thynge.
Cicero in Pison. Adhinnio, to ney as a horse doth after a mare. Cicero by a metaphor maketh it to signifye to reioyce.
Ad hoc, further more.
Adhortator, toris, he that exhorteth or counsayleth.
Adhortatio, an exhortacion.
Adhortor, tari, to exhorte or counsayle to the doyng of a thynge.
Adhuc, yet, hytherto.
Plaut. in capt. Adhuc locorum, for adhuc.
Adiabene, a countrey beyonde Armenia.
Adiaceo, cui, cère, to lye by.
Adiantum, an herbe growynge aboute springes of water, hauing small leaues like to Coriãder, som do now take it for Maydenheare.
Adiaphoron, indifferent.
Adides, short battes of a cubite longe and an halfe, hauyng pykes of yron in them, & were tyed to a lyne, that whan they were throwen, he that dyd caste them, mought plucke them agayne to hym, hurlebattes.
Adigo, egi, igere, to procure or styre, to bynde by othe or promyse, to bring or dryue to, to fasten or ioyne to, sometyme to compell or dryue one to do a thyng.
Adiicio, ieci, icere, to caste to, to adde or put to, or increase.
Plinius in epist. Adiicere album calculũ, to approue a thyng.
Adiicere animũ, to set his mid or loue on one
Cicero in Ver. Adiicere oculũ hæreditari. Plane uidebant adiectum esse oculũ hereditari, They sawe playnly, that the other went about to get the inheritaunce.
Adimo, emi, imere, to take away, or diminish.
Animam alicui adimere, to slee one.
Adimere ius, to prohibite.
Adimere suum alteri, to take an other mans goodes from hym.
Adimere uestem, to pull of his garment.
Ciuitatem adimere, to banysshe one.
Adindo, didi, dere. to putte in.
Adineo, iui, ire, idem quod adindo.
Adinstar, lyke to.
Adinuenio, to inuent a thynge.
Adinuentum, an inuencion.
Adipales, frutis that pristes were wõt to make
Adiparus, ta, tum, larded, basted.
Adipiscor, adeptus sum, to get or optayn, ioyned with a person, it signifieth to ouertake.
Cicer. de senect. Adipisci senectutem, to come to age.
Adipositus, ryche.
Adipson, a swete roote called lykoryce.
Adipsos, a certayne date tree growyng in Egypte, the fruite wherof hath no stone. Plinius calleth it Myrobalanum.
Aditicula, a lytell entrie.
Aditio, onis, an accesse, or repaire.
Adito, aui, are, to go to.
Aditus, accesse, commyng to, or entry.
Adiudico, aui, are, to adiudge.
Adiugo, aui, are, to yoke or ioyne to.
Adiumentum, helpe.
Terent. in Andria. Adiungo, xi, ere, to ioyne to, to apply, to wyn or optayne. Errat longe mea quidẽ sententia, qui imperium credat grauius esse aut stabilius, ui quod sit, quam id quod amicitia adsungitur, He is foule deceiued in myn opinion, that thinketh, that rule to be more firme and stable, which is gotten by violence, than that whiche is optayned by frendshyp.
Adiurati, confederate or allied togither by othe.
Adiuratio, a coniuryng.
Adiurgium, debate.
Adiurgo, are, to rebuke.
Adiuro, aui, are, to deny with an oth, to cõiure.
Adiuto, aui, are, to helpe often.
Adiutor, an helper. Adiutrix.
Adiutorium, helpe.

Adius

Adiumen, helpe.
Adiuuo, aui, are, to helpe.
Adlino, nere, to anoynt or rubbe a thyng with any thynge lyquide.
Ad liquidum, clerely, euidently, playnly.
Adlubesco, scere, to please or content one.
Admando, aui, are, to sende to, to deliuer any thynge to one to bryng to an other.
Ad manus, at hande, redy.
Admeti nænia, a prouerbe which signifieth an heuy or sorowfull songe, or a lamentable complaynt.
Admetus, was kyng of a people called Pheret, vnto whom Apollo (beynge exyled oute of heauen by Iupiter) came for reliefe, and kepte his cattelle, and by his craft, caused euerye cowe to bryng furthe two calues, whyche thynge Admetus thankefullye takynge, entertayned hym honourably. That beynge welle considered of Apollo, he optey-ned of the destenies called Parcæ, that whan the day of the deathe of Admetus shulde be wounde vpon theyr spyndels, he shuld escape death vpon this condicion, that if he coulde fynde any other, that would willyngely dye for hym, he hym selfe shoulde escape deathe at that tyme. whan the daie was come that, Admetus shulde fynyshe his lyfe, all men and women (yea the father and mother of Admetus) refused to dy, only Alceste his wife preferred the lyfe of her husband before her owne, who beyng dead, there was in the palaice of Admetus contynual wailyng and lamentacion, vntyll Proserpina moued with compassion, sente Alceste agayne oute of helle vntyll her husbande. Of this fable came the sayd prouerbe, Admeti nænia.
Adminiculo, are, & adminiculor, aris, to aide, to succoure.
Adminicula uitæ, all thinges necessary to the lyfe of man.
Adminiculum, ayde, suppoztacion.
Administer, a stewarde of housholde.
Administratio, exployttynge, or doynge of a thynge, seruice.
Administro, are, to doo seruice, to exployte, to fournysshe.
Admirabilis, wonderfull.
Admirabundus, he that doth wonder or meruayle at a thyng.
Admirabilitas, tatis, idem quod Admiratio, wondryng or meruaylyng.
Admirabiliter, honourably. Nos Asia accepit admirabiliter, The countrey of Asia receyued vs honourably.
Admiratio, a wondrynge.
Admiror, aris, atus sum, ari, to wonder.
Admisceo, scui, scère, to mynge or myxte one thyng with an other.



Admissarius, a stalyon horse.
Admissio, nyghnesse about a prince, an admitted to be of his priuy counsayle, or priuy chamber. It also signifieth the acte of puttyng the male to the female or contrary wise.
Admissionales, vshers of the chamber.
Admissum, beinge a substantyue, signifieth a thyng committed or done.
Admissura, the acte or tyme whan beastes doo theyr kynd in generacion, seasoning of a mare.
Admixte, an aduerbe, signifyinge one myxte with an other.
Admixtio, onis, a myngling or myxture.
Admixtura, idem quod admixtio.
Admixtus, ta, tum, put vnto a thyng and mingled with it.
Admitto, misi, mittere, to admitte, to put to, to bringe in, to suffre, to susteyne, or take, to lette into a place. Also to offende. Quid tandem admisi in te? what haue I offended the? Admittere diem, to open the wyndowe that the light may come in. — Plaut. in Men. Plinius in epist. 21.
Admittere equum, to go to horsback, or take his horse. Cū se deuouëret & equo admisso in mediam aciem Latinorum irruebat, Whan he had made his vowe, and had take his horse, he thraste hym selfe into the myddle of the hoste of the Latines. Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, Considius toke his horse, and came agaynst hym. — Cicer. de finibus. Cæsar de bel. gall. 1.
Admittere matrem fœminæ, to put the male to the female.
Admittere noxam, to do an offence.
Admittere sumptum, to do great coste. — Plautus in penu.
Admittere uitam, to retayne lyfe, to lyue. — Terent. in And.
Salutatum ueniebant, admissus est nemo, They came to salute him, but none was let in. — Salust.
Cum tu nocte socia per tegulas admittere, whan thou the nyghte folowinge were let in at the rouffe of the house. — Cicero in philip. Ibid.
Admodum, very muche, somewhat, reasonably.
Ad modum, as it were.
Admolior, iris, itus sum iri, to put or adde to.
Admoneo, ui, ere, to warne, to exhort.
Admordeo, momordi, dère, to byte fore.
Admoueo, ui, ère, to moue to, or put to.
Admurmurare, to properly, where men at that thynge, whiche is done or spoken, doo murmure, blamyng or reprouyng the thyng, sometyme it signifieth in a good parte, to commende secretely.
Adnato, tare, to swymme to a place.
Adnecto, tere, to knytte to a thyng.
Adnexio, a knittyng or fastning to a thing.
Adnicto, nixi, nictere, to winke on one.
Adnitor, niteris, nisi, to lean to a thing, to bear or susteine it. — Festus.
Adnixus, uel adnisus, a, um, restynge or leanynge fast to a thyng.

Adnoc

Adnotatio, a titlyng, or shoꝛt notyng of that whiche we doo rede or here.
Adnumero, are, to adde to.
Adolabilis, without griefe or sorowe.
Adoleo, leui, lui, lere, adultum, to begynne to growe, to do sacrifice with incense, or other fumes, to burne swete thynges.
Adolescens, tis, a ponge man, whyche is yet growyng vnto xxi. yeres.
Adolescentia, is the age betwene childhoode and mans age, whiche is betweue. xiiii. & xxi.
Adolescentior, aris, atus sum, to bee wanton, or full of pouthe.
Adolescentulus, a laddc.
Adolescenturio, iui, ire, to plaie the boye.
Adolesco, leui, lescere, to growe.
Adonai, the name of god amonge the Jewes, whiche signifieth the lorde of all creetures.
Adonia, festiuali daies, whiche were kepte in the honor of Adonis, the derlyng of Uenus.
Adonis, the name of a chylde, whiche was son of Cynare, kyng of Cypres, whome Uenus had for her derlyng, whiche was slayne with a boꝛe, whom the poetes farned, that Uenus tourned into a purple flowꝛ, some say into a rose.
Adonidis horti, gardeins for a lyttel tyme pleasaunt, whiche shortly decaien.
Adoperio, rire, to couer or hyde.
Adoptatiuus, he whom a man ordeyneth to be his heyre, and taketh vnto hym in stede of his sonne.
Adoptio, an electiō of an heire out of the cours of inheritance as by wyll or gyfte.
Adoptitius, he that is adopted or taken in the stede of a sonne.
Adoptiuus, the sonne of hym that is adopted.
Adopto, aui, are, to elect or appoynt an heyre. Also to alde helpe. Ego quem potius adoptem aut in uocem, quo defendente, uincere didici? Whom shulde I rather of he helpe of, or call for, than him, who defending I learned to vanquisshe?
Cl. fa. 5.
Ador & Adoreum, a kynde of wheate, called also Far, whiche by the description semeth to be the wheate, which we call duche byll.
Adoratio, is an expresse mocion or acte of reuerence done with the body inclined.
Adorea, & adoreola, a prayse that is gyuen to them that haue victorie. Also a cake of fyne wheate, whiche they vsed in sacrifice.
Adordior, iris, adorsus sum, riri, to speake to, to begynne.
Adorior, riri, to go about to doo a thyng. Ne conuellere adoriamur ea, quæ non possunt commoueri: Let vs not go about to take awaie those thinges, which may not be meued or put awai. Also it signifieth to set vpon one in batayl, or in any soꝛme of hostilitie. A tergo hostes adoriri iubet: He bad theim to set on theyr ennemies at theie backes.
Cic. de oratore.
Adorno, aui, are, to appareile, to prepare, to prayse, to aduaunce, to honour.
Cæsar de bel. gal. 7.
Adoro, aui, are, to honour with inclinacion of the body, to beseche.
Ad pedes desilire, to alyght from his hoyse.
Ad plenum, perfectly, fully.
Ad primus, chiefe of all.
Adpulsus, Adpulsio, the dyffe of shepe to the water.
Adquiro, sui, ire, to gette, to conquer.
Adquo, for quousq, vntyll.
Adramelech, an idoll of Syria, whome also the Samaritans honoured.
Adrastia, a countrey not farre from Troie, also the name of a citie there. It was also called a goddesse, whiche toke from man bothe memoꝛy and wytte.
Adrastus, was kyng of Argiues, whose dought er Argia was wedded to Polynices the seconde sonne of Oedipus & his other doughter called Deiphyles was wedded to Tideus the kinges sonne of Aetholia. This Adrastus raysed all the Grecians agaynste the citie of Thebes, for to restoꝛe his sonne in lawe Polynices to the kyngdome. But after that Polynices and Eteocles beinge brethrene, had slayne one the other, after many conflictes, the Thebans slew downe right the Argiues, and dyd put to flight Adrastus, and slew his people, and after that, the Argiues had neuer victoꝛy in any batayle wherof came this prouerbe, Adrastia nemesis, the yll lucke of Adrastus, whiche maie be vsed where prowde men are beaten.
Erasmus.
Adrepo, psi, pere, to reache at a thyng, to take it with violence, to crepe to.
Adrianus, a noble empeꝛour of Rome, aboute the yere of our lord. Crix. he was Traianus systers sonne, a man of excellent wytte, and dyuers in maners, meruaylous in learning, specially in Mathematicalles, also in musyk, in karuyng and grauyng. In deedes of armes cunning and valiant. A great fauoꝛer of well lerned men, and liberall towarde theim. He was so great a trauailer, that ther were few countreys, but that he went thꝛough theim, he lyued lxii. yeres, and reigned. xx. and dyed in toꝛment of the bowels.
Adriaticum mare, the sea that diuideth Italy from Dalmatia, wherein standeth the noble citie of Uenetis, some do call it the goulfe of Uenyce.
Adrumo, aui, are, to grudge or make rumour.
Adruo, ui, ere, to turne the erthe in tyllage.
Adscisco, scere, to ioyne or take to, as whanne one ioyneth an other with hym in auctoꝛitie, or taketh one to ayde hym in his office.

Adscire

Adſcire, to ſoyne or put to.
Adſcriptiſ, were men of warre, whiche were taken into an armye to ſupplye the places of them, that were ſlayne or otherwiſe lacked.
Adſcriptiui, idem quod Adſcriptiſ.
Adſum, fui, eſſe, I am here, or preſent, or at hãd
Adſitis domi facite, See that ye bee bothe at home.
Ad ſummam, in concluſion, fynally.
Ad tempus, for a tyme.
Adueſperam, vntyll the ſonne went downe.
Aduallas, a mountayne, fromme the whiche the great ryuer called the Rene, runneth northewarde.
Aduatici, people of a countrey in Fraunce called Boſſeduc.
Adubanus, the famous ryuer called alſo Danubius and Hiſter.
Aducctio, a cariage ouer to a place.
Aducho, xi, here, to bryng to, or cary to.
Aduena, a ſtraunger.
Aduelitatio, a mutuall reprochyng, or contenction in wordes.
Aduenio, ni, nire, to come to.
Aducntitius, he that cometh to a place by chãce.
Aduentitia bona, goodes which do come vnlooked for.
Aduentitius morbus, ſyckenes that cometh without our defaut, and of ſome men is called an vncome.
Aduentito, aui, are, to come often.
Aduento, aui, are, to come nygh.
Aduentores, commune reſorters or haunters to a place.
Aduentus, tus, a comyng.
Aduerbialiter, lyke an aduerbe.
Aduerſaria, a reckenyng boke of expenſes, wryten afore that the boke of accompt be made.
Aduerſarius, an aduerſary.
Aduerſatus, a, um, agaynſt, or contrary.
Aduerſus, a, um, that wherof only the forparte is ſene, as auerſus whereof oonely the hynder part is ſene.
Aduerſus, cõtrary, or againſt. alſo face to face.
Aduerſa æruinna, aduerſitie, damage.
Aduerſa ualetudo, ſyckenes.
Aduerſo flumine, agaynſt the ſtreame.
Aduerſis uulneribus, with woundes in the forepart, ouerthwart the breſt and face.
Aduerſarium intendere, to be agaynſt one in his proceedynges.
Aduerſus gratiæ homo, a rude frowarde felowe.
Aduerſum cliu[illegible]rrayte bype.
Aduerſo animo, agaynſt my will, thy wylle, or his will, agaynſt his herte.
Aduerſitor, a ſeruãt that ſhuth for his maiſter.
Aduerſitores, ſeruauntes whyche doo fetche home their maiſters after dyner or ſupper.



Aduerſor, ſatus ſum, ſari, to repugne or be contrary, or to refuſe.
Aduerſum, agaynſte. Quis eſt hic, qui aduerſum mihi fit? Who is he that cometh againſt me, or marcheth toward me? Aduerſum, is taken alſo for erga. Plin. in Panegy.
Aduertebatur, one perceyued.
Aduerto, ti, tere, to perceyue, to tourne to.
Aduertere animum, to take hede, or harken.
Aduertere oculos, to perceyue, to ſee, to beholde.
Adueſperaſcit, the euenyng or euentyde is comen, or it waxeth late, or it is nyght.
Aduigilo, are, to watche or take good hede.
Aduiuo, uixi, uiuere, to lyue yet.
Adulas, the hyll called ſaynt Gothard, entring into Lombardy.
Adulatio, flattery.
Adulor, atus ſum, ari, to flatter.
Adulator, oris, a flatterer.
Adulatrix, a woman that flattereth.
Adulter, adultera, a man or woman auoutrer.
Adulterinus, na, num, counterfaite or forged.
Adulterinæ claues, counterfaite keys.
Adulterium, auoutrie.
Adultero, aui, are, to counterfaite or forge.
Adulteror, ari, idem quod adultero.
Adultus, a, um, full growen.
Adumbratio, loke in Adumbro.
Adumbro, aui, are, to make or grue ſhadowe. to repreſent or reyſſe, as peynters doo, that do ſhadowe ymages in playn tables, to make them ſhewe imboced or round. Some do ſuppoſe that it ſignifieth, to tryche a thynge, or drawe it groſſely, as paynters doo at the begynnyng. It ſignifieth alſo to feyn or diſſemble a thyng.
Adumbrata opinio, a falſe opinion.
Aduncо, aui, are, to make croked.
Aduncus, crooked or hooked.
Aduno, aui, are, to gather togither.
Ad unum, euerych one.
Aduocatio, pleadyng, alſo aſſiſtance.
Aduocatus, an aduocate, he that defendeth an other mans cauſe.
Aduocito, tare, to calle for one often.
Aduoco, aui, are, to calle to, or call to helpe.
Aduolo, aui, are, to flye to or nighe a place, to go or come quyckely.
Aduoluo, uere, to wrappe rounde togither.
Aduolutus genibus, fallen downe atte his knees.
Aduorſem, olde wryters vſed for Aduerſarium.
Aduorſor, for aduerſor.
Ad uotum, after myne, thyne, or his appetite, as I wolde haue it.
Aduro, uſſi, urere, to roſte, to bourne.
Aduſtio, roſtynge or burnyng.

Adustus,ta,tum, rosted or burned.
Adusp,bntpli.
Adyculum, a diminutiue of Adytum.
Adytum, the thaunselle or other secrete place of the temple, where none came but prestes or persones sanctified.

## ¶A ANTE E.

AEACVS, was the sonne of Jupiter and Europa, whom Paynyms bydde suppose, to be of suche Justyce, that he was appoynted by Pluto, callyd god of Hell, to be one of the iudges there, with Minos and Radamanthus, to discusse the transgressions of menne beinge deade, and to assygne to theym punyshement accordynge to theyr merites.
Aeaunon, a towne in the promontorie or hylle of Troy, called Sigeum.
Aeas,antos, a ryuer of a countrey called Epirus, whyche rounneth out of Macedonia, and falleth into the sea called Jonium.
Aedepol, an othe among Gentiles, signifieng by Pollux house.
Aedes, a house, and yf there bee ioyned thereunto the name of god, or of a saynt, it signifieth a churche, or a temple. Aedes saluatoris, sayntt Sauiours churche. it is also a chamber. sometyme a sepulchre.
Aedicula, an oratorie or place, where images were kept.
Aedificatio, buyldyng.
Aedificator, a buylder.
Aedificium, all the hole buylding of the house.
Aedifico,cauí,cate, to buylde.
Aediles, officers, whose charge was to see to the keepynge vp and mayntenynge of the temples and priuate houses, and to make prouision for solemne plaies. Of theim som were called Aediles curules, of a chayre with crooked feete, wherin they dyd sytte.
Aedilitas,& ædilitium, the office of the Ediles.
Plautus in Stich. Eras. chil. 3. centu. 1.
✠ Aedilitatem gerit sine populi suffragio, A prouerbe, whiche maie be saied vnto hym, that meddleth in other mennes matters, or commaundeth in an nother mannes house or office.
Aedilitius, he that had bene ones in that auctoritie.
Aedilitius,a,um, pertaynyng to Ediles.
Aeditimus idem qui ædituus.
Aeditius, a iudge or arbitratour chosen of the one parte.
Aedituor,ari, to rule ouer the temple or house.
Aeditus,ta,tum, high and stronge.
Aeditus, the prelate of the Temple or churche and maye be nowe called the persone or parysshe priest.



Aedo,ẽdidi, to sette furthe or publysshe. also it signifieth to bryng furth by generacion.
Aedere scriptum, to shewe furth writyng.
Aedere spiritum, to yelde vp the ghoste.
Aedere facinus, to do an yll dede. Ci. attic.
Aedere stragem, to make a slaughter of mẽ.
Aedere nomina, to telle the names to bee written.
Aedere prælium, to make battayle. Vergil.
Aedon, a nyghtyngale.
Aegæ, a citie in Cilicia, also an yle in the sea called Aegéum.
Aegæa, a citie in Macedonia, an nother in Mauritania.
Aegealus, was a countrey callyd also Achaia in Greece.
Aeger,gra,grum, sycke or sorowfull.
Aegeria, a nymphe or Goddesse, with whom Numa Pompilius, the seconde kynge of Romaynes, fayned to haue familyar companye and communication, concernynge religion and worshyppyng of goddis, to the intent that he mought therby withdraw the people from the appetite of warres, whereto they were inflamed.
Aegéum mare, the sea whyche is frome the mouthe of the grehe sea, vp in Syria and Arabia, wherein be many yles, besydes Creta, nowe called Candy, Rhodes and Cypres.
✠ Aegeum nauigat, he saileth the Egyptian sea, A prouerbe applyed to theim, that refuse not perylle for muche lucre or profyte, for as muche as the sayde sea is full of daungiers.
Aegeus, the father of Theseus.
Aegides, of Aegeus, patronymicum.
Aegylops, wylde oates.
Aegimuros, an yle called also Capraria, beyonde the yle called Corsica, or Corse.
Aegina, a citie ioyning to Peloponeso or Morea, agaynst the countrey of Athens. also an yle from Pyreum xii. myles.
Aeginenses, the people of Egina the citie.
Aeginitæ, people of the citie of Egina.
Aegineticus,a,um, of Egina.
Aegiochus, a name of Jupiter.
Aegipanes, beastes lyke to men, hayryng feete lyke to gotes.
Aegis,gidis, an haubergeon, whiche onely the goddis were payntd with.
Aegium, a towne in Peloponeso, nowe callyd Morea, where they fayned that Jupiter was nourysshed with a goote.
Aegle, a Nymphe.
Aegloga, a communication of shepeherdes togyther.
Aegocephalus, a byrde, whyche is without a spleene.
Aegocerus, idem quod Capricornus.

Aegos

Aegonomus, a goteherde or keper of gotes.
Aegos, a ryuer in Thracia.
Aegrè, with greatte peyne or difficultie, grenously, heuily.
Aegrefero, tuli, ferre, to be sore.
Aegrefco, fci, fcere, to be syche.
Aegrimonia, sickenesse, great heuinesse.
Aegrio, I am sicke.
Aegritudo, inis, griefe of mynde, or sorowe.
Aegritudinem leuare, to ease or helpe the sickenesse or heuinesse.
Aegrius, more sorowfully, more displeasantly.
Aegrotatio, sickenesse of body.
Aegroto, aui, are, to bee sicke, to faile or bee feeble of courage.
Aegrotus, sicke, feble of courage.
Aegrum, idem quod ægritudo, sorowe, displeasure.
Aegula, a kynd of brymstone, wherwith in som places they do perfume wol to make it white.
Aegylops, a fystula in the corner of the eye, by the nose of a manne, oute of the whiche runneth matter.
Aegyptij, people of Egypte, not those vacabounde Magitians, whiche nowe rounne into all countreis, callynge theym selues Egyptians, where they be of anye remoued from Egypte. Reade the commentaries of Volaterranus.
Aegyptini, people of Ethiope, marchynge on Egypt.
Aegyptius, & Aegyptiacus, a, um, of Egypte.
Aegyptus, a countrey called Egypte: on the weste it is bounded with Lybia, and the countrey called Cyrenaica: on the northe with the sea called Mediterraneum, and parte of Iudea: on the easte with Arabia, and the Arabian sea: on the south with Aethiopia. This countrey although it raine there but seldome or neuer, yet by the ouerflowyng of the riuer of Nilus, it is made so fertile, that it hath abundance of all thynges sauyng vynes, and bringeth forthe strange beastes. Of the great cities & other meruailous thinges in it, shalbe remembred, wher their names shalbe rehersed.
Aegyſtus, he that slewe Agamemnon, and made hym cuckolde.
Aelius, the proper name of a Romayne.
Aelurus, a catte.
Aemathia, a countreye in Grecia, after called Macedonia, the people wherof were fyrst called Palasgi. Rede more herof in Macedonia.
Aemidum, swollen.
Aemilia, a countrey in Italy called also Flaminia & Romandiola.
Aemilius, the proper name of a Romaine.
Aemonia, a countrey called also Theſſalia.
Aemulatio, enuy or imitacion.
Aemulor, atus ſum, ari, to enuye without mastye, or to folowe, or studie to be like an other.
Aemulus, he that foloweth or enuieth an other onely for desire of glorie.
Aenatores, blowers in trumpettes.
Aenēas, a noble man of Troy, whyche with Anthenor betrayed the citie of Troy.
Aeneus, a, um, brasen.
Aenigma, tis, a darke question, harde to be vnderstande or assoiled.
Aenigmatiſtes, he that purposeth hard questiõs
Aenobarbus, the name of a Romaine, so called because he had a berde as redde as brasse.
Aenum, a cawdron.
Aeolia, is a region of the Grekes in Asia, betwene Ionia and Troade. It is also a region conteining .vii. yles, betwene Italy & Sicile.
Aeolium mare, the sea ioynyng to Asia.
Aeolus, called the king of windes.
Aequabilis, equall.
Aequabilitas uitæ, wherin is no varietie or trouble.
Aequabiliter, equally, in euen partes.
Aequæuus, of one age.
Aequalis, equall, plaine, of lyke age.
Aequales calculi, euen iudgementes, A prouerbe applied vnto them, whiche lacked but litteli that they were not condemned. For as moche as in olde time the iudges gaue not sentence openly, but being in diuers opinions, they dyd put into a pot litteli stones of sundry colours, and of the which were most in number, that sentence preuailed, and if they were equall in number, he that was accused was acquited. Whyche stode with good reason, as Aristotle sheweth in his problemes.
Aequalitas, equalitie.
Aequaliter, lykewise.
Aequamentum, indifferency.
Aequanimis, he that is neyther extolled with prosperitie, nor discomforted in aduersitie.
Aequanimitas, takyng in good parte.
Aequanimiter, moderatly, patiently, coldely.
Aequatio, the equall diuision of a thynge, or where one thyng is made equall to an other.
Aequare ſolo, to beate downe to the ground.
Aequator, tõris, the line which diuideth heuen in the middel, called also the equinoctiall lyne, into the whiche whan the sonne commeth, the dates and nyghtes ben of one length.
Aeque, iustely, as well, euen as well, sometime wyllyngly.
Aeque ambo pares, all of one greatnesse.
Aeque pauci, euen as fewe.
Aeque utriuſq; neceſſarius, as moche frende to the one as to the other.
Aequi boniq; facio, I take in good part, I recke not or care not.
Aequidiale, the tyme whan the dayes and the nyghtes be of one length.

Festus.

Varro. Aequidium, idem quod æquinoctium.
Aequilanium, seu aequilaneum, the half deale of the holle.
Aequilatio, of euen largenes.
Aequilibris; bre, of the same weyght.
Aequilibrium, of euen weyght or poise.
Aequimanus, he that vseth the one hande as well as the other.
Aequimentum, hire of a horse or other beast.
Aequinoctiale, the adiectiue of æquinoctium.
Aequinoctium, the tyme of the yere, whan the day is as longe as the nyghte, whiche is twyse in the yere In sprynge tyme about the viii. calendes of Aprille, and in Autumme about the viii. Calendes of October.
Aequiparatio, a comparison.
Aequiparo, aui, are, to compare or make equal.
Aequipollētia, equalitie in estimacion or value
Aequipolleo, ui, ere, to haue like power, or be of like estimacion.
Aequipondium, of equal or lyke weight.
Aequitas, equitie, iustice, or euennes, liknesse of facion.
Aequiter, iustely.
Aequivalentia, equall value.
Aequivaleo, ui, ere, to be equivalente, or of like valour.
Aequivocatio, makyng diuers significations to one worde.
Aequivoce, diuersely signifiyng in one worde or terme.
Aequivocum, one worde hauyng diuers significations.
Aequo, aui, are, to make euen or playne.
Aequor, the sea, sommetyme other waters, sometyme lande.
Aequore aperto, in plaine fielde.
Aequor maris, the ouermost or euen part of the sea.
Aequoreus, a, um, of the sea.
Aequus, euen or playne, equall, iust.
Aequus animus, quietnes of minde.
Aequo animo ferre, to take it in worthe, or patiently.
Ex equo loco dicere, one companion to talke with an other.
Aequum est, it is but reason.
Aequum esse alicui, to be content with one.
Aequum & bonum, is a discrecion or moderacion of right without rigour or extremitie of the lawe.
Aequum certamen, where one hath no more aduantage than the other.
Aër, the aire: somtime wind, blast, breth or sound
Aera, rae, money nūbred, somtime images of metall also dernel, whiche groweth in corne.
Aeramentū, any thing made of copper or brass.
Aerarium, a treasorie, where a common treasure of a citie or countrey is kept.



Aerarij milites, souldiours waged.
Aerarij præfectus, high Treasourer.
Aerarij Tribuni, were treasourers whiche payde to the souldiours theyr wages.
Aerarius, he that was put from his fredome, of a citesyn, and paide tribute as a straunger.
Aeratus, myxt with copper, indetted.
Aereolum uel Chalcus, the .xxxvi. parte of Dragma, by estimacion the weyght of two barley cornes. Brut⁹ Cl. fa. ep. 11.
Aerificium, the crafte to make any thynge of copper or brasse.
Aeripes, whiche is as swift as the winde.
Aërius, of the aire, or lyke to the aire.
Aero, are, to dresse with copper or brasse.
Aeromantia, diuination or coniecture of thinges to come by the aire.
Aerosus, a, um, that wherin brasse or copper is, or wherof it is made.
Aerugo, ginis, rust or canker in mettall, specyally in copper or siluer. It is taken in Horace and Iuuenall for money.
Aeruginosus, rusty or cankred.
Aerumna, labour peinfull, care of mynd with heuinesse, infelicitie.
Aerumnalis, le, wherin is great pein or labor.
Aerumnatus, brought to miserie.
Aerumnosus, a, um, myserable, full of peine, or trauaile.
Aerumnulæ, lyttell croked staues, wherewith men do cary fardels e trusses on their backes
Aeruscare, to get money by falsehode or vayne promises.
Aes, æris, is properly copper or brasse. It is often tymes taken for money, sommetyme for trumpettes.
Aeratus homo, a man indetted.
Aere alieno exire, to come out of dette.
Aere alieno obruere, to ouercharge one with dettes. Plautus.
Aere alieno obstringere, to cause an nother man to be bounde or indetted for hym.
Aere alieno premi, to be greuously indetted
Aere diruti milites, souldiours, whiche for some defaute, were put out of wages.
Aere meo. Multi.n anni sunt, cum ille in ære meo est, It is longe tyme passed, that I accompted him in the numbre of my frendes, or for one of myne. 6. Agricola. Ci. ad At.
In ære meo est, he is in my dette or danger.
Aes caldarium, copper.
Aes coronarium, latyn mettall.
Aes circumforaneum, money borowed of them, whiche are named bankers, and doo lende money by exchange.
Aes conflare, to cast mettall.
Aes ducere, to melt mettall.
Aes alienū, money that is borowed. also vt.
Aes ductile, mettal that wol be sone molten.

Aes alinum afferre, to be indetted.
Ci. fa. ep. Aes alienum habere, idem.
Saluſt. in catil. Aes alienum cogere, conflare, contrahere, to be indetted.
Aes alienum diſſoluere, exire, to paie dettes and be quytte.
Aes alienum exonerare, to diſcharge the det
Ci. Attic. Aes alienum facere, to borowe money.
Aes noſtrum, money that other menne doo owe vnto vs.
Aes ſuum, money that other men do owe vn to hym, whome we ſpeake of.
Aeſculus, a tree not moche vnlyke an oke, but that he is ſmother, and the leaues are brader and thicker: he bryngeth fruite in Autumne, wherwith people were fedde, before they vſed to eate fleſshe. I wote not what it ſhulde be in engliſhe, except it be the ſeruice tree.
Aeſculapius, the ſonne of Apollo and Coronides, and was called God of Phyſyke, and honoured in the fourme of a ſerpent.
Aeſon, was the father of the valiant Jaſon.
Aeſopus, an aunſient writer of fables. Alſo the name of a famouſe player in tragedies.
Aeſtas, ſommer.
Aeſtimabile, that whiche may be valued.
Aeſtimare litem, to taxe the damages and coſtes that a manne hath ſuſteyned by wronge.
Aeſtimatio, a peyne ſette, a valuacion.
Aeſtimator, he that valueth or ſetteth the price of a thynge, a preiſer.
Aeſtimo, aui, are, to eſteeme, to valewe, to preiſe.
Aeſtiua, places to be in for ſhadow in the ſommer tyme, whervnto as well men as beaſtes do withdrawe them for heate.
Aeſtiuo, aui, are, to dwell or be in a place duryng the ſommer tyme.
Aeſtuaria, places whervnto the ſea floweth and ebbethe, or meeres fylled with ſalte water.
Aeſtuo, aui, are, to waxe hotte, to bourne, to flowe lyke the ſea, to be in anguiſhe or trouble of mynde.
Aeſtuoſus, hotte or feruent.
Plinius in epiſt. Aeſtus, tus, tui, heate of the wether, or bournynge of the ſonne. Alſo the violence or troubious motion of the ſea, ſommetyme doubtfulneſſe or fluttringe of the mynde, a ſcrupule.
Aeta, a hylle in Theſſalye.
Aetabula, childehoode.
Aetalia, an yle in the ſea by Greane.
Cicero. Aetas, age.
Aetas acta eſt mihi, my tyme is paſſed.
Aetas bona, the floure of youthe.
Aetas grandis, auncientie.
Aetas decrepita, age wherin a man loſeth the vſe of his membres.
Aetas ingraueſcens, age encreaſyng.
Aetas matura, perfect age.
Aetas prima, youthe.
Aetate adulta, of full age.
Aetate affecta, of olde age.
Aetate confectus, very aged, in extreme age
Aetate exacta, idem.
Aetate integra, in the floure of youthe.
Aetate prouecta, aged or of great age.
Aetate anteire, to be elder.
Aetatem meam me uiduam eſſe mauelim, quam iſtæc flagitia tua pati, quæ tu facis, I had leauer be a wydowe all my lyfe, than to indure this trouble that I haue with the. Plautus.
Aetatem uelim ſeruire, Litanum modo ut conueniam, I wolde do ſeruice all the daies of my lyfe, on the condicion that I moughte mete with Litanus. Plautus,
Aetatis progreſſus, the courſe of age.
Aetatis ſatis habere, to be olde inough.
Aetatem, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng long tyme. Cice. pro Rabi.
Iam dudum grauis lites ſunt inter eos, There hath ben variance betwene them long tyme.
Aetatula, childehode.
Aeterne, euerlaſtyngly.
Aeterno, are, to make perpetuall.
Aeternus, euerlaſtyng.
Aether, the firmament.
Aethera, ræ, the aire.
Aethra, ſignifieth the ſame.
Aethereus, a, um, of the firmamente. Anaxagoras putteth it for the element of fire.
Aethiopia, a great countrey in Affrike, conteinyng many regions, called Aethiope, wherin be founde people, beaſtes, and ſerpentes of meruaylous forme. It hath on the weſt, the mountains called Athlantes, on the eaſt it extedeth to the marches of Egypt, on the ſouth it hath the ſea occian, on the nozth part, it is enclofed with the riuer called Nilus.
Aethiopem lauas, thou waſheſt a Moozen, or Mooze, A prouerbe applied to him that praiſeth a thyng that is nought, or teacheth a naturall foole wiſedom. This prouerb grew of one that boughte a Moozen, and thinkyng that the blacheneſſe of his ſkynne happened by the negligence of his laſte maiſter, he ceaſſed not to waſshe the Moozen contynually with ſuche thynges, as he thought wold make hym whyte, by the whiche labour and waſhynge he ſo vexed the pooze ſlaue, that he brought him into a great ſickenes, his ſkinne remaynyng ſtill as blacke as it was before.
Aethiopicus, a, um, of Egypt.
Aethiopiſſa, a woman of Egypt.
Aethon, one of the horſes of Phebus.
Aethruſci, the olde inhabitantes of the countrey in Italy, called nowe Tuſcans.

Aetiologia, a rehersyng of the cause.

Dios.li.5. Aëtites, a percyous stone founden in an egles nest, whiche hath within it an other stone, as it were with ponge, which maketh a sound if the stone be shaken. If the deary of a woman with chylde do fall downe lowe, this stone beinge hanged aboute the lefte arme, it retayneth the child, but if the womās time be com, and that she dothe trauayle, than beinge taken away, and bounde to her thygh, she shall be forthewith delyuered without any peyne. Also yf a piece of this stone be put into bread or a pouddynge, and gyuen vnto oone, yf he be a theefe, it shall neuer passe or go throughe hym. Lykewyse the brothe, wherin it is sodden, yf a thiefe, or they, whiche be of counsayle with hym, do take it, he nor they maye not swalowe it. Prepared with waxe and oyle of Cypres, it helpeth agaynste the faltynge sycknesse. Hermolaus Barbarus saith in Corolario, that excepte this stone be taken out of the egles neste, it hath no vertue in medicine.

Aetius, was the name of one of Alexandria, whiche was bothe a great oratour and a noble phisicion. Also of an heretyche, whyche affirmed, that noo synne, howe greate so euer it were, shulde be reputed to hym that hadde faithe. He succeded immediately after Arrius, the yere after the Incarnation of Christe. 328.

Strab.li.6 Solinus. Aetna, is a meruaylous hylle in Sycile, at the foote wherof is a litteil towne of the same name, and there is also woodes and trees of dyuerse kyndes planted. On the toppe therof is a baraine grounde, myxte with asshes, and in the wynter tyme couered with snowe, whiche conteyneth in circuite twentie furlonges, whiche fielde is enuironed with a banke of asshes, of the height of a walle. In the myddell is also a rounde hylle of the same coloure and matter, that the residewe is. Wherin bee two greatte hooles facyoned lyke vnto cuppes, and they be called Craters. Oute of the whyche ryseth sommetyme sundrye greatte flames of fyre, sommetyme horrible smooke, sommetyme are blowen oute bournynge stones in infinite numbers. Moreouer, before that the sayde fyre appereth, there is harde within the grounde terrible noyse and rorynge in dyuers horrible sownes. And also whyche is more meruayle, whanne the smoke and fire is most abundt and feruent, yet rounde about the toppe of the sayde hyll, are alway sene snowe and hore frostes. Plinius writeth, that the fire appereth always at nyghte. lib. 2. cap. 109. This hyll is nowe called Gibello monte.

Flames of fyer issuinge oute of hill of Aetna, in Sicile.



Aetolia, a regyon in Grece betwene Acarnāniam and Phocida.

Aetólus, a man of Aetolia.

Aeuitas, eternitie.

Aeuum, longe or euerlastynge tyme.

## ¶A ANTE F.

AFer, or Apher, a man borne in Affrike.

Affabilis, a manne easye to bee spoken vnto.

Affabilitas, gentilnesse in hearynge, courtesie.

Affabre, counnyngly, craftily, workemanly.

Affabrum, counnyngly or craftily wrought.

Affanię, trifles, thynges of small estimacion.

Affatim, abundauntly.

Affatus, spoken vnto.

Affecta, almost finished, or nygh at a poynt. Suet. in Vesp.

Affecta fides, credence almoste lost.

Affecta oratio, a curyouse kourme of speakynge.

Affectate, curiouse with to moche diligence.

Affectatio, curiositie. Cicero.

Affectio, affection, sometyme trouble of mynde.

Affecto, aui, are, to seke effectually, to trouble, whan it is put with damno, or other lyke.

Affecta æstas, sommer well nyghe passed. Varro.

Affector, aris, idem quod Affecto. Cicero.

Affectum bellum, warres nygh at a point.

Affectus, a, um, troubled or vexed.

Affectus, ctus, ui, & affectio, affection or naturall motion, as gladnesse, desire, and suche lyke.

Affectus morbo, vexed with sickenes. Plautus.

Affectus virgis, beaten with roddes.

Affero, fers, attuli, afferre, to bynge to.

Affero ad te salutem, I come to salute you.

Afferre auxilium, to helpe, to ayde.

Afferre dentes, to byte. Varro de re rust.

Afferre manus, to set violent handes on one.

Afferre molestiam, to do displeasure to one.

Afferre morbum, to make sicke.

Afferre pedem, to come. Abite, unde malum, pedem attulistis, Go hens from whence with a mischiefe ye came. Catullus

Afferre vim alicui, to make assaute on one.

Afficio, ęci, ere, to mouue affection or disposicion either to good or to yll.

Afficere bonis nunciis, to bynge good tydinges. Vt bonis nos vestros q; omnes, nūciis me afficere multis, as ye wil that I bring to you and youre good tydynges. Plautus.

Afficere cura, to bryng in care.

Afficere lucro, to make one to wynne or gayne.

Afficere stipēdio, to pay to him his wages. Plautus.

Affecit eum letali vulnere, he gaue to him his deathes wounde. Cicero.

Affecit prædatq; agro populares suos, he made his

made his countrey men eyche both of landes and gooddes.

Afficit me dolore, it maketh me sory.

Afficit me gaudio, it maketh me gladde.

Affici, to be moued with affection.

Affigo, gere, to naple to, or fasten.

Affigere liueras pueris, to make chylderne lumme by harte.

Affingere aliquid alicui, to lye, or make a lye on one.

Affines, in kyndes betokeneth adioynynge: in men it betokeneth alyance by mariage.

Affinis negotijs publicis, he that meddlethe with the affaires of a comminaltie.

Affinis rei capitalis, guilty of a great offence, whiche deserueth death.

Affinis sceleris, guilty of the trespas.

Affinitas, atis, affinitie, alyance.

Affinitate attingere, to be of alyance to one.

Affirmatio, affirmance.

Affirmatiue, with an affirmance.

Affirmo, aui, are, to affirme.

Afflare, to blowe wynde.

Afflari sydere, to bee blasted, as corne and flowres of trees sometyme bene.

Afflatus, tus, a blaste.

Plautus. Affleo, flcui, flere, to wepe in the remembrance of a thynge.

Afflictare, to tourment hym selfe continually.

Afflictatio, punishmet of the body with sikenes.

Salust. Afflictus, stryken downe to the grounde.

Affligo, flixi, gere, to throwe or beate downe to the grounde. also to punyshe.

Plautus. Affligam te ad terram sceluz, si me uno digito attigeris, I wyll beate the downe to the ground wretche, if thou touchest me but with one fynger.

Affluens, tis, abundant.

Affluenter, abundantly.

Affluentia, abundance.

Affluo, xi, ere, to ouerflowe or abounde.

Affodere, to brygge and laye more grounde to that we haue.

Affor, fari, to speake to one.

Affore, to be here or present. Hanc affore biduo, that he be here within these two daies.

Afformido, are, to be sore afeard.

Affrica, the thyrde parte of the worlde, wherin is Carthage, Numidia, and all the countreis now called Barbary, and also the great countrey called Ethiopia.

Affricanus, a man of Affrike. Also the most noble capitayne Scipio was callyd Affricanus, bycause he subdewed that countreye to the Romaynes.

Affrico, aui, uel, ixi, are, to rub against a thinge.

Affrictus, ta, tum, rubbed against a thyng.

Affricus, a, um, of Affrike.

Affricus uentus, the south wynde.



Affrio, aui, are, to grate or breake smalle corne thynge with an other.

Affulgeo, si, gere, to shyne agaynste a thynge. also to happen with gladnesse. Sardiniæ recipiendæ repentina spes affulsit, A sodayne hope to ouercome hapned, that Sardinia shuld be recouered. Liuius,

Affundo, fudi, fundere, to shedde or poure on a thynge.

✠ A fronte & a tergo, before and behynde Sommetyme it is taken for a prouerbe, applyed to theym, whiche doo beholde thynges passed, with those thynges which maye happen. Also the tyme passed, with the tyme comynge.

## ¶ A ANTE G.

Agabus, an Hebrue name, whiche signifieth in latine locusta, a kynde that destroyeth corne. also Festinatus patris, the mynde of the father. Of this name was a prophet in the tyme of the apostles, whiche prophecied of an vniuersall famine to come, and that sayne Paule shulde be bounden and put in gyues. Act. 11. & 21.

Agag, is a worde of Hebrue, whiche may be interpreted a solar in the vppermost parte of the house. Of that name was a kyng of Amalech, the fayrest of all men, whom Saule kynge of Jewes tooke in battayle, and slewe hym not, as god had commanded, and therfore was God greuously displeased with Saule, as he declared by the prophete Samuel, whiche shewed vnto Saul, that God more requyred the obedience of his cõmaundementes, than sacrifice. And than Samuel dyd there cutte in peces the sayde fat Agag in the presence of God in Galgalis. Reg. 1. cap. 15.

Agallochum, mencioned by Dioscorides, semeth by the description therof to be the soote wood, callyd nowe Lignum aloes.

Agamemnon, was sonne of Atreus, and kinge of Mycene, whoo in the preparation of the Grekes agaynst the Troians, for his wysedome and magnanimytie, was by the consente of all the Grekes, chosen of theym to bee theyr generall Capytayn. And accordynge to theyr expectations, he mooste noblye gouerned hym selfe, and that mooste puyssaunt armye, durynge the siege of Troye, by the space of tenne yeres. But beynge returned to his owne royaline, and hauynge with hym Cassandra, daughter of Priamus kynge of Troye, his wyfe Clitemnestra, conspyrynge with Egistus, with whom she hadde layed in aduoultrie, caused her sayde noble husbande to putte on a garmente, whyche hadde no issue oute for his heade.

A ante G.

than Egistus prepared, for that purpose, whyche he was struggynge therewith, strake hym through with his swoorde, and so slewe hym. And thus that noble prynce, after that he had escaped the most dangerous warres, the vaynt hedes of Hector and his brethern, the manyfolde stormes and perils of the sea, wherin he had trauayled by the space of one yere, finally in his owne proper royalme, by treason of theim, whom he most trusted, was shamefully murdred. Suche is the vnsurete of this wretched worlde. He was afore the incarnacion of our lorde about. 1194. yeres.

Agamnestor, was a kyng of Athenes.

Agena, was a noble woman, the daughter of Cadmus, who slew her owne sonne Penthea kynge of Thebes, fyndyng hym in the moste lasciuious and abhompnable ceremonyes of Bacchus called Bacchanalia. A notable exaumple of a paynym ladye, who onely by the honestie of her nature, without knoweledge of the lawes of god, beeyng meued so vehemently agaynst dishonest wantonnes, to punysshe her owne sonne, excluded from her all motherly pitie, rather wyllynge to haue her sonne deade, than to lyue abhompnably.

Aganippe, pes, a fountayne in a countreye of Grece, called Aonia, whyche was dedycate vnto the Muses, wherof they be called Aganippides.

Agapis, is a stone of the colour of saffron, the vertue whereof, is to cure the stynginge of scorpions and serpentes, yf it be layde to the wounde.

Agar, the mayden of Sara, on whome Abraham begate Ismaell.

Paral 1. cap. 5. Agarēi, a people whyche were all distroied by Saul kyng of Jewes.

Agaso, onis, a horsekeper or muletteour.

Agathō, the name of one of the sonnes of Priamus. also a boy, whom Plato loued.

Agathocles, a kynge of Sicile, whyche was the sonne of a potter, and by subtylte wyte and boldenesse of courage, grewe by sundre dignities at laste to be kynge. And than became suche a tyraunte, that he slewe all the noble menne, the counsaylloure and learned menne of Syracuse, and despoyled all the ryche menne. Fynally he brynge attached in all the partes of his bodye, with incredyble tourmentes, and a pestylencyalle humour, freattynge all his synewes, he contynuyng longe tyme in suche peynes, at the last died.

Agathyrsus, was one of the sonnes of Hercules, which dwelled in a part of Scithia, and called the people after his name Agathyrsi, whyche in suche wyse paynted theim selues, that the colour moughte not by any meanes be washed or putte away, and therefore they were callyd Picti Agathyrsi. And some men do suppose, that the auncient inhabytantes of the southe parte of Scotlande, sopynge to the marches of Englande, whyche were called Picti, were of the sayde people callyd Agathyrsi.

Agaustus, the grekes feyned to be a dyuell come of the sede of Jupiter, whiche felle from him whan he slepte. Who had bothe membres of a man and woman, of whom other dyuels beyng afeerde, they dyd cut of the mans instrument, and threwe it away, wherof did spring an almonde tree, and brought furthe almondes, whan tyme serued. Leonicus lib. 1. c 37.

Age, goo to, take hede.

Age, age, well, well. Age, age ut lubet, Welle, goo to, do what pe lyste.

Age dicat, lette hym speake on, lette hym speake hardely.

Age, & agite, go furthe, furthe on, or tell on.

Agedum, go to yet.

Agea, a waite in a shyppe.

Agelastus, he that dothe neuer laugh.

Agellus, a lyttell fielde.

Agénor, a kyng of Phœnicia, sonne of Belus, and father of Europa, whom Jupiter rauished, and of Cadmus, who buylded the citie of Thebes.

Agendicum, a countreie in France called now Prouince or Prouance.

Ager, agri, a fielde. somtyme it signifieth a territory belongyng to a towne, wherin is included fieldes, medowes, woodes, and waters. Somtime a manour with the demenes, somtyme the arable fielde onely.

Agere, to here, to perceyue. Vos agite spectatores, ye that behold, here, or take hede. Hoccine agis, an non? Perceiuest thou this matter or not? also to conclude. Plautus.

Herus me relictis rebus, iussit Pamphilum hodie obseruare, ut quid ageret de nuptijs, scirem, My maister hath commanded me, that laying all thinges aparte, I shulde awaite vppon Pamphilus, to the intent I myght knowe, what he wolde conclude touchyng the mariage. Terentius

Also to goo. Quo hinc te agis? Whyther goest thou from hense? Somtyme it signifieth to come. Vnde agis te nunc Dorpale? From whens comest thou nowe Dorpalus? Teren.

Agere ætatem, to lyue.

Agere ad præscriptum, to doo that, that he was appoynted.

Agere ambages, to go about the bushe, or to tell a longer tale than nedeth. Plin in pa negy.

Agere aliquem, to pursue one.

Agere amicum, to do lyke a frende, or playe the parte of a frende.

Agere apologum, to tell hym a fable.

Aliud

Aliud agere, to thynke on an other thyng.
Animam agere, to be in the poynt of death.
Agere cauſam, to pleade.
Plautus. Agere caudam, to wagge his tayle.
Agere conuentus, to holde a parlyament.
Agere cuniculos, to vndermyne.
Agere cum aliquo, to treat with one, or to ſpeake. Cum meeum ſæpe ageres, ut de amicitia ſcriberē, where oftentymes thou dyddeſt intreate, that I ſhulde wryte of frendeſhyppe. Illo præſente, mecum agito, ſi quid uoles, If thou wylte any thynge with me, ſpeake it in the preſence of that man.
Plautus.
Agere diris malis, to curſe.
Agere de pace, to treate of peace.
Agere delectum, to chooſe men, as in mouſtre for the warre.
Agere equum, to ſpurre his horſe.
Agere ex inſidijs, to do a thynge by treaſon or marciall polycie.
Agere ex ſponſo, uel ex ſponſu, to bryng an action of couenaunt.
Agere ex ſyngrapha, to bringe an action of dette vpon an obligation.
Agere fabulam, to play in a comedie, tragedie or enterlude.
Agere frondem, to put oute leaues, ſpoken of a tree.
Agere furti, to appeale one of felony.
Agere gemmas, to bourgen.
Agere inter homines, to lyue.
Agere iniuriarum, to ſue one for treſpas or wronge done.
Agere lege, to ſue, to procede by the order of the lawe.
Agere menſuras fideliter, to meaſure thynges iuſtely.
Agere morem, to vſe for a cuſtome.
Cicero. Agere nugas, to mocke, to triſle.
Agere orationem, to pronounce an oracion.
Agere pœnam ab aliquo, to punyſche one.
Agere primas partes, to be the chiefe perſonage.
Agere radicem, to take roote.
Agere reum, to ſue one in the lawe.
Agere ſummo iure to procede with rygour.
Agere ſuo iure, to exerce his auctorite.
Agere uineas, to lay ordynance to a thyng.
Agit ugeſimum annum, he is.xx. yeres old.
Plautus. Pectus mihi agit nunc cubito, She hytteth me on the harte with her elbowe.
Quo hinc te agis? whither wylt thou?
Agunt adoleſcentiam, they occupie youthe.
Ageſilaus, was kyng of Lacedemonia, which from his chyldhod was of excellent vertues, as in trouth, iuſtice, temperance, noble courage, liberalitie, and continence. Wherfore he was ſo muche honoured, and proſpered ſo well, that he ſubdued to the Lacedemonians, innumerable cities and countreys in Aſia and Greece, whan one demanded a thing of hym, whiche was vniuſte, ſayinge, that he hadde promyſed it, he answered: If it were iuſte, I promiſed it, but if it were vniuſt, I ſpake it, but I promyſed it not. Whan the Lacedemonians had gyuen to hym the treſoure of Agis, whiche was kynge before hym, as ſone as he had receyued it, he incontinent dyd diſtribute it to them, whom he perceyued and knew to be poore. Whan it was demanded of hym, why he lafe noo more ryche than a priuate perſonne, he answered: that a prince ought to excell other men, not in delicacy, but in temperaunce and moderate ſpynge. He ſpake with no woman, excepte his wyfe, but either in the temple, or afore al men, thinking thoſe two places to be voyde of ſuſpicion, the one for holyneſſe, the other for multitude of wytneſſes. vndoubtedly the lyfe of this man was wonderfull.
Marke the nobl answere of Ageſila kynge of Lacedemon
The life of this was wonderfu
Ageſis, go to hardily, go to on goddis name.
Agger, eris, a heape of ſtones or tourfe. alſo a bulwarke, or a countremure to a fortreſſe or campe in battayle. ſometyme it ſignifyeth a cauſey.
Aggero, aui, are, to heape vp.
Aggero, ſſi, gerere, to lay on a heape, alſo to bryng to one. Namq; ecaſtor, amor & melle & felle eſt fœcundiſſimus, guſtu dat dulce, amarum uſq; ad ſatietatem aggerit, For in good farth, loue hath abundance bothe of hony and galle, in taſte it is pleaſaunt, but it bryngeth with it bytternelle, ſo much that it becommeth lothſome.
Plautus.
Aggeus, a worde of Hebrewe, in engliſhe merry, ſolemne, or compacyng. It was the name of a prophete, one of the.xii. whiche prophecyed in the tyme of Zorobabell kynge of the Jewes, about a. ccc. yeres afore the incarnation of Chriſte.
Agglomero, are, to make vp on a heape, by addynge to.
Agglutino, aui, are, to ſoyne togyther.
Aggrauatio, a griefe, a burdeyne.
Aggraueſco, ſcere, to wexe more grenous.
Aggrauo, aui, are, to be burdenous or chargeable. alſo to aggrauate or make a thyng more grenous.
Aggredior, gredi, to go to, or come to, to inuade, to aſſayle, to begyn, to attempt.
Aggrego, aui, are, to gather togyther.
Aggreſsio, loke in Aggredior.
Aggreſus, idem quod Aggreſſus.
Agilis, nymble, or lyght.
Agilitas, nymbleneſs, dexterite.
Agiliter, lyghtly, nymbly, quyckely, quiuerly.
Agilla, an olde towne in Thuſcane.
Agina, wherein the beame of a payre of bal-

launce is hanged.

Cicero. Agiator, he that is mcued with a lytell gain.

Agnor, nari, to marchandyse byle thynges, or of small value.

Agnnū, the countrey of Ingolesme in France.

Agiographa, bokes of holy scripture.

Agis rem actam, thou leuest thy labour. the thynge is done to thy hande.

Agit rem suam, he gothe aboute his owne busynesse.

Plautus. Agit hic perpetuum diem sol, the sonne shyneth here all the daie longe.

Agito, are, to intreate well, to go, to do often, to pushe, to compell, to trouble, to persecute, to vexe, to consyder, to reuolue, to solicite.

Plautus. Iam calcari quadrupedē agitabo aduersum clinum, Now will I with a spurre make my horse runne vp the hyll.

Plautus. Agitare conuiuium, to banhette and make good chere. Age, ergo hoc agitemus conuiuium, uino, & sermone suaui, Therefore go to, let vs banket, drynke, talke, and make good chere.

Agitare custodiam, to take good hede in kepynge of one.

Agitare cum animo, to reuolue in the mind.

Salust. Agitare diem, to passe furth the daie.

Plautus. Agitare feras, to course wylde beastes.

Agitare imperium, to gouerne. In pace uero beneficijs magis quam metu imperium agitabant, In the tyme of peace, they gouerned more by gentylnesse than by feare.

Plinius in epist. Agitare iuuentam, to exercyse iustyce.

Salust. Agitare lericiam, to make sope

Agitare mente, to conceyue in the mynde, to thynke.

Agitare præsidium, to be in garrison.

Agitare uigilias, to kepe watche.

Agitare uitam, to lyue.

Agitatio, a meuyng or styrring. also exercise.

Agitator, a dryuer of a carte, or of beastes.

Val. Max. de milit. a. Agitur de capite, aut de fama he is in danger of his lyfe, or of his credence.

Terent. Bene mecum agitur, I am wel at ease, I am well content, or I am in good condicion.

Agitur res capitis, the question or matter in debate, concerneth lyfe.

Aglaia, one of the thyee Gracis, whiche is interpreted bryghtnes, clerenesse, beautie, pleasure, or mirthe.

Aglauros, was a mayden, which was daughter to Eritheus, kynge of Athenes: whome Ouidius fayneth to be tourned by Mercurius vnto a stone.

Agmen, an hoste of men, sometyme a violence, a course of water.

Agminalis, pertaynyng to an hoste.

Agnascentia membra, membres whyche are superfluous, as where one hath thyee legges, or syxe fyngers on one hande, and other lyke.

Agnati, kynsmen of the fathers syde.

Ad agnatos, & gentiles deduci, to bee commytted to his kynsfolke, as madde men were by the lawe ciuile: whereof was made a prouerbe, applyed to them, whiche do all thynges madly and without circumspection.

Ad agnatos et gentiles deducantur.

Agnatū, that whiche is in bryth more than the cōmon course of nature vseth to bryng furthe.

Agnellus, a ponge lambe.

Agnitio, knowledge.

Agnomen, the surname that I haue by my father.

Agnosco, noui, noscere, to knowe, to recognyse or knowledge.

Agnos, is a tree, whiche is a kynd of willow, and is commonly called Agnus castus, in englysshe parbe leaues, it hathe leaues lyke to wyllowe, but that they be alwaye grene, and hath not so sweete a smell, and floures fyrste purple, and after whyte, and a sede lyke pepper. There is an other kynde therof, whiche hath more bzaunches, the leaues whiter, and somewhat mosy, and the flourt purple. Both of them do growe about ryuers. It is called Agnos, whiche is in englysshe chast, for it is sayde, that if a man or woman haue it about them, or vnder theyr beddes, it shall keepe them chaste.

Agnus, a lambe.

Ago, egi, agere, to do, to leade, to dryue, to labour, to here, to speake, to pronounce, to fayn, to go. Nudi agunt, they go naked. to extende or spyede. Radices agunt, they spreade theyr rootes. to treate of a thyng, to gyue. Pom. Me.

Ago gratias, I gyue thankes. to bryng furth. also to expelle. Venena membris agit, It expelleth poyson out of the membres.

Agolum, a staffe to dryue cattell with.

Agon, onis, a contencion in fourme of batasle. or a wrastlynge. also the place where it was exercysed.

Agonalia, certayne festiuall days kept among the Romaynes.

Agonensis porta, a gate of Rome, called also Colina.

Agônes, were sometyme called hylles.

Agônia, feare and heynesse, or veracion of mynde. Also sacrifice done on hylles.

Agonisma, the rewarde of victorie.

Agonista, a champion.

Agonius, was named a god, whiche had preeminence ouer thynges to be doone.

Agonizo, aui, are, to contende, or fyght valyantely.

Agonotheta, he that maketh a common game, and payeth the rewardes to them that doo wynne it.

Ago;

A ante G.

Agoræus, a market man, a hanter of markets.

Agoreos, was an ymage of Mercurius, whiche was in Pharis a citie of Achaia, set in the myddell of the market place, out of the whyche ydoll, the dyuell gaue aunsweres to soueme folowyng. Before the feete of the ydoll was an aultar of stone, wherunto were bounden with leade certain lampes of bras, He that came for an answere, bourned frankincense on the altar, and made his prayers, and after poured oyle into the lampes, & dyd put into the ydolles hande a piece of money of that countrey, whiche was of brasse, and than secretely whyspered in the ymages eare, what so euer he wolde demaunde, and furthwith stoppynge his owne eares with bothe his handes, went out of the markette place, and than opened his eares, and what voyce he herde fyrste, he toke it for a sure counsayle in all thynges that he wolde do.

Leonicus de uaria historia li. 1. cap. 30.

Agoranomus, he that setteth the price of wyttayle, a taster.

Agraria lex, a lawe made for the common dysposicion of landes, as be our statutes of inclosures and decayenge of husbandry: but amonge the Romaynes they were suche lawes as dyd appoynt, howe muche lande a senatour shulde haue, and not excede, and howe muche shulde be deuided amonge the people.

Agrarius, a landed man. also he that fauoureth the lawes that be made for the ordrynge of possessions.

Agrarius, a, um, pertaynyng to landes or possessions.

Agrestis, e, wylde, growen without culture. also he that is rude and beastly without gentyll maners.

Agricola, a husbande man.

Agricolator, the same.

Agricolatio, tyllage, or husbandry.

Agricultor, an husbande man.

Agricultura, husbandry.

Agrigentinus, a, um, of the towne of Agrigentum.

Agrigentum, a citie in Sicile, whiche the grekes do calle Acragaritem, and the countrey Acragen. The people there buylded sumptuously, and fed delicately. And therfore Plato sayde of theim in bourde, The Agrigentines dyd buylde as they shuld lyue euer, and dyd eate as they shulde alway dye. Of this citie and countrey was pynce Phaleris the moste cruell tyrant, of whom shall be spoken in the letter P.

Agrimonia, an herbe called commonly in englyshe Egremoyn, is the eyght Eupatorium, as it appereth as welle by the description of Dioscorides, as by the affirmance of Apuleius, Antonius Musa, and other moost excellent phisicions of this tyme. The decoction of this herbe, or the poulder therof dryed, is an excellent remedy against opplacions of the lyuer by reason of tiesane. It is hot in the fyrst degree, and drye in the secõde.

Agripetæ, they that doo alle theyr poycion in diuision of landes.

Agrippa, was the name of sundry kynges, of whome one was moste excellent, the sonne of Aristobolus kynge of Jewes, which was by Tiberius the emperor cast in prison, where he liued miserably the space of. vi. monthes, and afterwarde Tiberius beinge deade, the emperour Caius Caligula toke hym sodenly out of prison, and made him king of Jewes, settyng a crowne of golde on his heade, and for the chayn of yron, wherwith he was bounden, he gaue to him a chaine of golde of lyke weyght. So from extreme misery, he sodainly came to highe prosperitie, and beynge returned into his countrey, at the fyrste ryued honorably, and dyd many good deedes, and dyd ampliate and adorne the citie of Hierusalem with buyldinges mooste magnifikely. But at the laste, beynge elenate in pryde, and suffryng hym selfe to be honoured and wondred at as god, syttynge in a hyghe trone in the citie of Cæsaria, apparailed in gyltstring golde, sodenly he was stryken with an aungell in the presence of an infinyte number of people, wherwith his body swelled, and wormes issued out therof with intollerable peynes, and horrible stenche. In the whiche tormentes he loked on his flatterynge counsayloures and seruantes, and sayd: Lo I whom ye called a God, am nowe in the peynes of deathe. And in this wyse he dyed, whan he was of the age of. lvii. yeres. A very notable and perpetuall myrrour to all theym, whiche flowe in prosperitie, forgettyng theim selfes to be mortall, reioycynge in the commendacion of flatterers.

*The death of King Agr... is a very notable an... perpetuall myrrour t... theym whiche flowe in... prosperitie, forgettyng... selues to be mortall... ynge in the commen... flatterers.*

Agrippæ, they which be borne with their fete forwarde.

Agrippina, the mother of Nero the emperour, whoo was daughter of the noble Germanicus, and syster to Caius Caligula, emperor after Tiberius, was fyrste maried to a noble man called Gneius Domitius, by whom she had Nero, who after was emperor. After the deth of Domitius, her brother Caliguld abused her as his cõcubine: after his deth, Claudius beinge emperour, whan he hadde caused his wyfe Messalina to dye slayne, for her moste abhominable auoutries, he tooke this Agrippina to wyfe, for her excellente beautie, who afterwarde by her crafty and shrewde wytte caused her husbande Claudius to marye his daughter called Octauia, to her

*This Agrippina ... Mother of Nero w... a most wicked wom... as by this histor... it doth appeere.*

her sonne Nero, and also to make him compa
nion in the succession of the empire with his
son called Britannicus. And lest Britannicus
in the lyfe of his father shoulde growe to the
state of a man, and be able to receiue the em-
pire incontinent after his decesse, and expelle
her sonne Nero: she fyrst poysoned her hus-
bande Claudius, and afterwarde his sonne
Britannicus: But her falsehoode, abhomp-
nacion, and crucity was not left vnpunished.
for soone after, her owne sonne Nero, not-
withstandynge that he ioyned her with hym,
in equall autozitie, and as some men suppo-
sed, abused her carnally, hauyng her in most
mortal hate, caused her to be put into a barge
vpon the ryuer of Tyber vnder the colour of
solace, ouer the whiche barge was hanged
great poyses, whiche sodeynly shoulde haue
ben letten fall to haue kylled her: and also in
the barge were certayne holes closed for the
tyme, whiche beynge open, the vessell shulde
haue sunken. But fortune at that tyme other
wyse prouyded for her, for the poises fell not
on her, but on other, and slew theim, and the
barge beinge sunke, she swam to lande, and
for that tyme escaped. wherof Nero herynge,
sent a capitayne with an hundred men to slee
her, who entrynge into the house, where she
was repolynge her selfe, without any war-
nyng strake her on the head, but she holdyng
furth her healy, cryed, Strike here, strike here
the place, whyche bare the monster of the
worlde. By this story it may appere, that of
an yll mother came an vngracious sonne, and
that the ende of falsehoode and crueltie was
vengeance agaynst nature and al humanitie.

Agrippina, mother of the said Agrripina was
doughter of M. Agrippa, and wyfe to Ger-
manicus, whom Tiberius by the command-
ment of Octauia had declared to be his heire
apparant to the Empire, and not withstan-
dynge was afterwarde poysoned by consent
of Tiberius: for whose death the sayde A-
grippina toke suche heuinesse, that she deter-
mined to dye. wherfore she abstayned frome
all meates and drynkes, and not withstan-
dyng that the Emperour Tiberius caused
meate to be put into her throte, she wold not
receyue it, but in that voluntary abstynence
fynally dyed.

Agrippina Colonia, the citie of Colayne in
Germany.

Agyeus, a surname of Apollo.

Ah, a voyce of lamentyng or sorowynge.

Ahenum, a potte to heate drynke in.

Ahenus, a vessell of whyte brasse or copper,
whiche is dyght bothe within and without.



## A ANTE I.

AIAX, the sonne of Thelamon by Hes-
sione, daughter of Laomedon kynge
of Troy, was the strongest man of all
the Greekes nexte to Achilles. But after that
Achilles was slayne, whan Aiax contended
with Ulisses for the armour of Achilles, and
that Ulysses by force of his eloquence optei-
ned sentence on his parte of the iudges: Ai-
ax became mad, and in his furye slewe many
beastes, supposynge that they had ben Ulys-
ses and his company. There was also an o-
ther prince called Aiax, sonne of Oileus, and
kynge of the Locrenses in Greece, who was
wonderfull swifte and experte in handlyng a
speare: This man whan Troy was sacked,
dydde violate the noble virgin Cassandra in
the temple of Pallas. Wherfore as he retur-
ned homewarde, on the sea, he and his shyp-
pes were burned with lyghtning he was be-
fore the incarnation. 1190. yeres.

The iudges of God.

Aioth, was a citie in Iudea builded by Ozias
kynge of Iewes. 3. Reg. 9.

Ain, for aine, is it as thou sayst? Terent.

Ain uero, idem.

Aio, ais, ait, I saie, thou sayst, he sayth.

Aiunt, they saie.

Aioth, was the seconde iudge of the hebrues,
a man of great strength and valyant of cou-
rage, and had equall strength and aptnesse in
bothe handes. This man slewe Eglon king
of Moabites, by this meanes. Whan Eg-
lon had long time warred on the Iewes, and
taken from theim dyuerse cities, and kepte
theim in muche miserie, this Aioth came to
hym to Hierico, bringing vnto him certayne
presentes, whiche lyked hym well, and desy-
red to speake with hym priuily, whiche was
graunted vnto hym. And all other being cō-
maunded to auoyde, Aioth sodeynly strake
Eglon vnto the herte ewise, the laste tyme
with suche puyssaunce, that the knyfe with
the hyltes remayned in the wounde, and Ai-
oth so leauyng hym dead, departed without
suspicion, and came to his people, and decla-
red what he had done. who being gladde, ar-
med theim, and felle on the Moabites, and
slewe of them ten thousand, and daue al the
residue out of theyr countrey. And so the Ie-
wes beinge delyuered by the wysedome and
vertue of Aioth, they made hym theyr iudge
& prynce, who gouerned them peasably. 80.
yeres, and dyed a very olde man in much ho-
nour, before the incarnation of Christ about
a. 1399. yeres.

Aintamini, for adiuuare. Non. Mar.

Aizoon, an herbe called also Semper uiuum,
barba Iouis, & Sedum, in englyshe singrene
or

Marke the rendrous of a Wicked wife and Deuelysshe Stepmother

Nero abused his owen mother carnally as some men supposed

The iust Iudgement of God vppon a Wicked woman

Of an euill mother came an vngracious Sonne

Marke the nature of a faithfull wife who after her husband Germanicus was poysoned wolde neuer eate any meate or drynke but famyshed her selfe to death

oz houslieke. There be therof thre kyndes, the moze fascioned lyke to a rounde tounge, growynge thycke togither, the leaues thicke and full of iuyce, and groweth on houses oz walles. An other is called the lesse, and hath lyttell rounde leaues, and thycke, and is called in englisshe pricke madame. An other there is, which is called Portulaca syluestris, wild purselane. Euerychе of theim be colde in the thirde degree.

## A ANTE L.

ALA, læ, a wynge of a byrde, and a wynge of a battayle, whiche is proprely of horsemen. Sometyme a lappe of a shyrte. It is also the part of the eare that is open. Moreouer Alæ, be the nosethirlles. Ala is also the pinion of the shulder of a trast.

Alabandæ, a citie in Grece, in the countrey of Ionia.

Alabandicus, a, um, of that citie.

Alabandina, a stone redde, myxt with blue, it prouoketh bledynge.

Alabarches, he that hath the rule ouer Iaire, & amonge the Egyptians it was an honourable name.

Alabastrum, Alabrestites, alabaster.

Alacer, cris, cre, quycke of spirite, oz of wytte, lusty of courage, mery, and he that lyueth in hope: proprely he that is in a meane betwene glad and sorye. Sometyme it betokeneth a man redy and wyllyng, therof commeth Alacritas, redynesse oz promptnesse of wyl, also feruentnesse of mynde.

Alacre, promptly, courageously, gladly.

Alacritas, cheerfulnesse, courage.

Alacriter, idem quod Alacre.

Alania, a region of Scithia in Europa which stretcheth vnto the greate fennes of Meotis.

Alani, people of Scithia, nyghe to the ryuer called Ister oz Danubius.

Alapa, a blowe oz stroke with the hande.

Alaricus, kyng of Gothes, besieged Rome, and dydde put it to the sacke, and burned it, the yere of our lord. 408. in the which siege there was in the citie suche famyne, that the mothers for hunger were constrained to eate theyr owne children. There was also an nother Alaricus, whiche was vanquyshed by Clodoueus kyng of Fraunce, the yere of our lorde. 235. in whose tyme the part of Fraũce called Gallia Narbonensis, and all Spayne were in the possession of the Gothes.

Alarii equites. horsemenne, whyche are in the wynges of a battayle.

Alata Castra. a citie in Scotland called Edenburgh, oz the castell of maydens.

Alatus, a, um, wynged.



Alauda, dæ, a larke. It was also the name of one of the legions of the Romaynes.

Alauorsi, people in the vttermoste parte of the Northe.

Alba, a citie nygh to Rome, which was buylded by Ascanius son of Eneas. There was an other citie called Alba in Lumbardy.

Albanenses, were certayne heretyckes in the yere of our lorde. 1120. This sect helde sundry heresies: One was that the soule of man after his deathe was put into an other body. An other heresy, that baptisme was of no efficacy. The thyrde, that there were two goddes, oone good, an other yll: of the good god proceded good thynges, of the yll god, yll thynges. The. iiii. that in hell were none other peynes than be in this worlde. The. v. that the generall iudgement is passed, and that there is none to come. The. vi. that it is prohibited to al christen men to swere, and that it is not lefull for any manne to swear. The. vii. that man hath no freewyll, called in latine liberum arbitrium. The. viii. that the matter wherof the world was made, was not made of god, but is coeternall with god. The. ix. that there is no originall synne, and that children be not borne in originall synne. Also that synne commeth not of freewyl, but of the deuel. The. x. they denied that the bodyes of men shuld eftsones aryse at the daye of iudgement. The. xi. they abiecte all the olde testamente, as a vayne thynge, and of none auctorite.

Albani, people of Alba in Italy.

Albania, is a countrey in Asia, hauyng on the easte the sea called Caspium, on the weste Iberia, on the north the hylles of Caucasus. The people there were fyrste poore, and vsed as shepeherdes, and were symple, not knowyng money, nor any numbre aboue one hundred, but vsyng by exchange, not knowynge weyght, measure, nor husbandrye, but notwithstandynge redy in warres. And honoured for goddis the sonne and the moone, hauynge amonge theim as Strabo writeth xxvi languages. Of these people are supposed to come the Albanoises, whiche do nowe dwell in Morea, sometyme called Peloponesus, whiche be nowe vnder the Turkes.

Albanus, a ryuer not farre frome the citie of Rome. Also the name of two cities, one in Macedonia, the other in Armenia.

Albanus, a, um, of Alba in Italy.

Albani patres, the senatours of Alba.

Albarium, the parget of a wall.

Alba spina, Serapio supposeth it to be that, whiche the Arabians calle Bedeguar, some thynketh the contrary, and that it is a bremble growynge in hedges and dyches, hauyng flow-

The Lord God kepe vs from Heresies and that we may faithfully beleue the twelue artycles of our Christian faith. Amen

A ante L.

Anth. Musa. Ruell.

floures white and of good sauour. some suppose it to be a kynde of thystel square and ful of pryckes.

Albedo, Alberudo, Albor, whiteneſſe.

Albegmina, parte of the inwarde of beaſtes, whiche was offred to Dis, called god of helle.

Albenſes, people of Alba in Lumbardy.

Albeo, bui, bere, to be white.

Albeſco, ſcere, to be whyte.

Albeus, & albeolus, a cheſſe bourde.

Albi calculi, white ſtoones, with whyche the people of Creta dyd note or marke the dayes, wherin they had good fortune: lyke as they marked yll dayes with blacke ſtones, called nigri calculi.

Albia, a ryuer, whiche palſeth through the realme of Boemia.

Albicera, a kynde of olyue tree.

Albiceratæ ficus, brode fygges with a ſmalle ſtalke.

Albico, aui, are, to be white.

Albidus, a, um, ſomwhat whyte.

Albigenſes, were hereryches, whiche began by Tolouſe in Fraunce, the yeere of oure lorde 120. which held the hereſies of the Albanenſes, rowchynge the ſoule, baptiſme, god, and the generall reſurrection. Moreouer that it was not lefull for chriſten men to eate fleſhe.

Albinga, a towne in Liguria.

Albinus, the name of an emperour.

Albion, was the moſte auncient name of this yle, whiche conteineth Englande and Scotlande: of the begynnyng of the whiche name haue benne ſundry opinions. One late fayned by hym, whyche fyrſt pryncd the Engliſhe chronicle, wherin is neyther ſimilitude of trouth, reaſon, nor honeſtye: I meane the fable of the fyfty daughters of one Diocleſian kyng of Syria, where neuer any other hyſtorye made mencion of a kynge of Syria being ſo named: and alſo that name is greke and no part of the language of Syria. Wore ouer the commyng of theim from Syria in a ſhip or bote without any marinours through the ſea called Mediterraneum, into the occean, and ſo fynally to fynde this yle, and to inhabite it, and haue generacion by dyuers, is bothe impoſſible, and muche reproche for this noble royalme, to aſcribe her fyrſt name and habitacion, to ſuch inuentours. An other opinion there is, whiche hath a more honeſte ſimilitude, which is, that it was named Albion, ab albis rupibus, of white rockes, becauſe that vnto theym, whyche doo comme by ſea, frome the eaſte or ſouthe, the bankes and rockes of this yle doo appere white. of this opinion haue I moſte meruayle, becauſe it is written of great lerned men, fyrſt for as muche as Albion is no latine worde, nor hath the analogye, that is to ſaye, the proportion or ſimilitude of latine. For who hath founde this ſyllable, on, at the ende of a latine worde. And if it ſhulde haue ben ſo called for the whyte colour of the rockes, men wolde haue called it, Alba, or Albus, or Album. And yet in Italye were townes called Alba, and in Aſia a countrey called Albania, and neither the one nor the other toke theyr begynnynge of whyte rockes or walles, as ye maye rede in the bokes of Geographye. nor the water of the ryuer called Albis, ſemeth any whyter than any other water. But where auncient remembraunce of the begynnynge of thynges lacketh, it is lefull to men to vſe theyr conjectures, my conjecture may be alwel accepted, as the conjecture of Plynie, althoughe he incomparably excelled me in wiſedome and doctrine, ſpecially if it may appere, that my conjecture ſhall approche more nere to the ſimilitude of trouth. Wherefore I wyll alſo ſet forthe myne opinion, onely to the intente to exclude fables, lackynge either honeſtie or reaſonable ſimilitudes. Whan the Grekes began fyrſte to proſpere, and that their cyties became populouſe and waxed puyſſaunte, they whyche marched on the ſees, and alſo the yles whiche were in the ſees, called Helleſpontus, Aegeum, and Creticum, after that they coulde practyſe perfitely the courſe of ſaylynge, and had founden therby profite, they lytel and lytell attempted to ſerche and fynde oute the commodities of outwarde countreys, and lyke as Spanyardes and Portyngales haue late done, they experienced to ſeeke out countreyes before vnknowen, and at the laſte paſſed the Straytes of Marroke, & entred into the great occean ſea, where the wynd ſo fauouring them they founde dyuers and many yles. Among the whiche they perceyuyng this yle to be not onely the greateſt in circuite, but alſo moſte plentuouſe of euery thynge neceſſary to man, the ayre moſte holſome and temperate, the erth apt to bryng furthe all thinge that maie ſuſteine a temperate aire, the fleſſhe of beaſtes and muttons moſte ſwete and delycate, the wull moſte fine, not lachinge any kinde of mettall, hauing aboundaunce of wodde and timber to buylde with, alſo great and fayre riuers, with greate lakes or meres of freſhe water, and as well in them, as in the ſea, wherewith the countrey is enuironed, was great plenty of fiſſhes of diuers ſortes moſte apt to be eaten: they wondering & reioyſing, at their good & fortunate arriuayle, named this yle in greke Olbion, whiche in engliſhe ſignifieth Happy, in latin Felix, lyke as part of Arabia whiche is moſt fertile, is called Arabia felix. But in proceſſe of tyme, by the reſort of ſundry peple, hauing dyuerſe langages, no meruaile if one letter were changed, and the

ὄλβιον.

firſt

the fyrſte letter O, tourned into A, and ſo for Olbion, it was at the laſt called Albion, whi the word hath no maner of ſignification. the whiche chaungyng of letters is not vnlyke ly, ſene at this preſent time the Northern me of this realme do vſe A, in wordes, where ſou thern men do vſe O, as a bane, a ſtane, a bare a bande, for a bone, a ſtone, a bore, a bonde. And amonge the greekes were lyke alteracions of letters. And it may be more eaſily ſu ſteyned, that one vowell maye be changed in a worde, and ſpecially A, into O, whiche in ſome manner mouthe, ſowneth often tymes lyke, that a ſyllable impertinente to the pro poſicion of latine, ſhuld be vnaptely added to. Not withſtandynge Pomponius Mela ma keth mencion of a gyant called Albion, who Hercules ſlewe in Gallia, whiche was ſonne of Neptunus. who moughte with more rea ſon be named the fyrſte gyuer of his name to this yle, than that the other ſurmyſes ſhulde be lykely. If any man can fynd matter more certayne, of the originall begynnynge of this yle, I wyll not be offended, but congratulate with him his good fortune and diligence.

Albis, a ryuer in Boemia, whiche commeth to the citie of Pyage.

Albitudo, whitenelle.

Albo, aui, are, to make white.

Albogalerus, a hat, whiche the greate prieſtes of Iupiter, called Flamines Dialis, dydde weare.

Albor, the whyte of an egge.

Aboſia, ſhieldes or tergates.

Albucus, ſome doo ſuppoſe it to bee the herbe, whiche is called Aſphodelus. ſome do write, that it is only the ſtalke of Aſphodelus, and that the holſe herbe is called Haſtula regia, ſoke after in Aſphodelus.

Albugo, inis, a white ſpot in the eien. alſo the white of an egge.

Albula, the olde name of the ryuer of Tyber. alſo a water in the fielde called Tiburtinus, whiche was medicinable for ſore eyen.

Album, a table openly ſette vp, wherin eyther the names of officers, or ſome publike decrees is written.

Album plumbum, tynne.

Albumen, inis, the white of an egge.

Albunia, a woode and fountayne by the ryuer called Anene in Italy.

Alburnum, the fatte that is in ſome tree.

Alburnus, a mountayne in Lucania.

Albus, ba, bum, white.

Albus fluuius, the ryuer callyd Humber in the northe parte of England.

Alcæa, a lyon.

Alcæus, was a famous poet, of them which are called Lirici, which made ſonges to the harp,



the yere afore the incarnation of Chriſt. 646.

Alcanna, is that whyche is commonlye callyd Cyprus.

Alce, a wylde beaſt in the woodes of Germany, in faſcion and ſhynne lyke to a goote, but greatter, whiche haue no ioyntes in their legges, and therfore they do neuer lye, but onely do leane to trees, whan they doo reſte theim, whiche the hunters knowynge, doo ſawe the trees that they leane to, halfe a ſunder, wherby they fall downe, and be taken.

Alcea, is one of the malowes, but he hath leaues diuided lyke verayn, and a flouer lyke a roſe, longe rotes. v. or. vi. whyte and brode, Alſo Io. Agricola ſayethe, that it is called of the apothecaries herba Simeonis. Dioſco.

Alcedines, & Alcyones, are byrdes of the ſea, whiche do hatche their yonge chikens on the lande, and do laie their egges on the landes, in the myddes of wynter, and whan the ſea is moſte troubleous, if they do laie, it becommeth ſodeynly calme, and the ſtormes and wyndes do ceſſe, vntyll theſe byrdes haue all hatched, and brought vp their chickens, and made them redy to flie, which is in the ſpace of. xiiii. daies. This byrde is lytle more than a ſparowe, his fethers be pourple of colour, myxt with white, and hath a long necke and a ſmall, his byll ſomewhat greene, longe and ſclender, and this byrde is ſene very ſeldome.

Alces, a beaſte in Fraunce lyke a mule, but he hath his ouer lyp ſo longe, that whan he ſeeth, he gothe backewarde, or elles he cannot byte of the graſſe and herbes, whiche he ſhulde eate. The horſehynde of theym haue hornes on their ouerbrowes. Suche a beaſte was late brought into Englande, and ſeene in the hynges parke at Weſtmyſter.

Alceſte, ſeu Alceſtis, lohe before in Admetus.

Alchabitius, is the name of a boke, whiche is an introduction in the iudiciall part of aſtronomie.

Alchech, in the Arabye tongue, is the beaſte, whiche is called Linx, whiche is begoten betweene a lyon and a lybarde.

Alcibiadion, is that herbe, which Dioſcorides calleth Echion. Ericius Corydus a famouſe phiſicion of this tyme, ſuppoſeth it to bee a kynde of our borage, the flowres beyng ſomwhat lyke, but that they be deper in, and do not ſpreade ſo brode, and be of a more pourple colour, the ſede therof is lyke the head of an adder, in ſoo muche as there doo ſeeme to be eyen therin. Some do ſuppoſe it to be wylde bourage.

Alcida, was a terrible monſter, whyche was ſlayne by Pallas.

Alcidamus, an auncient orator of the greekes.

Alcides, idem quod Hercules.

Alcio

Homerus Odyſſ.

Alcinous, the name of a kyng of a people cal-
led Phaaces, excellent in iuſtyce, whiche had
a fayre and magnifike palaice, with orchar-
des whiche bare mooſte plentuouſely fruites
twyſe in the yere.

Aleman, a famouſe poete.

Alcmenes, a cunnyng grauer.

Alcmeon, a phyſoſopher, ſcholar to Pythago-
ras, whyche fyrſte wꝛate of the Nature of
thynges.

Alcon, was a good archer of Creta, which be-
holdyng a dꝛagon redy to deuoure his ſonne,
dyd ſhote ſo craftily, that as the dꝛagon was
imbꝛacyng of the chylde, the arrowe paſſed
vnto his hart, and hurt not his ſonne, ſo that
the dꝛagon immediately dyed.

Alcoranum, the booke of Mahumet, wherein
are inꝛte mooſte ſhamefull lyes and abhomi-
nacions, with ſome part of ſcꝛipture and ne-
ceſſary lawes, thoughe theſe be feweſt. Foꝛ
he gyueth libertie to men to haue great num-
bers of wyues, and concubines without nũ-
ber, he imagineth angelles to be in loue, and
commyt aduoultery with moꝛtall women, he
auaunteth, that he hym ſelfe went vp to god
to receyue lawes, and that he was boꝛne thi-
ther by an aſſe that Jeſus ſent hym, that he
founde god beatynge an aungell, betweene
whoſe bꝛowes was the ſpace of a tourney of
many hundꝛed of yeres: ſuche lies a great
numbꝛe there fayned. Not withſtandynge
in the ſame boke he doth pꝛohibit aduoultrie,
and commaundeth ſtraitely keppnge of pꝛo-
myſe, and other thinges not to be diſpꝛaiſed.

Alcybiades, was the name of a noble man of
Athenes, comen of the bloude of Iiar The-
lamonius. This man in beaultie, goodly per
ſonage, actiuitie, pꝛoweſſe, eloquence, and
ſharpneſſe of wit, excelled al men of his time,
In ſo muche that into what countrey ſo euer
he came, he ſo adapted hym ſelfe, to the ma-
ners thereof, that he was euery where won-
derfully beloued and honoꝛed, ſpecially of the
wyſe man Socrates, who moſt entierely lo-
ued hym. But with thoſe moſt excellent qua-
lities, were ioyned ſundꝛy vices, that is to
ſaie, vntemperate, and diſſolute lyuynge in
lechery and ryotte, decepte and vnconſtancy.
In ſoo muche as all men meruayled, that in
one man moughte be ſuche dyuerſe natures.
He acheued many great enterpꝛiſes, as welle
foꝛ his countrey, as againſte it. fynally be-
inge exiled by the meane of Liſander kyng of
Lacedemonia, he being in Phꝛigia, the hous
wherin he laye, was of pourpoſe ſet on fyꝛe,
whiche he eſcaped, and beinge halfe naked,
and valiauntly defendynge hym ſelfe againſt
his ennemies, at the laſt was ſlayne, and his
head bꝛought to Pharnabazus, capitayne of
the Perſians. This man flouryſſhed afoꝛe
the incarnacion of Chꝛiſt. 428. yeres.

Alciona, the name of two ladies, whereof the
one was wyfe to Ceſis, whoo ſeinge the bo-
dy of her huſbande caſte on lande, thꝛewe her
ſelfe into the ſea, whom the poetes fayned to
bee tourned into a bꝛyde of that name. The
other was daughter of Euene, called alſoo Cæſar.
Marpeſia.

Alcyonium, is the ſpume oꝛ fome of the ſea in-
durate.

Alduaſdubis, a countreye in Fraunce, called
Ledoux.

Alea, a dye, playinge at dyce. Sometyme it ſig-
nifieth chaunce.

Alea fortunæ, the chaunce of foꝛtune, ſome-
tyme perill.

Aleator, a dyſer.

Aleatorium, a dyce playing, oꝛ a dyeing hous.
Suetonius calleth it Aleatorium forum.

Aleatorius, a, um, belongyng to dyce.

Alebria, thynges which do nouriſhe well.

Alec, is a ſauce made of the lyuers of fyſhes.
alſo a fyſhe called a hearyng.

Alecto, one of the furies of helle.

Alectoria, a ſtone founde in a cockes gyſar oꝛ
mawe, of the greatneſſe of a beane, of the co-
lour of chriſtall.

Alecula, a ſpyce.

Alemani, people of Germany, called Almains.

Aleo, onis, a dyſer, oꝛ dyceplaier.

Alephanginæ ſpecies, is a barbarous wooꝛde
vſed of the Moores, wherby they do ſignify
the poulder of ſote ſpices, as gynger, pepper,
cloues, maces, nutmigges, cynamome, and
other lyke.

Alere bellum, to mayntayne warres.

Ales, alis, a bꝛyde. Sommetyme it ſignifieth
ſwyfte in fleing oꝛ cunnyng, as, Alite planta,
ſwyfte of foote.

Alesco, ſcere, to growe fatte.

Aletudo, fatneſſe of the body.

Alexander, was the name of many noble pꝛin-
ces, but amonge other one was moſte excel-
lent, whiche was the ſonne of Philyp kynge
of Macedonia, whoo in his chyldehoode
was bꝛoughte vp by Ariſtotle in learnynge,
wherin he pꝛofited wonderfully, and was of
ſuche courage, that after the deathe of Phi-
lip his father, beynge but. xx. yeeres olde, he
toke on hym the enterpꝛiſe to conquere al the
woꝛlde, and fyrſte gate Illiria, nowe called
Sclauonia, and after ſubuerted the Citie of
Thebes, and bꝛought in ſubiection al Greece,
and entred into Aſia, and vanquiſhed in ſun-
dꝛy tourneys the greate and puiſſaunt kynge
Darius kynge of Perſia, and had his mo-
ther, his wyfe, and daughter pꝛiſoners, and
neuer woulde company with any of them, not

with

withstandyng that they were most excellently kayre. Fynally he conquered India, and all the east parte of the worlde. And al this dyd he in lyttell more than xii. yeres. But whan he had pacified the world from al rebellions, he fel into suche crueltie and pryde, sleyng his moste trustye counsaylours in his furye, and commaundynge him selfe to be called a god, he became so odious to his owne people, that they despyyng his destruction, at the laste beynge in his moste glorie at the citie of Babylon, where he abode the ambassadours from al realmes, at souper with one of his philicions, was poysoned by drinkyng out of a cup, whiche was supposed to be made of a horses houfe. Whiche was thought to be doone by the deuise of Aristotle sometyme his mayster, and Antipater his lieutenant in Macedonia, whom a lyttell before he had grenously thretened. Thus Alexander aboundynge bothe in excellent vertues, and notable vices, after most happy fortune by his outragious pryde and crueltie shortened his lyfe, beyng at his deathe lyttell aboue. xxxiii. yeres olde. Which was afore the Incarnacion of Christ 322. yeres.

Alexander seuerus, was emperour of Rome, the yere of our lorde. 224. This man seome his childehode was of wonderfull grauitie and prudence, in so muche as where the citie of Rome was before brought by his cousyne the monstruous emperour Heliogabalus in to all abhominacion of lyuynge, and dissolucion of maners, this man by his vertue prudence, and continuall iustice, reduced it vnto a perfecte publike weale, reformed the order of his armye, stablysshed lawes, restored honestye, expelled vicious persones and byshoures, aduaunced men of vertue and lernyng to great offyces and dignities, renewed the senate, prepared also a great and a noble counsayle about his person, and so hated corrupted iudges, that he dyd not onely put them to tourmentes, but whan any came in his presence, he was redy with his two fyngers to put out their eyes. And yet this noble and gentyll prince, by the falfe treson of one Maximus, whom of a muletour, he had made a great capitaine, he was in a sodayne commocion slayne of his owne people at Moguncia in Germany, with his mother Mammea a wyse ladye and vertuouse. Somme supposed, that it was because by her counsayle he was becomme auaricious, and was not so lyberal as he and other emperours had ben before.

Alexandria, the name of diuers cities, of the whiche one was in Egypte, buylded by the greatte kynge Alexander. 320. yeres afore



the Incarnacion of Christe, in the space of seuentene daies, although it conteyned within the walles, the space of syx miles in length, it was made in the fourme of a mantell, and was deuided with two broode wayes, one crossyng ouer the other for easy conueyng of cartage, euery way being in bredth a hundred feete. Whiche waies lay in suche wyse, that the holsome wyndes dyd blow abundantly in to the citie, and refreshed the ayre. This citie was set betwene the fennes of Nilus and the sea, and had nyghe vnto it the noble hauen of Pharus, in the which citie, euery king of Egypt after Alexander, buylded a royal palaice wherby it shewed so beautifull and magnifyke, that the lyke therunto was not in the worlde. Moreouer many excellente lerned men were borne or brought vp in that citie, as Philo the Iewe, called the seconde Plato, Origenes, Clemens, Antonius, Dydimus, Athanasius, Harimus, Theophilus, and Athanasius was there byshoppe. Also saint Marcus the Euangelyste preached there, and was ordeyned byshop by the apostles. It was destroyed by the Romaynes, and reedified by Traianus the Emperour. Afterwarde, the yere of our lorde. 1230. Peter, brother vnto the kynge of Cyprus, with certayne frenshe men and Catalones, efte sones distroyed and robbed it, so that vnto this day it was neuer reduced vnto the fyrste estate: nowe is it in subiection of the Turkes. There is an nother citie called Alexandria in Lumbardye.

Alexandrinus, a, um, of Alexandria.

Alexa, a countreye in Fraunce, nowe called Lanssops in Burgoyne. Also the Towne called Erras in the Countye of Artoyse.

Alexicacon, a remedy to put awaye mischiefe, or any vile thynge.

Alexipharmacon, is proprely a medicine agaynste poyson. It is also taken for suche thynges as bee vsed to hange aboute mennes neckes, or theyr armes, or in howses for a defence agaynste poyson, vile spirites, or grenous diseases, and soo dothe Theophrastus vse it in his nynthe boke, where he treateth of Tripolium.

Alexius, a mannes name, of the whyche were two Emperours of Constantinople. Also there was one Alexius the sonne of Ephimianus, a noble Senatour of Rome, who haupnge a wyfe of excellente beautie, for the loue of god lefte her, and secretely departed in sundry pylgrimages in the habite of a poore man. And after muche patience, and longe poouertie, retourned to his fathers howse, beynge there vnknowen, vntill after his death.

A ante L.

that he was disclosed by a letter, whiche was founde in his hande. It his burynge God shewed many wonderfull myracles, than beynge present Honorius and Arcadius emperours of Rome, the yere of our lorde. 410.

Alga, reptes or wedes of the sea.

Algenses, fysches called also Purpuræ.

Algeo, si, gére, to be in peyne, properly for cold, to chylle for colde.

Algidenie, a hynde of radysche, long and clere through.

Algidus, a mountayne, xii. myles from Rome.

Algida sylua, a wodde at the foote of that mountayne.

Algo, idem quod algeo.

Algor, griefe. sometyme it signifieth colde.

Alguasen, an herbe lyke to a lyly.

Algus, uel algu, colde.

Plautus. Alia uel Alba, a ryuer not farre from Rome, where the hoste of the Romayns was vtterly distroyed by Brennus, whom we say was a Dane, son to Nolmitius king of this realme

Alias, an aduerbe, signifieth or elo, els where, an other tyme, sometyme.

Alias res agis, Thou thinkest on other matters. Vnde annulum istum nactus? dic mihi. Ille alias rem agere se simulare, Telle me, where gatest thou this ryng? He made semblaunce as if he thought on an other matter.

Alibi, els where.

Alica, is a thynge made of wheat in this wise. They take wheate and stepe it in water, and afterwarde do beate it, than they dyre it in the sonne, and breake it grosse, so that euery corne be broken in foure or fyue pieces. some do put into it chalke, some creame of mylke sodden to make it seme very whyte.

Ruellius.

Alicariæ, common harlottes.

Alicary, they that do sell alicam.

Alicastrum, a diminutiue of alica.

Alicubi, somewhere.

Alicunde, from some place.

Alienatio, an alienacion or alteracion.

Alienator, he that altereth a thynge.

Alienatus, a, um, put away, altered, estranged.

Alienigena, a straunger borne.

Alienigenus, a, um, that which commeth oute of an other countrey.

Alieno, aui, are, to alienate, to put away, or put of, to alyene or alter possession.

Salust. Aliena consilij, vnmete for the counsell.

Terent. Alienior ætate, of more age, not of equyuolent age.

Alieno more mihi uiuendum est, I muste lyue after an other mans facyon.

Alieno animo esse, to be displesed with one.

Alienos agimus, we becomme straungers vnto theym.

Alienissimum reipub. tempus, the warst tyme that may be for a weale publyke.

Alienum suis rationibus, vnprofitable for his purpose.

Alienus animus. Iam primum illum alieno animo à nobis esse, res ipsa indicat. The thyng selfe declareth, that euen nowe he hath no fauour towarde vs.

Alienus, a, um, dyuerse, vnlike, not agreable, out of acquaintaunce or fauour.

Aliger, any thynge that hath wynges.

Alimentarius, a, um, pertaynyng to lyuyng or sustynaunce.

Alimentum, sustinance, foode, or lyuing.

Alimodi, idem quod aliusmodi, of an nothes facion or maner.

Alimonia, idem quod alimentum.

Alio, to an other place.

Alioqui, or els, except that.

Aliorsum, to some other place.

Aliouersum, toward an other place.

Alipedes, swyfte runnyng horses.

Aliptes, he that annoynteth a man, and a surgeon that healeth woundes.

Aliqua, by some place.

Aliquando, sometyme.

Aliquandiu, any whyle.

Aliquantisper, a lytell whyle.

Aliquanto, idem.

Aliquantulum, somewhat.

Aliquantum, idem.

Aliquatenus, in some part, by some reason.

Aliquid, some thynge.

Aliquis, aliquæ, aliquod, some.

Aliquis est, he is a man of no smal reputacio.

Aliquò, to some place.

Aliquorsum, towarde some place.

Aliquot, some, nor many, nor fewe.

Aliquoties, at sometimes.

Alirei, Plautus vseth for aliæ rei.

Alisma, an herbe called also Barba syluana, water plantayne.

Aliter, or els, contrary wyse.

Aliter ac, aliter atq; aliter quam, otherwyse thanne.

Alites, great byrdes whiche are fedde.

Aliubi, elles where. Aliubi, for alicubi, somme where.

Aliunde, from an other place.

Alius, alia, aliud, other, or an other.

Aliusmodi, in an other maner, of an other facio

Aliuta, olde writers vsed for aliter.

Alkakengi, is an herbe called also Halicacabus, and Vesicaria, and in greeke Physalides, out of the whiche groweth a stalke, hauinge on the toppe thereof, a rounde thynge lyke to a bladder, of colour betweene redde and yelowe, wherin is a redde beary, lesse than a cherye, whiche in diuerse wayes is wonderfull medicinable, agaynste the stranguyre or stoppynge of vryne, besydes other

good

good vertues.
Allabor, labi, to flowe by, flyde by, or rowe by.
Allatus, brought.
Allecto, aui, are, to allure or drawe to by flatterneſſe.
Allectus, allured.
Allego, aui, are, to ſende, to alledge, or bringe forthe, to depute or geue auctoritie.
Allego, lexi, ere, to aſcribe, to chewſe, to aſſigne
Allegoria, a figure or inuerſyon of wordes, where it is one in wordes, and an nother in ſentence or meanynge.
Alleluya, praiſe ye our lorde.
Allenuo, aui, are, to lyfte vp.
Allex, & allux, the greateſt toe, whan he lyeth outer the nexte toe.
Alliatum, a ſauce made with garlike.
Allicefacio, ci, re, to allure, to drawe to.
Allicio, exi, licere, to allure.
Allido, ſi, ere, to ſquat, or throwe any thynge againſt the grounde or walles.
Alligator, he that bindeth.
Alligatura, a bonde.
Alligare aliquem furto, to appeache one of felonye.
Alligare ſe furti, to charge him ſelf of felony.
Allino, leui, linêre, to annoynte.
Allium, garlyke.
Allobroges, people of Sauoye and Peas mountayne.
Allocutio, a ſpeakynge to one.
Allocutum ire, to commune with one.
Allophylos, a ſtraunger.
Alloquium, communication, ſpeche.
Alloquor, to ſpeake to.
Allubeſco, to do it gladly, to obey, to fauour, to conſent.
Allucinatio, a blindneſſe of mynde.
Allucinor, to be deceiued in opinion.
Alludo, ſi, lûdere, to do a thynge in iape, to ſpeake merily, or conſent, ſomtyme it ſignifieth to ſpeake ſome thynge, whiche ſecretely hath ſome vnderſtandyng.
Alludere ad hiſtoriam, to ſpeake or doo ſome thynge agreable with ſome hyſtorye beſore written.
Alludor, idem quod alludo.
Alluo, lui, ere, to flowe nyghe to, to waſſhe as the water doth the grounde.
Alluuies, is whan abundaunce of water mixte with clay couereth the grounde.
Alluuio, onis, idem.
Allûuium, a floud cauſed by rayne, or by ryuers whan they ryſe.
Alma, a mayden, byrd or ſecrete.
Almities, quietneſſe, ſecreteneſſe.
Almopia, part of Macedonia.
Almus, a, um, all thynge that nourſſheth vs, properly the erth is ſo called Alma tellus, by cauſe we haue therof our ſuſtynaūce. ſomtyme it ſignifyeth quiet. Almus dies, a quiet day.
Alnus, an alder tree. ſommetyme it ſignifieth a ſhyppe or bote.
Alo, alui, alere, to nouryſſhe or feede.
Aloe, aloes, is a iuyce of an herbe congeyld lyke a gumme, whereof be two ſortes, one is nampd Succotrina, whiche is lyke a iuice, redde, bright, and bronle. the other is calyd Caballina, and is ſandy and groſſe. The fyrſte clenſeth and confyrmeth the ſtomache of a man, and therfore is mixte with pouergatyue medycynes, becauſe they ſhall not anoy or hurte the ſtomache, the laſte is occupyed about horſſes and other beaſtes.
Aloe lignum, or lignum aloes, is a ſwete & precious wod, which bring receyued in medicin comforteth the ſtomake, and all the inferior partes of a man, and maketh ſwete breathe.
Aloeus, was the name of a graunt, ſonne of Titan, on whoſe wyfe Neptunus begat two ſonnes at one burdeyne, Otus and Ephialtes, whyche were callyd alſoo Aloide, and were great graūtes, of whome Vergilius and Claudianus do make mencion.
Alogia, vnreaſonable or beaſtly feedyng, and ingurgitation of meate and drynke.
Alogiani, were heritykes, whiche denyed, that the ſonne of god was Logos, whiche ſome doo interprete in to latyne Verbum, ſomme Sermo, and therfore they reiecte the goſpelle of ſaynt John, and his Apocalypſis, ſayinge, that they were not his warkes.
Alongè, farre of.
Alopecia, is a chaungyng of the colour of the heed into more whitenes, whan the olde heares do fall of by the roores.
Alopecidæ, dogges gotten betweene a wolfe and a bytche.
Alopecurus, an herbe lyke a foxes tayle.
Alopecus, he that hath a pyde heade, that is to ſay, the heares fallynge with ſcurfe.
Alpes, the mountaynes, whiche do nowe departe Italy and Fraunce
Alphabetarij, they whiche doo learne fyrſte the order of letters.
Alphabetum, the order of letters, as A, B, C.
Alpheus, a ryuer in Achaia, by the citie of Piſa. Alſo the name of a mount.
Alphiton, meale of phiſitions. it is alſo taken for barlye meale fryed.
Alphos, a morphy or ſtaynyng of the ſkynne.
Alpinus, a, um, of the mountaynes of Alpes.
Alpus, pale, carefull, or ſtudyous.
Alſine, an herbe, wherof ſome do ſuppoſe to be two kyndes: wherof one is that whiche is callyd in latyn Matriſylua, in engliſhe wod bynde. The other is callyd Alſine minor, the ſecond moſte part.

Alſioſus, a, um, cold of nature. alſo that thyng whiche is ſoone hurt or anoyed with colde.
Altanus, a wynde whiche is on the depe ſeas.
Altare, an aultare.
Alte, on hygh.
Altellus, the ſurname of Romulus the founder of Rome.
Alter, tius, teri, an other, the other, one of the two.
Alius, an other, the other. Alter, the other, the ſeconde. Sometyme it ſignifieth bothe.
Vnus aut alter, one or bothe. Vnus & alter, the one and the other.
Alter & uicesimus, one and twenty.
Alter quisquam, any other.
Alter, têris, siue alterês, têris, poyſes of leade, made to lyfte vp in bothe handes, to exerciſe men, which may not otherwiſe labour, wherof there be many nowe in Englande, ſpecially in the chambres of ſtudentes.
Alteras, olde writers vſed for alias.
Altercatio, a contencion in wordes, where one man purpoſeth, an other repleteth.
Altercor.aris, to contende with wordes one with an other on ſundry partes.
Altercum, siue altercagenum, an herbe called alſo Faba porcina.
Alternatim, by tourne, one at one tyme, an other at an other tyme.
Alterne, idem.
Alternare, to do thynges by tourne, nowe one, and than an other.
Alternatio, ſucceſſion by tourne.
Alternis, nowe one, nowe an other.
Alternis diebus, ſundry dayes, where none date is betwene.
Alterplex, icis, olde writers vſed for duplex, double.
Altero, aui, are, to alter or chaunge.
Altetta, idem quod alterutra.
Alteruter, bothe the one and the other. alſo of the tone or the tother.
Althæa, the great malowes or holy hocke.
Altilis, in plurali altilia, all thyng that is franked to make fat, be it beaſt, fyſhe, or foule.
Altilis gallina, a henne franked or fedde.
Altimetor, an inſtrumente, wherewith hyghe thynges are mette.
Altinates, people of Altinum.
Altinum, an old citie by the ryuage of Venice.
Altior, altius, hygher.
Altiſonus, he that maketh noyſe from aboue.
Altitonans, he that thondreth, whyche name the paynyms gaue to theyr god Jupiter.
Altitudo, heyght, or depenesſe.
Altuolans, all thyng that flyeth hygh.
Altor, & altrix, he and ſhe, whyche nouriſheth and bryngeth vp one.
Altrinſecus, to the tone or the tother, to the tone parte, betwene the one and the other, to the hygher part.
Altrouerſum, on the other parte, or on the other ſyde.
Altus, a, um, hygh, depe, properly in the ſea it ſignifieth alſo excellent, glorious, auncient.
Altum otium, longe reſt, great leyſure.
Aluearium, & alueare, a place where hyues be ſette. alſo a flocke of hyues.
Alueolum & alueolus, a baſkette or maunde. alſo a tuluer hole, a theſſe bourde, or tables to plate on.
Alueus, & aluus, a hyue for bees, a veſſell to waſhe in, the bealy of any thyng that lacketh lyfe, ſometyme it ſignifieth a ſhyppe.
Aluini, they whyche haue frettynges in theyr bealyes with contynuall fluxe.
Alumen, alume, wherof bee thre ſortes, one is called Sciſsile or Plumæ, whyche naturally groweth lyke a ſtone, and not withſtandyng male be dyuided, with longe ſtrakes, whiche be ſene in it. An other ſort is boiled in a cauldron, and therefore is called Alumen Catinæ, and is made more pure by an herbe lyke to herbe Jury bourned into aſſhes, and lye made therwith. An other ſort is called Alumen Zacharinum, whyche is made with alume relented, roſe water, and the whites of egges, into the facion of a ſugar lofe, whyche harlottes do vſe to paint theyr vyſages to deceyue men, although they deceyue not god, who for theyr abhominable curioſitie, ſhall commytte theim to the fyry flouddes of helle, there to bayne theim perpetually.
Alumnari, to nourſe or bryngе vp.
Alumnatus, nouriſhed.
Alumnus, a ſonne or ſcholar that is broughte vp of a man, as of his owne father, eyther with ſuſtynance, maners, or learnyng.
Alura, leather properly tawed. ſometyme it is put for a bagge or a purſe.
Alutamen, any thyng made of lether.
Alutarius, a tawyer.
Aluus, a bealy, alſo a hyue.
Aluum bonam facere, to make ſoluble.
Aluum ciere, uel elicere, to make the bealye louſe or ſoluble.
Aluum deijcere, to pourge the bealy.
Aluum ſiſtere, to ſtoppe or bynde.
Alyba, a countreye not farre from Troye, where as Homerus doth wryte, were mynes of ſyluer.
Alypos, in Dioſcorides is of ſomme ſuppoſed to bee that, whyche is commonlye called Sena, wherewith Melancholye is pourged.
Alyſma, an herbe called water plantayne.
Alyſius, the name of Bacchus.

## ¶A ANTE M.

AMabile, thankefull.
Amabilis, le, amyable, worthy to be loued.
Amãbo, of felowshyp, a good felowshyp, a familiar worde vsed amonge frendes.
Amabundus, he that is a greatte louer, or amorouse.
Amalec, a word of hebrue, which may be interpreted a people lyenge or stryuyng. It was the name of a kyng in Siria, whiche resisted the people of Israell, whan they came out of Egypt, and slewe many of them. Wherfore he was afterwarde slayne by the commandement of god. It is somtyme taken for the countrey wherof Amalec was kyng. Exod. 17. Deu. 25.
Amalecitæ, the people of Amalec, whome god commaunded Saul to distroy vtterly. And because he dydde not, he was reiect of god. Reg. 1. 15.
Amalthea, a woman, whiche with hir sister called Melissa, nourisshed Jupiter with the milk of a gote. also the name of a prophetesse.
Aman, a name of hebrue, whiche signifieth troublynge or murmurynge. Of that name was one whiche came of the house of Agag, whome Assuerus kynge of Persia and Mede exalted aboue all his lordes and counsailours, and wylled all thynges to be done as he wouldes commaunde it. Wherfore Aman extollynge hym selfe in outragious pryde, because Mardocheus a Jewe, vncle to quene Hester, wyfe to Assuerus, dydde not humble reuerence to hym, whan he passed by, he caused commissions in the kynges name to bee sente vnto all countreyes, beynge vnder the dominion of kynge Assuerus, that all the Jewes in euery countrey shoulde be slayne. Hester.
But almightie God, beholdynge the malice and crueltie of Aman, gaue grace vnto the vertuouse quene Hester, to preuente his vengeable appetite. Wherfore after she had boden the kynge and Aman to dyner, she with suche a spirite declared to the kynge the cruell vengeaunce, that Aman hadde prepared to bee doone on her countreye men, and kynsfolke, that thee so stirred the kynges indignation against Aman, that he commaunded incontinent, that Aman shulde be hanged on a gybet, whyche a litteli before he caused to be rayled, to hang theron Mardocheus. whiche gybet was fiftie cubites hye. And his howse and all his possessions and goodes were geuen vnto quene Hester. And moreouer, letters were sente by poste into all countreyes, that the Jewes shoulde lyue, and also that they shoulde slea all their enemyes, whyche was doone, and moreouer tyme sonnes of Aman were hanged.



The noumber of theym, whiche were slayne by the Jewes, were thre score and fyuetenne thousande. This is a noble storie, worthye to be continually remembred of theym, whiche bee in highe auctoritie vnder pryncees, that they make feare God, abhorre crueltie, and alwaye dreade the mutacion of worldly thynges, and to consider, that hynges be not goddes.
Amando, aui, are, to countremaunde.
Amans, antis, he or she whyche loueth truely and continually.
Amanter, louyngly.
Amanthes, people in Iphrica in the further moost parte of Ethiopia, who haue suche plenty of precious stones and salt, that therof they make greate houses. Amonge theim is founden the carbuncle stone. Solinus.
Amantior, more louyng.
Amantissime, most louyngly.
Amantissimus, most louyng.
Amanuensis, a clerke, or secretary alwaye attendyng.
Amanus, a mountaine called also Taurus.
Amaracinum, an oyle made of maioram.
Amaracus, an herbe called soote maioram, or maioram gentill. it is also called Dampsuch? sampsuchus
Amaramis, the father of Moyses. Iosephus.
Amaranthi, be people of the countrey of Colchos, wherin was the sheepe that bare the golden fleese.
Amaranthos, & Heliocrysos, is al one herbe, and is supposed to bee that whiche is commonly called Stoecas or Sticados citrina, there is therof two kyndes. The flowre of the one is yelowe, and hath a soote sauoure, the other hath a purpole flowre, which hath no sauoure. The yelowe is layde amonge clothes to kepe them from mothes, and ther fore of somme it is called Tinearia. The other is called Flos amoris, the floure of loue. Somme suppose it to be gilofer gentyll, or floure gentyll. variosillus xeriophill.
Amarantus, an herbe, whiche groweth a fote in hepghe, and hath leaues lyke basyll, and hathe a flowre farforned lyke an eare of wheate, of crymosyn colour, whyche neuer dyeth, in frenche it is called Passeuelute. Somme there be, whiche do suppose it to be called in englysshe Baldarc.
Amare, bitterly.
Amarefco, fci, fcere, to waxe bytter, or to be bitter.
Amarico, are, to make bitter, to make angry.
Amarillis, the name of a shepherde in the dutoiets of Uergile.
Amariscus, an herb called Mathis, or wgfenel.
Amaritudo, dinis, bitternesse.
Amarot, idem quod amaritudo.

Amarulentus, vbe ſed with malyce.
Amarus, a, um, bitter, very angry.
Amara mulier, a curſed queane.
Amaſa, a name of hebrue, whiche ſignifieth the people that ſpareth, or ſyttynge vppe the people. It was the name of a noble manne, ſonne of Abigail, ſiſter of Dauid. Alſo of a Capitaine, whome Joab ſlewe in kyſſynge and ſalutynge of hym, vnder the coloure of frendeſhyppe.
Amaſias, a name of hebrue, ſignifiethe the ſtrēgth of the lorde. Of that name was one kynge of Juda, ſonne of Joas. 853. yeres before the incarnation of Chriſte, and reigned. xxix. yeres. A man very eloquent, and at the beginnyng of his reigne was of much humanitie to warde all men, and obſerued competently the commandementes of god, but yet he dyd not vterly take away ydolatrye. He was longe tyme fortunate and warred ryche, but at the laſte he forgat god, and became proude, and not beyng content with his eſtate, he wrate vnto Joas kyng of Iſraelites, commandyng hym and his people to be vnder his ſubiection. But Joas wrate vnto hym letters of defyance. Wherefore he gathered an army, and went againſt the kyng of Iſrael. But whan the battaile was ioyned, ſuche feare ſodaynly came amonge his men, that all trembling they fledde, or euer they came vnto ſtrokes. And as Amaſias wolde haue fledde, he was taken and brought vnto kynge Joas, who threted to kille hym, except he cauſed the gates of Jeruſalem to bee opened againſte hym, whyche was done. Not withſtandynge Joas cauſed. CCCC. cubites of the walle to be beaten downe, and he entered into the citie that waye in a charlotte, leadynge Amaſias with hym as a priſoner, and toke al the treaſure of the Temple and of the kynges houſe, and cauſed it to be brought into Samaria. Afterwarde beyng deliuered, his owne people conſpired againſt hym, and ſlew hym in the citie of Lachis.
Amaſenus, a riuer in Italy.
Amaſis, was a noble kynge of Egypt, whiche made a lawe, that euery yere, ethe man ſhuld make a rechenynge to the heade officers of his realme, of his lyfe, and ſhewe whereby he liued, or by what occupation he was ſuſteined, and he that dydde not make ſuche accompte, ſhulde be put to dethe
Amaſius, & Amaſia, he or ſhe that loueth, or is loued.
Amaſio, idem quod amauero.
Amaſtris, uel Amaſtrum, the principall citie of Paphlagonia.
Amath, the ſonne of Chanaan.
Amathus, untis, a citie in Cipprus, dedicate to Venus. Alſo the name of an yle in the ſea called Egeum, whyche was dedicate alſo to Venus, in the whiche was plentie of all maner of mettals.
Amathuntius, a, um, of the ſayd citie.
Amathuſa, the yle of Cypprus.
Amatio, a louynge.
Amator, a louer, or he that is amorous.
Amatorculus, a ſmall or ſymple louer.
Amatorie, ipſe a louer.
Amatorium, a dyynke charmed, to make a man a louer.
Amatorius, a, um, that whyche pertaynyth to loue.
Amauroſis, the dymneſſe of the eyen.
Amazones, women of Scithia, whiche wan a great parte of Aſia, who ſlewe all the men childyen, and kepte the women childyen, of whome they burned the ryght pappe, becauſe it ſhulde not let them to ſhoow their tauelyns or to ſhoote.
Amazonicus, a, um, pertaynyng to the Amazones.
Amazonicus, ci, a countrey called afterward Ceſaria.
Amazonius, a, um, idem quod Amazonicus, a, um.
Ambactus, a ſeruaunt. Cæſar.
Ambages, a circuite of wordes, or a tale drawen in length.
Ambagioſus, a, um, that aboundeth in ſuche fourme of ſpeakyng.
Ambarri, people of a countrey in France, now called Semar, and Wonthar.
Ambarualis hoſtia, was a ſacrifice made for the fieldes with a ſowe great with farrowe.
Ambedo, ere, to eate or gnawe about a thyng.
Ambegni, were an ore and a ramme, on euery ſyde of them, lambes were brought to be ſacrificed.
Ambeſt, idem quod circum eſt.
Ambeſus, a, um, vaten rounde.
Ambiani ſeu Ambianenſes, people in Fraunce about Languedoke, called Amboiſe. Some ſuppoſe it to be Amiens.
Ambidentes, ſheep of two teethe, of ſome called hogges, of ſom theaues.
Ambidexter, he that vſeth bothe handes like well.
Ambigo, to compaſſe, alſo to doubte.
Ambigue, doubtfully.
Ambiguitas, doubtfulneſſe.
Ambiguum, a doubte.
Ambilates, people in ipteſſe Byptayne called Darenchis.
Ambio, iui, ire, to compaſſe, to ſeke for promocion, to deſire, to pray, or intreate.
Ambitio, onis, inordynate deſire of honoure or auctorite.



Amaſis made a good lawe to preuent vagabonds and idle people.

Ioſephus,

A ante M.

Ambitioſus, he that immoderately deſyreth honour.

Ambitioſę preces, affectuall deſyres.

Ambitus, tus, a circuite, incloſure. alſo the offence of ambicion made by the lawes.

Ambitus, a, um, enuyronned or compaſſed.

Ambo, bothe.

Ambra, a very ſwete thynge, whyche is founde on the ſea by a countrey called Zingi, in the eaſte parte of the worlde, whyche for the grapecolour, is commonly called of apothecaries Ambra griſia, whereof is made verye precious and coſtyall medycines. it is hotte in the ſeconde degree, and dryc in the fyrſt degree.

Ambratia, a citie in Epyro, in a countreye, whereof the people be callyd Theſprotti. This cytie was fyrſt called Eponia e Paralia. Of this citie beareth the name a goulfe or boſom called Sinus Ambratienſis, whiche is made as welle by arte, as by nature wonderfulle ſtronge, hauynge a double walle, and incloſed on bothe ſydes with fennes, hauyng none entry, but by one narowe way.

Ambratienſes, people of Ambratia.

Ambrices, tyles, whiche be layde ouerthwart betwene other tyles.

Ambrones, people in Fraunce.

Ambroſia, was callyd of the Paynymes the meate of goddis. Some doo ſaie, that it is an herbe of the kynde of mugwort. it is proprely tanſye, whiche is vſed to be fryed with egges at Eaſter. This name of Ambroſia wandred as Plynie ſaythe in dyuerſe thynges. For were it meate or drynke or herbes, whiche for the delycateneſſe therof was offered to the goddis in ſacrifice, they called it by that name.

Ambroſius, the name of a man, of the whyche one moſte excellent was byſſhoppe of Myllayne, the yere of our lorde. 373. who was a Romayne, borne of a noble and auncyent howſe, and hadde bene conſule there. This man beynge ſent by Valentinianus the Emperour to Myllayn, to pacifie a ſedicion, whiche at that tyme was amonge the people, after the death of Auxentius late byſſhop there of the ſect of Arrians, whan he in the churche hauynge the people before hym, perſwaded them vnto concorde, ſodainly the voyce of an infant was herde of all men, whyche cryed, Ambroſius is worthy to be byſſhop. By the whiche voyce the people were ſo feruently ſtyred, that they all togyther conſented, that he ſhulde be their byſſhop, although he was not yet baptiſed, but newely inſtructed in the faythe. And ſoo he inſtantly refuſynge, they compelled hym to take it vppon hym. And furthewith as ſoone as he was bi-

*Ambroſius was worthy good byſſhoppe*

ſhoppe, all the people of Lumbardy agreed in one opinyon of true faythe, he was of ſuche holyneſſe, ſuche gentylneſſe, ſuche excellente wyſedome and lernyng, that not onely in his lyfe, but alſo after his deathe, he was hadde through out the worlde in honour and reuerence. A rare fourme of election, and as rare a thynge is it to fynde a byſſhoppe or prieſte of Ambroſe qualities, although he were halfe a paynym and a temporal man, whan he was choſen byſſhoppe, wherat they maye be aſhamed, that be chriſtened in their infancy, and twenty yeres or more prieſtes, er they be byſſhoppes, and yet ſome not worthy to occupie that holy and reuerende office.

Ambuariti, people of a part of Brabande.

Ambubeia, the commune cyrope with the long leafe, and the blewe floure, whyche wyll bee cloſyd at the goynge downe of the ſonne, and opened at the ryſynge.

Ambubeiæ, dronken drabbes, whiche wander about the ſtretes.

Ambulacrum, a priuate place to walke in, an aley in a gardeyne.

Ambulatio, walkyng, and a walkyng place.

Ambulatiuncula, a lyttell walke.

Ambulator, a walker or ſtyrer.

Ambulo, aui, are, to walke or ſtyre about.

Ambulare in ius, to come before a iudge.

Amburo, buſi, rere, to bourne all about.

Ambuſtus, a, um, bourned vp.

Amecus, & ameca, olde wrytters vſed for amicus & amica.

Amemelides, a kynde of medlars, wherein be ſtoneſtoones. Galenus.

Amen, a worde of Hebrue, whyche after the interpretation of Aquila, ſignifieth fideliter, after the. lxx. interpretours, it ſignifyeth fiat, be it.

Amens, madde.

Amentia, folye.

Amentior, tius, madder.

Amentiſſimus, ma, mum, maddeſt.

Amentum, a thonge, or that whyche is bounden to the myddes of a darte or tauelyn, wherwith it is throwen the farther.

Ameria, an olde citie in Italy.

America, a countreye late founde in the weſte parte of the worlde, by Americus Veſputius the yere of our lord a thouſand foure hundred. lxxvii. *America found by Americus Veſputius*

Amerinum, a citie in Italy.

Ames, itis, a perche for a hauke.

Amethyſtus, callyd alſo Anterites, is a precious ſtone called an ametyſt, whyche is of a purple colour, but the more it is myxte with roſe colour, the better it is.

Amethyſtinus, a, um, of an ametyſt.

Ametor, he that lacketh his mother.

Amia, a fyſh like to a Tuny, but he hath no ſcales, but a playne ſkynne, whiche ſkyneth lyke to ſyluer myxte with blue, and his tayle is in faction lyke a newe moone.

Amianthon, is of Ericius Lozdus ſuppoſed to be a ſtone, wherecof be made matches lyke to thzedes, whiche bringe onse on fyze, are neuer extinct oz put out.

Amica, a woman that is loued. alſo a cõcubine

Amicabilis, le, frendly.

Amice, idem.

Amicibor, foz amiciam, I wyll clothe oz putte on a garment.

Amicinum, a canne oz potte, whereoute they poure wyne.

Amicio, cui, cire, to cloth, to put on a garment.

Amicior, ciri, to be cladde.

Amiciſſime, moſte frendly.

Amiciſſimus, a, um, idem.

Amiciter, frendely.

Amicitia, amitie oz frendſhyp.

Amicius, moze frendly.

Amictorium, a lynnen rayle that women doo weare.

Amictus, a, um, cladde.

Amictus, ctus, a garment oz apparayle.

Amicula, a diminutiue of amica.

Amiculatus, he that weareth a ſhozt cloke.

Amiculum, a ſhozte cloke.

Amicus, & amica, a frende, a louer.

Amicus, a, um, ioyned to a thyng lachyng lyfe, ſignifieth profitable oz holſome.

Amineg uites, vynes growynge in a countrey by Salerne, in the royalme of Naples.

Amiſsio, the loſſe of a thyng.

Amiſſus, a, um, loſte.

Amita, my fathers ſyſter, myne aunte.

Amiternum, a towne in Campania, where Saluſt was borne nowe called Aquilæ.

Amites, perches wheron haukes be ſette.

Aminni, couſins germains by bzother & ſiſter.

Amitto, ſi, tere, to ſuffre, to departe, to loſe, to ſende, to let paſſe, to take fro.

Plautus. Amittere iusiurandum, to breake an othe, to loſe credence. Quod ſi non dederit, atq; hic dies præterierit, ego argentum, ille iusiurandum amiſerit, If he doo not paie it, and this daie doo paſſe, I ſhall loſe my money, but he ſhall loſe his credence.

Amittere libidinem: Iam non poſſum amiſi omnem libidinem, I male do no moze, I am paſt all pleaſure.

Ammi, ammios, uel ammium, a lyttell ſeede and whyte, and hath the taſte of Origanum, and is hotte and dyze in the thyzde degree. It groweth mooſte commonly in Ethiopia. The Apothecaries (ſayethe Ioan. Agricola) hathe not the verye trewe ammi, but in ſtede therof, they do ſelle the ſede of cheruile.

Ammon, an hebzewe name, whyche ſygnyfyeth the ſonne of my people. By the whyche name was called the ſonne of Lot, whiche he gatte on his yonge daughter, whan he was dzunke. Of this Ammon came the people in Syzia called Ammonitæ. Ioſephus dothe calle theim Ammanitæ. By this name was Iupiter alſo wozſhipped in Egypt. Gen. 19.

Ammoniacum, called alſo gutta Ammoniaca, is a ſoote gumme, whyche the Apothecaries doo calle Benie wyne. it iſſueth out of a caane, whyche growethe ſpecially in Lybia, where the temple of Iupiter Hammon ſtode,

Ammonitrum, a bunche of white glaſſe.

Amneſtia, forgetfulneſſe of thinges paſſed.

Amnicus, a, um, of the bzooke.

Amnis, a ryuer oz bzooke.

Amo, aui, are, to loue hartily.

Amodo, from henceforthe.

Amœno, aui, are, to make mery oz gladde.

Amœne, merily, pleaſauntly.

Amœnitas, atis, pleaſure, delectablenes oz mirth

Amœnus, a, um, pleaſaunt oz delectable.

Amœnum ingenium, a pleaſaunt wytte.

Locus amœnus, a delectable place.

Amolior, I remoue with great peyne.

Amomum, is a lyttell buſſhe wzapped rounde togither, lyke a cluſter of grapes, and hathe a lyttell flowze lyke a whyte violette, the leaues be lyke to the leaues of Wythwynde oz whyte vyne. The beſte commeth out of Armenia, whiche is yelowe as golde, the wood ſomewhat redde, and verye ſoote in ſauoure. They bee deceyued (as ſaieth Ruellius and Agricola) which do take it foz the roſe of Ieruſalem, called alſo our ladies roſe.

Amor, loue.

Amores, idem. Sometyme wanton paſtimes, oz pleaſures, wherin we delite.

Amorgis, ſuche a hynde of ynke, whereof is made Waynes oz Cypres.

Amorrhæi, a woorde of hebzue, whyche ſygnyfyeth cruell rebelles, oz great babblers. Of that name was a people, whiche were neighbours vnto the Iewes, and oftentymes ſubdued by theim, and at the laſte kynge Salomon made them tributozies vnto hym.

Amos, was father of the pzophete Iſaie, and than it ſignifieth ſtronge oz puiſſaunt. There was an other Amos, whiche was one of the xii. pzopheres, and that name ſignified burdeyned oz charged, the fyzſte hath in the begynnynge the letter called Aleph, the other hath the letter called Ain. This man was borne in a towne called Thieme, and was a ſhepeherde, and ſente by God into Samaria to pzophelye, and whan he hadde there pzophelied agaynſt. x. tribus, and ſomwhat ſpake of the other two, Amaſias cauſed him Reg. 4.

often

A ante M.

often tymes to be beaten, but whan he could not reſyſt the holy gooſte Ochozias, ſonne of kynge Imalias, cauſed hym to be thraſt into the temples with a great nayle, and beeynge halfe deade, he was carryed into his owne countrey, where he ſoone after dyed.

Feſtus. Amoſio, for annuo.

Amouco, ui, uere, to remoue, to putte frome a place, or a thynge.

Amouere crapulam, to parbyake whan one is dyunke.

Plautus. Amouere ſegnitiem, to caſte awaye ſlouthe.

Ampendices, olde wryters vſed for appẽdices.

Ampelos agria, a wylde vyne.

Ampeluſia, an ple called nowe Tinge.

Amphesibene, a ſerpent haupnge two heades, whereof the one is before, the other behynde, where his tayle ſhulde be.

Amphiaraus, was ſonne of Oileus, an Argiue borne, and was a ſouthſaier, whome Adraſtus kyng of Argiues wold haue taken with hym, whan he made warre agaynſt the Thebans, but he knowyng that he ſhulde not returne, hyd hym ſelfe. At the laſte was diſcouered by his wyfe, and compelled to goo with the kynge. And the fyrſte daye that he came to Thebes, the earthe opened, and ſwalowed hym.

Amphibea, beaſtes or bydes, whyche do lyue as well on the water, as on the lande.

Amphibolum, a doubtfull ſentence.

Amphibrachus, a fote of meter, beyng of thre ſyllables, the fyrſte and laſte ſhorte, the myddell ſyllable longe, as Cupido.

Amphictiones, was a noble counſayl in Greece whiche aſſembled at a place called Termopolæ. In this counſayle were these .xii. ſundry people of Greece, Jones, Dores, Perrhebi, Boetii, Magnetes, Achæi, Phthiotæ, Melienſes, Dolopes, Aenianes, Delphi, and Phocenſes: of this counſayle do make mencion Suidas, Strabo. lib. 9. Dioniſius lib. 14.

Amphicyrtos, is the ſtate of the moone, as well whan he is somwhat increaſed aboue the diameter or iuſt myddell, and groweth towarde a roundneſſe, as alſo whan he is in the wane, paſſed the myddell, and wareth holowe, and the endes ſharpe.

Amphilochus, a philoſopher.

Amphibologia, a forme in ſpeakynge, where a ſentence maie bee taken two ſundry or contrary wayes.

Amphimacrus, a foote in meter, haupnge the fyrſte ſyllable and the laſte longe, the myddell ſyllable ſhorte.

Amphimalla, clothe or garmentes fryſed on bothe ſydes.

Amphimerinon, a feuer cotidian, whiche commeth of fleume.

Amphion, a man, whyche with naturall eloquence, brought rude and wylde people to a ciuile forme of lyuyng, and as ſome doo ſuppoſe, founde fyrſte harmony.

Amphipolis, a citie nygh to Macedonia.

Amphiroe, a nymph or mayden of the ryuers.

Amphiſa, a ryuer in Phocide, a countreye in Greece.

Amphitana, a preciouſe ſtone, the bymme or edge wherof ſhyneth lyke to golde.

Amphitapetes, garmentes on bothe ſydes roughe.

Amphitheatrum, a rounde place made with ſeates or ſcaffoldes, where men behold playes.

Amphitreatrales ludi, playes exercyſed in thoſe places.

Amphitrio, onis, the houſbande of Alcmena, mother of Hercules.

Amphitrionides, he that commeth of the lyne of Amphitrio.

Amphitryte, was the daughter of Nereus, & wyfe to Neptunus god of the ſea, and ſometyme it is taken for the ſea.

Amphora, called alſo Quadrantal, an old meſure of Rome, whiche is a foote ſquare euery waie, and hath in it .xxvi. of the olde meaſures, called Sextarij, of our engliſhe meaſure .v. gallons. In weight it conteineth .lxxv li. of wyne, lxxii. of oyle, of hony .Cxx li.

Amphorarius, he that beareth the potte, a tankarde bearar.

Amphryſus, a ryuer in Theſſalia, by the whiche Apollo kept the ſhepe of Admetus.

Amphitapa, idem quod Amphimalla.

Ampituo, are, is properly where in daunſynge lyke meuynge or countenaunce that one maketh, he vnto whome it is made, ſhall doo the ſemblable. It was fyrſte vſed of the prieſtes called Salij.

Amplant, olde wryters vſed for amplificant, they enlarge.

Ample, amply, largely.

Amplector, ti, to imbrace, to loue hartily. Non. Marcellus.

Amplexa, for Amplexare, imbrace or take to you.

Amplexari, for amplecti.

Amplexor, ari, to imbrace or loue well. Cic. in fa. epi & ad Q. fra.

Amplexus, imbracynges.

Ampliatio, a deferrynge of iugement concernyng mans lyfe.

Ampliatus, a man repried, whoſe iudgemente is deferred vppon ſomme difficultie or conſyderation.

Amplificatio, an augmentacion.

Amplifico, are, to augmente, to make better. ſometyme to extolle.

Amplio, auí, are, to make more, to drawe to, to defer or delay a thyng in iugement, to reſyſt.

Am-

Amplior, larger, greatter.
Ampliſsimus, a, um, greatteſt, largeſt.
Ampliſsimus ordo, was vſed for the ſenate of Rome.
Ampliſsimus magiſtratus, the higheſt office.
Ampliter, largely, abundantly, magnifikely.
Ampliter occupatus, let with mucke buſines.
Plautus. Ampliter teſtis, wytnes of all the hole matter.
Amplitudo, greatnes of power or maieſtie.
ſometyme it ſignifieth largeneſſe.
Terrę amplitudo, the largenes of the cõtrey.
Ampliuagus, mucke wandryng.
Amplius, more ouer, more largely.
Amplius horas quatuor fortiſsimè pugnauerunt: They foughte mpghtyly more than foure houres. Cœperunt amplius tria millia hominum: They toke pryſoners. iii. thouſande men and above.
Cæſar.
Amplus, a, um, large, wyde, great, abundant.
Ampluſtra, Ampluſtria, uel Apluſtra, the tacklyng of the ſhyppe.
Ampton, a corde or chayne faſtened to the pokes, wherby beaſtes do drawe a wayne.
Ampulla, an ople potte. alſo a bottell or flagon.
ſometyme it ſignifieth a thyng that is blowen or puffed. Suetonius vſeth that worde for a drynkyng glaſſe. it male be called a viole.
Sueton in Domitia.
Ampullarius, a bottell maker.
Ampullor, ꝫ ſwell for pryde.
Amputo, aui, are, to cut of.
Amula, a water pot, and it male be vſed for a holy water potte.
Amuleus, the great vncle of Romulus & Remꝰ
Amuletum, any thing that is ordeyned againſt poyſonynge. It is alſo taken for eucrye thynge whiche is hanged about ones necke or arme, to preſerue hym frome any incongenience or ſyckenes.
Amurca, the mother or ſome of all oyles.
Amuſsis, the maſons or carpenters rule.
Amuſsitatus, a, um, made by lyne, well proporcioned.
Amuſus, he that knoweth no learnyng.
Amyclæ, a citie in Lacedemonia, where Caſtor and Pollux were borne. alſo an other citie in Italy.
Amyclæus, a, um, of that citie.
Amygdalus, an almonde tree.
Amygdalum, an almonde.
Amylũ, is a thyng made of wheate thre monthes olde, whiche is layde in water vntyll it ware ſofte, the water beynge chaunged fyue tymes in the daie, and as often in the nyght, and whan it wareth tender, the water is poured out faire and ſoftly. After whan it is as ſofte as maie be, than the water beinge ſoftly poured out, it is trodden with mennes feete, eftſones the water is poured out, and troden agayne. finally the braune, whiche ſwimmeth on the water, is taken away with a ſyue and that whiche remayneth, beinge ſtrayned is layd on newe tyles, and ſet in the hot ſun, vntyll it be thrugh dried. This is very medicinable againſt diſtillacions into the eies & pimples of the eies, againſt ſpittynge of blonde, and mixt with milke, it cauſeth one to be fat. Ruell.
Amyſon, a famouſe Citie in the realme of Pontus.
Amynthas, was the. xv. kyng of Macedonia.



## A ANTE N.

AN, whither, or if.
Ana, a ryuer of Spayne, whiche diuideth the realme of Granato, from the realme of Portugall, and it ſpryngethe in a countrey in the hythermoſte parte of Spayne called Amitanus ager, and ſometyme ſprea-dynge hym ſelfe into great pondes or meeres, ſometyme ſcant apperynge in lyttell brookes, or elles hydden vnder the grounde, at the laſt, it falleth into the great ſpayniſhe ſea.
Anabaptiſtæ, is a ſect of heretikes, which began about the yere of our lorde. 1524. in Germany: whereof the firſt author was one Balthaſar, whiche taught that baptiſme dyd nothynge profite vnto chyldren, but that they ought eftſones to be baptiſed, whan thei come to yeres of diſcretion. Wherfore they whiche were of that ſect of heretikes, be called Anabaptiſtæ, whiche do ſignifie rebaptiſoures.
Anabaſius, he that ryderth by poſt horſes. Hieronimus contra Ruſinum.
Anabathrum, a pulpit or other lyke place, whiche ſtandeth on hygh, where vnto a man muſte go vp by a ladder or greeſes. Iuuenal.
Anabula, a beaſte in Ethiope, hauyng a heade lyke a camell, a necke lyke a horſe, legges lyke an ore, and is of colour a bryght redde, full of whyte ſpottes. Plinius.
Anacardus uel Anacardũ, a tree vnknowen to the olde Grekes, it groweth in India, alſo in Sicilia in the mountaynes, out of the whiche commeth fyre. The fruite thereof is lyke the harte of a lytell bryde, and hath a redde ſupe, lyke to blonde. The vulgare people of Sicile and Naples do call it Pediculũ elephanti, an elephantes louſe. There is contayned in the fruite, hony, whiche doth exulcerate, and burneth the blonde and other humours, rooteth vp weetes, and is holſome for the ſynewes, whiche be hurt with colde. By it ſelfe taken it is venym, but there is thereof a confection made by Mayſe, againſt all colde diſeaſes. Ruell. & Io. Agric.
Anacephaleoſis, a ſhort retapitulation or repetition of thynges before reherſed.
Anacharſis, a phyloſopher of a meruayloꝰ wiſedom, albeit that he was borne in the barbarous

barous cuntrey of Scithia, whom Plini supposeth to haue fyrst found the potters whele. And being in the tyme that Solon made lawes to the Athenienses, he sayd: That lawes were lyke to copwebs, whiche tyed fast lyttell flies, and the gret flies dyake them, and went cleane thyough them: In lykewise the poore and meane men are faste wounden in the penalties and daungiers of lawes, but lordes and men in great auctoyritie dayly dyeake lawes, and are not coyrected.

Anachorita, an heremyte, the interpretation therof is, he that lyueth a parte, and oute of company.

Spartian. Anaclinterium, a mattresse.

Anacreon, an olde poete, whiche longe to the harye, hy was borne in a towne of Ionia called Teum. This man being aged, was stranGal. li. 14 gled with the kernel of a grape, and so died.

Meth. Anadendromache, a plaister made of the leaues of holy hocke.

Anadiplosis, is a doublynge of a woorde, as the laste woorde of the fyrste verse, is the first woorde of the seconde verse, as Cerrent & signis ululæ, sic Tyrius Orpheus,
Orpheus in syluis inter Delphinas Arion.

Anagallida aquatica, called also Sion & Lauer, an herbe whiche groweth in water, with a strepght vpryght stalke, whyche is fatte, and hathe dyode leaues lyke aipsaunder, but they be lesse, and haue a good sauour. Surgeons do vse it to heale woundes.

Anagallis, an herbe called vulgarlye morsus gallinæ, in englyshe (as I suppose) Chickeweede.

Anaglypha, & Anaglypta, vessell or plate of golde or syluer chaced, as cuppes or bolles beaten with the hammer, and not ingraued

Anaglyptes, he that woyketh suche vessell.

Anaglyptice, the craft to chace or imboce plate

Anagnostes, he that readeth to other men, as bible clerkes, or any other clerke, whiche readeth while an other writeth.

Anagoge, the hyghe and subtylle vnderstandyng of the scripture.

Analecta, fragmentes of meate, whiche fall vnder the table, and be afterwarde swepte awaye.

Analectes, he that gathereth vp dyskelettes.

Gal. Meth. lib. 7. Analeptice, a foyme of diete to nourysche hym, whiche is late recouered from sykenesse.

Analesia, is a sykenesse of the heade, whyche taketh away sensiblenes fromme the hole partes of the heade, and commeth of the weakenesse of the stomake, or of to muche meate, or of to muche lecherye, or dyynkyng muche colde wa[illegible]e, or to muche study, or of indigestion.

Analogia, conuenience or proporcion, whose propertie is to confer that whiche is doubtfull, with that whiche is lyke to it, whiche is more certayne, to make it more playne.

Analogos, proporcionable.

Ananias, the cloude of the lorde, or diuination of the lorde. It was the name of one of the thre Hebrewe chylderne, whyche by the commandement of Nabugodonosor were put in a fournaise of fyre, and came forthe without damage. Also it was the name of one of the captaynes of kyng Ozias. Also of one of the disciples of the apostelles, which with Saphira his wyfe solde his lande, and brought a porcion therof to the apostelles, and kepte backe the residue. Wherfore beyng rebuked of sayne Peter, they bothe fell downe deade, for that they wolde haue deceyued the holye goste. Of that name was also an other disciple of Christ, which baptised sayncte Paul. Moreouer a byshop, who commaunded that sayncte Paul shuld be stryken on the mouth, whan he preached. 2. Par. 26.

Anapestus, a fote in meter of .iii. syllables, hauyng the two fyrst feete short, the last longe.

Anâpis, a riuer in Sicile, tenne furlonge from the citte of Siracusis.

Anarchos, without a prynce, or without a begynnynge.

Anas, anatis, a ducke.

Anastrophe, a tournyng out of a commune order, as Italiam contra, for contra Italiam.

Anaticula, a lyttell ducke.

Anatarius, a, um, of a ducke.

Anatinus, a, um, lyke a ducke.

Anathema, in holy scripture betokeneth separacion, els where it signifieth a thyng offered or set vp in a temple or churche, as thynges offred and hanged vp.

Anathematizo, aui, are, to curse or gyue to the deuell.

Anatiborum, Pronaunce in Fraunce.

Anatocismus, encreasyng of vsery.

Anatolius, was byshop of Laodicea, the yere of our lorde 278. a very holy man and of gret learnyng.

Anatomia, or Anatomice, anotompe or cutteynge of men by phisicions, to consyder the inwarde partes and membres.

Anatorius, a keper of duckes.

Anauros, a ryuer in Thessalia.

Anaxagoras, a famous philosopher, noble of blondde, but more noble in vertue and wysedome, whiche abandonynge all his possessions, gaue hym all holly to the study of naturall philosophy, and whan one sayde to hym: Haste thou no care for thy countreye the answered: yes verily, I haue exedynge care for my cuntrey, poynyng vp to heauen with his fynger. Also whan he had ben longe out of his countrey, and was exyloned returned

Anaxagoras sa[illegible] he had a cure [illegible] his Country [illegible] vp to heauen

and

A ante N.

and beheld his possessions distroied and wasted, he sayde: I hadde not ben saulfe except these thynges had ben loste.

Anazarba, a towne in Cilicia, where Dioscorides the noble phisicion was borne.

Anaxarchus, a philosopher, whyche fallyng in the indignacion of a tyrant, called Nicocreon kynge of Cyprus, was by hym apprehended, and put into a greate morter of stoone, where he was beaten or pounde with pron pe stelles: whiche tourment he toke so patiently, that he doubled these wordes worthy of remembraunce: Beate on, beate on Anaxarchus wynde bagge, for Anaxarchus thou beatest not. By the whiche wordes he accoũted his body but a bagge full of wynde.

Anaximander, a phylosopher, whyche fyrste founde the description of the compasse of the sea and lande, and made fyrste the sphere.

Anaximenes, a philosopher, disciple of Anaximander: who sayde, that the begynnynge of all thynges was the ayre. And that the sterres dydde moue infinitely, not ouer the erthe but about it.

Ancæsa, grauen vessell.

Anceps itis, doubtfull. sometyme it signifieth double: also cuttyng on bothe sydes.

Anchialea, a citie in Cilicia, which was buylded by Sardanepalus, where also was his sepulture.

Anchilops, is superfluous flesh in the greater corner of the eye, whereunto humoures be gathered. Galen. in definition.

Anchises, the father of Eneas.

Anchora, an ankor.

Anchorarius, a, um, pertaynyng to an ankor.

Anchyle, is an incision or cuttyng of the cordes of the neche or ioynres, wherby the vse of the membre is lee.

Ancile, a sheelde without corners, suche one in the tyme of Numa kyng of Rome, was sente fall out of the skye.

Ancilla, a mayden seruant, it was properly taken for a bonde woman.

Ancillor, to serue humbly and diligently.

Ancillula, a lyttell or poore wenche seruaunt.

Anclabra, vessels, whiche prestes vsed.

Anclare, seu anclare, to empty a vessell.

Ancona, a noble citie and hauen in Italy, in the countreye called Picenum, whyche standeth vpon the sea called mare hadriaticum, and was so called byeause that the sea banks there do bende in fourme lyke to an arme with the elbowe. It was fyrste buylded by people of Siracusis a citie in Sicilia, afore the incarnacõ of Christ. 179. yeres, & the hauen was augmented by the noble Traianus emperor of Rome. After it was distroyed by Saracins, and eftsoones buylded and inhabited, and is nowe a famous citie.

Ancones, the coynes or corners of a wall.

Anculi, & anculæ, goddis and goddesses of seruyng women.

Anchusa, an herbe, of whose roote commeth a red iuyce, wherwith sanguine colour is died.

Ancus, he that hath a croked elbowe.

Ancus Martius, was the fourth king of Rome, and was son to the daughter of Numa Pompilius, and succeded Tullus Hostilius, afore the incarnation of Christ. 642. yeres. This prynce as well in martiall prowesse, as in ciuile policie was equall to any that were before hym. Also he enlarged the citie, & made a brydge ouer the ryuer of Tiberis: also a pulon in the middes of the citie, to the terror of offendours, whiche than daily increased.

Ancyra, the name of .ii. cities, the one in Phrigia, the other in Galatia.

Andabatæ, certayne menne that fought with swordes wynkyng.

Andegauia, a countrey in Fraunce called Angewe.

Andes, the people of Aniewe in Fraunce. it was also a village by Mãtua in Italy, where Vergil the poete was borne. Wherfore he is sometyme called Andinus uates.

Andianum uinum, wyne of Aniewe.

Andrachni, in greeke is in latine Portulaca, in englyshe purslane.

Andrago, a woman hauyng a mans hert.

Andreas, was one of the .xii. apostelles, brother to Peter, who preachynge at a citie called Patrias in the countrey of Achaia, was imprisoned and beaten, and at the laste hanged on a crosse, wheron he preached .ii. dayes, and than dyed. St Andrew preached on a Cross 2 dayes and then died

Andricus, an hyll in Cilicia.

Andromanta, seu Androdamas, a precious stone harde and ponderous, & is as it were of the colour and brightenesse of syluer, and in fourme is of dyuers lytel squares. It is fõud in the sands of the redde sea. it putteth away the fury of yre and the rage of lechery.

Androgeus, the son of Minos kyng of Crete, whiche by enuy was slayne of the Athenienses. For the which many yeres after the sonnes of the Athenienses were sent to Crete, to be delyuered to the monster called Minotaurus, whiche was afterwarde distroied by Theseus. It was also the name of a noble Briton, whan Julius Cesar came hither in to this realme of Britayne.

Androgynæ, people in Asia, beynge of bothe kyndes in one person, man and woman.

Androgynos, a man hauynge bothe membres of a man, and also of a woman.

Andromache, the wife of the valiant Hector.

Andromede, the wyfe of Perses, whome he saued

ſaued from a monſter of the ſea.

Andron, a chambre, wherinto men onely doo come, and not women. Alſo a ſpace betweene two houſes, wherinto rayne falleth.

Andronitis, idem.

Andronæ, feaſtes, whervnto onely men doos come.

Andros, an yle betwene Greece and Aſia, directly againſt the citie of Epheſum.

Androſace, Lozdus and ſome other do ſuppoſe it to be that, whiche is alſo called Cuſcuta, in engliſhe withwinde, whyche wyndeth about lyn and hempe. Mula and Maynardus do thynke the contrary: beleue whom ye lyſt. Dioſcorides deſcribeth hym in this wyſe: Androſaces, is a byttet herbe, ſpreadynge abrode ſmalle ſtalkes lyke rulthes, without leaues, haurnge lyttell cobbes on the toppe, wherin be ſedes. It groweth on the ſea coſtes of Syria.

Androſæmon, an herbe called ſayncte Johns wozte.

Andruare, olde wryters vſed for recurrere, to runne agayne.

Anellus, a lyttell ryng.

Anemonæ, wylde popy, with red flowres growyng in corne fieldes.

Anethum, an herbe called dyll.

Aneuriſma, the ruckyng a ſundre of the ſinew, whiche conteyneth the receptoyre of blouode, or takyng awaie the matter, wherin the ſpirites be conteyned.

Anfractus, wyndynges and tournynges, ſpecially in the grounde.

Angaria, a conſtrayncte or compulſion.

Angariæ, arum, ſome do expounde it a prouiſion of poſtes in ſundry places for ſpedynelle of meſſages.

Angarij, poſtes or currours whiche go in meſſages.

Angario, aui, are, to conſtrayne one to doo a thynge.

Angelica, called alſo Smyrnium, is taken of Maynardus for that which is called Alexander. Jo. Tanſtetterus, a well learned man at this tyme, ſuppoſeth that, whiche Dioſcorides calleth Morrida, to be our Angelica.

Angelus, an angell, In greke it propirly ſignifieth a meſſanger.

Anger, a certayne ſerpente, after whoſe ſtyngyng hapneth intollerable peynes.

Angerona, was called the goddeſſe of pleaſure, called alſo Volupia.

Angilæ, people in Affrike, of whome the women, the fyrſt nyght that they be wedded, do accompany with all men, whiche come to the weddyng, but euer after they be chaſt.

Angina, of the Greekes called Synanche, is an inflammation of the muſcule of the inner gargill. Of this diſeaſe be thre kyndes: the fyrſte is Synanche, wherin appereth neither ſwellyng nor redneſſe, but the bodye waxeth leane, the membres are ieuſed, and the breth is ſtopped. The ſeconde is called Vuiſynanche, there appereth rednes and ſwellyng, and let of ſpeche with perylng. The thyrde is called Paraſynanche, wherin onely the chekes doo ſwell, the other tokens do not folowe.

Angiologia, is a poynt of ſurgery in the vayne of the temples hyd, being dyuyded from temple to temple in depenelle.

Angiportus, a great hole in the erth with many tournynges, or that whiche hath none iſſue out, or a lane in a towne, whiche leadeth the nexte waie to a ſtrete, or that whiche ryſeth on an hauen, wherby marchandyſe is caried from the water, or retarted.

Angleria, is nowe a caſtell in Lumbardy, whyche ſometyme was a citie foure myles from Mediolane, ſette on a very hygh mountayne.

Anglia, the royalme of Englande, part of the yle called Britannia, the people are called Angli, of a people of Saxonie, whyche were at that tyme moſte of reputacion, and therfore theyr name lengeſt continued, as well in the people as in the countrey. Reade more hereof in Britannia.

Note well how the People of E were called Ang

Ango, anxi, angere, to tourment or vexe.

Angon, the inner part of the elbowe.

Angor, angwyſhe of body or mynde.

Anguilla, a fyſhe called an eele, whiche as the beſt authors do affirme, cometh without generacion or ſpawne, neither there is of that kynde eyther male or female, but they be ingendred of that whiche is called the bowels of the erthe, whiche is of claye myxte with moyſte earth, and that appereth by ſtandyng pooles, where after that the earthe hath ben throwen out cleane, after diuerſe ſhoures of rayne, eeles haue ben founde in theim for in dyre wether they doo not increaſe, though it be in a ryuer. And they whiche fyndyng lyttell thynges lyke heares or eaſts ſoyned with theim, ſay that they be yong eeles, are deceiued. In the riuer of Ganges in Jndia, haue ben founde eeles. xxx. feete in length.

Anguimanus, an elyphant.

Angumus, a, um, of a ſerpente, or wyndynge and creppyng lyke a ſerpent.

Anguis, a ſnake.

Angularis, re, cornerde.

Angulatim, cornerwyſe.

Anguloſus, full of corners.

Angulus, a corner.

Anguſtè, an adverbe, ſignifyinge ſtraightely, narowly, peynfully.

Anguſtia, ſtraytneſſe or perplexitie of mynde.

Anguſtiæ, ſtraytes, or ſtraite places.

Angu-

A ante L.

Anguſtus, a, um, ſtrayt.
In anguſtum uenire, to be in ſome neceſſitie: to haue greate lacke of helpe.
Anhelator, he that fetcheth his wynde often, or bloweth moche, called a purſy man.
Anhelitus, bzethe or wynde of a man.
Anhelo, aui, are, to fetche wynde, or bzawe bzeathe.
Anhelus, he that bzaweth his bzeth peynfully.
Ania, a Romayne woman, whiche being ſayre and yonge, after that her houſebande was deade, was counſayled to take an other, but ſhe wolde not conſent therto. for if (ſayd ſhe) I ſhall hap to haue as good as I haue had, I wyll not be in feare to loſe hym: if I ſhall haue an yll huſebande, what ſhall I nede, after a good manne, to ſuffer a ſhrewe.
Anicetum, idem quod Anethum, dyll.
Anicula, a lyttell olde woman.
Aniliter, lyke an olde foole.
Auguſt. li. Definito. Anima, is a ſubſtaunce created, inuiſible, moſt lyke vnto the immortall god, haunge none ymage or figure, but onely of his creatoure. It is called in engliſhe the ſoule. ſometyme it is taken for lyfe. alſo it ſignifieth the bzethe. other while the wynde. ſomtyme the water.
Animã adimere, uel extinguere, to kyll.
Animam debet, he oweth more than he is worthe. he oweth ſo moche, that he hath not his lyfe but in lone.
Die amabo, an fœtet anima uxoris tuæ? Tell me of good fellawelhyppe, dothe thy wiues bzethe ſtynke?
Animam comprime, holde thy bzethe.
Plautus. Si ſitulam tamiam cæpero, nunq̃ ædipol tu mihi diuino quid credas poſt hunc diem, ni ego illi puteo, ſi occepſo, animam omnem intertraxero: If I take the bucket, neuer be leue me for a prophete after this dayes, if I bzawe not cleane out (if I once begynne) all the water of the well.
Animaduerto, tere, to conſider, to take hede, to perceyue, to ſet mynde on a thynge, to beholde, and to thinke.
Plautus. Experrecta nutrix animaduertit dormientem, circumplicatum ſerpentis amplexu. The nourice awaked, a perceyued the chyld beinge on ſlepe, wzapped all aboute in the wyndynge of the ſerpent.
Terentius Date operam, & cum ſilento, animaduertite, Take you hede, and with ſylence perceyue what I wyll ſaye to you. Ea ſunt animaduertenda peccata maxime, quæ difficillime præcauentur, Thoſe offences ought to be moſte ſharply coꝛrected, whiche moſte hardly are eſchewed. Hac re animaduerſa, Cæſar iubet ſigna conuerti: After that the offence was punyſhed, Cæſar commaunded to abmaunce the ſtandarde.
Cicero. Cæſar

Animaduertere in Aliquem, to punyſhe one.
Animaduerſi, they whyche are punyſhed or coꝛrected.
Animaduerſio, conſideration, puniſhemente. ſometyme ſtudy.
Animaduerſor, he that puniſheth.
Animæquius, a, um, patient, or ſufferyng.
Animal, all thyng that hath lyfe, and is ſenſible, commonly it is taken for a beaſte.
Animalis, le, that wherin is lyfe.
Animans, idem quod Animal, ſaunge that it is moze larger. for it maye ſignifie all thynge that hath ſpirite of lyfe.
Animatus, a, um, that hath ſowle or life. Alſo haunge a fantaſy or fauour to a thynge, or to be diſpoſed. Ita animatus fui, atq̃ nunc ſum, ut eate patera donem. I hadde ſuch a fantaſye, and yet haue, that I wolde geue the cup to you. Plautus.
Amabo ſi quid animatus eſt facere, faciam ut ſciam. If he be diſpoſed to do any thyng, let me knowe it.
Animitus, from the very ſowle or lyfe.
Animo, aui, are, to gyue courage or boldenes, to quicken.
Animos addere. to make one bolde, or to pyche hym forwarde to do a thynge.
Animos comprimere, to abate ones courage.
Animos retardare, idem.
Animos efferre, to loke highe, or be proude.
Animos lactare, to bzawe mennes hartes with fayre promyſes, to make fooles fayne, to bzyng men in fooles paradiſe.
Animi pendere, to be in doubt what to do.
Animi cauſa, for pleaſure. Cur eam emit? T. Animi cauſa. wherfore byd he bye her? T. for his pleaſure. Plautus.
Animo male eſt, it greueth hym at the very herte.
Animo præſenti, with a bolde ſpirite or courage.
Animo bono eſſe, to be of good chere.
Animo iniquo pati, to ſuffer vnpatiently.
Animo obſequi, to take pleaſure, to folowe appetite or will.
Animo morem gerere, idem.
Animum adnĩcere ad uirginem, to ſette hys loue on the mayden.
Animum adiungere, to applye or ſet mynde to a thynge.
Animum aduertere, to take hede.
Animum appellere, to diſpoſe or apply hym to do a thynge.
Animum eꝛcere, to put awaye affection or fantaſy.
Animum recipere, to take herte or courage Alſo to fetche bzethe.
Animum ſumere, to take a good herte.

Ani-

Animus impotens, an vnpacient courage, a proud or dogged herte.
Animus tibi pendet, thou standest in doubte what thou maist do.
Anime mi, my dere herte.
Ammule, idem.
Animose, courageously, lustily.
Animositas, boldnesse.
Animosus, bolde.
Animus, the mynde, the wyll, sometyme it is put for the soule, sometyme for affection or delectacion, sometyme for wynde or blaste, sometyme for wrathe, somtyme for a sowne.
Anio, enis, a ryuer in Italy in the fielde called Tiburtinum.
Anisum, an herbe called anyse, whereof commeth anyse sede, whiche is hotte and dyre in the thirde degree.
Anna, a name of Hebrewe, whiche signifieth gracyous, pitifull, restinge, or gruinge. Of this name haue ben many noble women. One was a iewe, wyfe to Elcana, whiche beinge a longe tyme barrayne, by continuall prayer at the last obteyned of god to be fruitefull, & broughte forthe by her housbande, the good and holy prophet Samuel, who afterwarde was the chiefe priest and bishop in Israell. An other was an olde widowe and a prophetesse in Hierusalem, at the tyme whan Christ was presented in the temple: whiche woman serued god daye and nyght, in prayer and fastynge, and beholdynge Christe, declared all that was prophisied of hym, to them that abode the redemption of Israell. Another Anna was doughter of Isachar of the tribe of Leui, or as Damascenus sayeth, of the tribe of Juda, and was maried to Joachim of the same tribe, whiche beinge longe barrayne, at the laste broughte forth the blessed virgin Mary, mother of Jesu, god and man: and after the death of Joachim she was maryed to Cleophas, and after his death to Salome
Annales, historyes of actes, perely done.
Annalis, le, that whiche is done perely.
Annaria lex, was a lawe in the. xii. table of the Romaynes, whereby was appoynted at what age and durynge what tyme, greate offices in the publyke weale shoulde be taken and kept.
Annarius, a, um, aged, or that whiche is done perelye.
Annas, was bysshop amonge the iewes, whan Christe began to preache.
Annascor, to growe, or to be borne by a place or man.
Aniculus, a, um, that whiche is of one peres olde.
Annilis, le, aged.
Annilis fabula, an olde wyues tale, or a tale without fruite.
Annitor, to resyste, or to helpe, to sette to my mynde.
Anniuersalis, the compasse of the yere.
Anniuersarius, a, um, that euery yere retourneth at one tyme.
Annona, vittayles, sustinaunce, or prouyse. Sometyme it betokeneth fyndynge in meate, drynke, and apparayle.
Annonarius, & Annotinus, a, um, pertaynynge to vittayle.
Annonariæ expensæ, expenses in vytaile.
Annosus, a, um, aged.
Annotatio, a notynge or markynge of thynges for specialt remembraunce.
Annoto, aui, are, to note, to intitle.
Annotinæ naues, shyppes that carry corne.
Annuatim, perely.
Annularis, re, pertaynynge to a ryng.
Annuntiare, to declare a message.
Annuo, ere, to consent or graunt.
Annus, is commonly called a yere, not withstandynge Annus is diuided in. ii. significacions, one is called Annus uertens, whiche the Egyptians made but of. ii. monethes, the Romaynes in the tyme of Romulus. x. monethes: After Numa Pompilius, which reigned nexte after Romulus, added to ii. monethes, and made it. xii. monethes, whiche Julius Cæsar accompted to contayne. 365. dayes and the fourth part of a naturall day. Annus magnus after the sayynge of Aristoteles, is the space, wherin all the spheris steres and planetes be retourned into the same state and poynte, as they were at the tyme, from whense we do accompte, whiche some do suppose to be in. 2484. peres, called uerrentes, some saye. 5552. some ten thousande and eyghte hundred peres. Josephus calleth a thousande peres Annum magnum.
Annuum, a pencion, or annuitie.
Annuus, a, um, that dureth one yere.
Anodina, thynges, whiche do put away peine or griefe.
Anomalum, vnequall, diuers, roughe.
Anonium, an herbe called deade nettle, or archaungell.
Anonymum, without a name.
Anophytus, sprongen or growen vpon a thyng.
Anquina, the cord wherwith the saile is bound to the maste.
Anquiro, to seke.
Ansa, the eare or handell of a pot, or cup. And sometyme it signifyeth occasion. sometyme a buckle.
Ansanctus, on euery part holy.
Ansatus, a, um, hauyng an handell.
Anser, seris, a goose. They treade to ingender in the water, they sytt on theyr egges in colde com-

countrayes .xxx. dayes, in warme countreys or wether. xxv. dayes, as Columella sayth. They were moch made of by the Romayns, for as moche as when the frenche men besieged the capitole of Rome, they whiche were within, beinge on slepe, the capitole had ben betrayed and wonne, if that a certayne number of geese, perceiuynge the ennemies, had not cryed, wherwith the Romaynes beinge wakened, by the valiant prowes of M. Manlius, they slewe and drawe out the frenchemen, and saued the capitol. wherefore geese were had in greate reputacion, and prouision was made that they shuld neuer lacke meate.

Anserinus, a, um, lyke a goose, or pertaynynge to a goose.

Ansula, the diminutiue of ansa.

Antaei, as Strabo wryteth, be fysshes in the ryuer called Borysthenes, lyke to Dolphins without fynnes, and be verye delycate and pleasaunt to eate.

Antæ, iambes, also postes on euery syde of the doore.

Antæci, people whiche dwell in the contrary to Antichthones.

Amandros, a citie in Phrigia.

Antapocha, the counterpane of a deede in wrytynge.

Antarcticus, the fifthe circle in heauen, called the south pole.

Antarium bellum, battayle before a citie or towne.

Antea, Ante, before.

Ante annos, aboue other, before other, more than other, or besyde other.

Anteambulo, lonis, a lacbey, or other seruant that goeth afore his master.

Antecapio, cœpi, capere, to preuent.

Antecedo, cessi, dere, to go before, to excell.

Antecello, lui, lere, to excel or haue preeminẽce

Antecessum, parde before hande.

Antecænium, a colacion or dyneyng betwene dyner and supper.

Anteeo, ii, ire, to precede or excel, or go before.

Antefero, to put before, or set more by.

Antefixa, thynges casse in mouldes, and set ouer doores.

Ante hac, before this tyme, or before that tyme.

Antelapides, stones sette at bothe the sydes of a doore for strength.

Anteloquium, the fyrste tourne in speakynge.

Antelucanus, a, um, that which is before day lyghte.

Antelucani uenti, wyndes that doo blowe from the water, or from some creke.

Anteluce, an aduerbe, before day.

Antelucо, aui, are, to wake before daye.

Anteluculo, before daye lyghte, or an howre afore son.



Antenna, the crossepiece, whereto the sayle is fastned.

Antenor, was of alyaunce to Priamus kynge of Troye, and after the destruction of Troy, remayned there with the Troyanes, whiche were lefte on lyue, and afterwarde beynge dryuen thense by the sonnes of Hector, he fled with .xi. thousande Troyans, and entred into the countrey called Uenecia, and there buylded the noble citie of Patauium, called commonly Padua, and there reygned during his lyfe.

Ante oculos, before his eyes, but it signifieth further of than Coram oculis.

Antepagmentum, a portal.

Antepono, sui, nere, to preferre.

Anteq̃, before, ere

Anteq̃ de repub. dicam, ere I speake of the weale publike.

Anterius, longe before.

Antermini, the inhabitauntes of the marches or frontiers of a countrey.

Anteroræ, loue mutually sette betwene two persones.

Anterores, the warste kynde of Amatistes, whiche hath a white purple colour, towarde a christall.

Antes, outwarde pyllars or postes, whereby the house or frame is susteined.

Antesignani, they whiche be nexte the standerde appointed for to defende it.

Antesto, to excell, or stande before.

Antestor, to assigne a iudge.

Antesum, antefui, anteesse, to excell in nothes in any thynge.

Antesentio, sensi, sire, to preuent.

Anteuerto, to preuente, to ouer ryde one, sometyme to do one thynge before an other: to do a thynge fyrste, and before an other man.

Anteurbanus, a, um, nygh to the citie, as Anteurbanum prædium, a manour nighe to the citie.

Antexpectatus, a, um, come before that he was loked for.

Anthedon, a kynde of medlars, whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde tree, the fruite lasse than the common medlar, but moche pleasanter, and wyll be longer kepte.

Anthemis, an herbe called chamomyl.

Anthenodorus, a philosopher of the secte of them, whiche were called Stoici, flourished xv yeres before the incarnation of Christe. Of whom this wyse sentẽce proceded: Thou mayste thynke that thou arte free frome all couaytyse, whan thou art come to that point that thou wylt despyse nothynge of god, but that thou mayste openly craue.

Antheræ, a certaine salue, whiche hath a floryshynge and orient colour, rede Cornelium

Cels

Celsum. All be it Ioan. Manardus sayth in the fowerth boke of his Epistoles, that physytions doo call Antheras, compounde medycines for dyseases of the mouthe, wherin Roses be myngled. But he that readeth Galenum de compositione medicamentorum, shall fynde Antheras without the flowres of Roses.

Anthericon, idem quod Asphodelus, Daffadylles.

Antheus, was a man in Mauritania of maruaylous strengthe, before the Incarnation of Chryste. 1588. yeres, with whome Hercules wrastled, who perceyuyng that as often as he threwe hym to the earthe, soo often he eftesoones recouered his strengthe: He at the laste toke hym in his armes, and dydde lyfte hym aboue grounde, and so helde hym vntylle the soule wente out of his bodye, and there dyed. Antonius Sabellicus wryteth, that Sertorius founde the Sepoulchre of Antheus, in a citie callyd Tigena, in Barbary, whiche was in length. xl. cubites.

Anthias, a fysshe, a greate deuourer of mannes fleshe, haunyge teethe lyke to a combe, yet not withstandynge in the partes where his fysshe breadeth, there is no monster of the sea, and therefore he is callyd Sacer piscis, the holy fysshe. He is also callyd Calliony mus.

Anthirrhinos, an herbe lyke to lynne, haunyge no roote. It hathe a purple flowre, and groweth commonly amonge corne. The seede is lyke to a calues heade, with the nosethyrles open.

Anthos, is commonly taken for the flowres of Rosemary. All be it, it is the generall name of euery flowre.

Anthracens, a colyar.

Anthracia, a bournyng cole.

Anthracides, a stone, in the whiche there seemeth to be sparkes, as it were of fyre.

Anthracinus, a, um, blacke as a cole.

Anthropophagi, people whiche doo deuoure men in eatyng of theym.

Anthyllis, is the herbe commonly callyd herbe Iuie.

Antix, the heare of a woman, that is layde ouer her forehead, gentylwomen dyd late call them their rolles.

Antibacchius, a foote in meter, haunyng the first syllable and the laste shorte, and the myddelle syllable long.

Antica, all that is before vs.

Anticipo, aui, are, to preuent.

Anticlus, was one of the Grekes, which was inclosyd in the brasen horse, wherby the cyte of Troy was betrayed. And whan the faire Helene, mystrustyng that engyn, came vnto it, and herde the voices of the ladies of Grece spake as if euery of them had spoken to their husbandes, and none of them, which were in the brasen horse, regarded her: onelye Anticlus, thynkyng that he heard the voice of his wife named Laodomia, wold haue answered had not Ulisses with his hande stopped his mouthe, vntill Helene commaunded by Pallas, was departed, by the occasyon whereof Anticlus was strangled.

Anticthones, people dwellynge in the vttermost part of the worlde, directly agenst vs.

Anticyra, an Ile in Asia, where the herbe callyd Ellleborus groweth, whyche pourgeth melancholy, and there it may be taken without any daunger. Wherof grewe this prouerbe spoken to men in their melancholy: Nauiga ad Anticyras, Go sayl to Anticyra. as who sayth, Pourge your melancoly.

Antidicomaricæ, a secte of heresyes, whiche affirmed, that the blessed vyrgyn Mary, after that she had brought forth Christ, was carnally knowen of Ioseph, and had by him other chyldrene. The authoure of the whyche heresy was Heluidius, about the yere of oure lorde. 406.

Antidora, gyft for gyft, one for an other.

Antidotarius, a boke of medicines.

Antidotum, a medicine to expelle poyson.

Antigerio, olde wryters vsyd for very shortly, forthwith, or the thyng were doen.

Antigraphareus, a controller.

Antigrapheus, idem.

Antigraphum, an example.

Antila, a poumpe to drawe water.

Antilena, a pentrell.

Antimetabole, a figure in speche, where wordes are repeted to a contrarye sentence, as, Non ut edam uiuo, sed ut uiuam edo, I lyue not to eate, But I eate to lyue.

Antiochia, a noble citie in Syria, callid firste Epiphane or Beblata, and afterwarde was augmented by Seleuchus, sonne of Antiochus, one of the noble companyons of great kyng Alexander. 330. yeres afore the commynge of Chryste, who callyd it by the name of his father Antiochia. Thorough this Cyte rounneth the ryuer callyd Orontes. Of this citie sayncte Peter the apostle was bysshoppe seuen yeres, and after hym sayncte Lucas the Euangelistе other seuen yeres. There was the fyrste Synodus or Counsel celebrate, where the name of Chrysten men fyrste beganne. This Citie was in the handes of Christian menne oone thowesaunde yeres, and there hathe beene in successyon. CLIII. bysshoppes, and had within it. 366. Churches.

Antiochus, was the name of the kyn-



In Tigena in Barbary was the Sepulchre of Antheus whiche was in length xl. cubites

At Antioche in Syria the name of Christen men first began and had within it 366 Churches

ges of Syria, of the whiche the fowerthe of that name, and syxte kynge of Siria, was callyd the greate Antiochus, whyche was afore the commynge of Christe. 212. yeres. He was also callyd Hierax, whyche signifyeth a fawicon, for the rauenye that he vsyd in takynge frome euerye manne theyr possessyons and goodes. To this kynge came Hannyball duke of Carthage, after that the Cytye of Carthage was deliuered by appoyntemente, to whome Antiochus shewed his armye, gatheryd agaynste the Romaynes, whyche was wonderfully eycheliye armyd with golde and syluer, and he reioysynge therein, demaunded of Hannyball, yf he thoughte not, that that was ynoughe for the Romaynes, meanynge the puyssaunce of his armye. Hannyball ytrell ettemynge the eycheile, aunswerid in shorte: yes although the Romaynes of all other were mooste coustouse. Fynallye, the Romaynes vanquisshed bothe Antiochum, and Hannyball, who fledde to Pyrsias, kynge of Bithynia. And Antiochus was constraynid to desyre peace, and to relynquysshe to the Romaynes all his interest in Europa and Asia, and to leaue his sonne Antiochum in hostage, and he hym selfe to departe to the hylle of Taurus, and to bee contente with the countreye there aboute. At the laste besynge eftesoones styrred with a couetouse mynde, desyrynge to haue a greate treasure, whyche was supposed to be in Persede, the chiefe cytie of Persia, in the Temple Nanea of Fortuna, was deceyued by the prestes of that Temple, and cutte in smalle peeces, and caste oute to be deuowred of bryddes. And this was the ende of a rauenouse and couaytouse prynce, after that he had moste gloryously reygned syxe and thrytye yeres.

Antiochus illustris, the noble Antiochus, was sonne to great Antiochus, whyche was lefte hostage in Rome by his father. This man gaue his syster in maryage to Ptolomeus kynge of Egypte, that by pretence of fauryaryte, he mought take the royalme of Egypte frome hym, whyche he dydde: for commynge vnto hym vnder the colour of acquaunce, he slewe Ptolome sittynge at supper. He also subdewed the Jewes in Hierusalem, and robbed the Temple and Cytie, and dydde sette vp Idolles, and with sundrye tourmentes, compelled the Jewes to breake the lawes of god, and commytte idolatrie. But he escaped not vnpunyshed, for whan he had reygned xi. yeres, he felle into an horrible sykenesse and tourment, so that wourmes yssewed abundantly oute of his bodie, whiche so corrupted his flesshe, that it didde stinke soo greeuously, that his armye, nor noo manne aboute hym, mought sustayne the sauour. In the laste he retournyng to the knowelage of God, with greate constriction dyed, oppressed with tourmentes. Dyuerse other haue been of that name, some kynges, some philosophiers, which I passe ouer, for as muche as I fynde not of theym anything notable.

Antipagmenta, garnysshynge of poyches in stone or tymber wrought.

Antipater, was the name of dyuers kynges, as well of Macedonia, as of Judea. Also of a noble capytayne, whome the great kynge Alexander made his lieutenaunte of Macedonia, whyles he was in his Conqueste, who dyd many valyaunt actes in the absence of Alexander, and kepte the royalmes and dominions of his mayster in good state with his wysedome and prowesse. But beynge at dyscencyon with quene Olympias, mother to great Alexander, who wrate many great complayntes to her sonne agaynste hym, fynally, dreadynge the cruelte as welle of Alexander, as of his mother, it is supposed, that he consented to the poysonynge of his maister.

Antipater, was a philosophier borne in the cytie of Tirus, of the secte of Stoici, whyche from the tyme of his byrthe, vntil his death, had alwaye a feuer, and not withstandynge he lyued yet he was olde.

Antipater, is also an herbe, whyche hath an harde stemme, and leaues lyke Rosemarye, but they are broder, and not soo longe. The propertie therof is, that the flowres, which growe laste, do springe vp highest, therefore Pandecta calleth it Filius ante patrem, the son afore the father.

Antipathia, a repougnaunce, or naturall contrarietie.

Antipelergesis, one good tourne for an other.

Antiperistacis, is that thynge, wherby, where heate commethe, colde is expelled, where colde is, heate is expellid. By this wel water in the winter tyme is warme, forasmuche as the vtter partes of the ayre beynge colde, the heate withdrawethe hym to the lowester partes. Likewyse in the body of man, the spyrite is kepte in more feruente by the outwarde colde, by the ioynt consent and collegaction of al partes of the body.

Antiphonæ, bee interpreted Antemnes, whiche be songen after Psalmes. These were fyrste ordeyned to be songen in the Churche by Saynte Ignatius, the disciple of saynt Johan the Euangelyste, Archebyshoppe of Antiochia, the peare of oure Lorde, about

bout.109.

Antiphraſis, a woꝛde oꝛ ſentence, haupnge a contrarye meanyng, as Parcæ, the miniſters of deathe be ſoo called, bycauſe they ſpare no man.

Antipodes, people whyche doo inhabyte the parte of the woꝛlde, in reſpecte of the roundneſſe thereof, vndernethe vs, that it ſeemeth that theyꝛ feete be agaynſt our feete.

Antiquarius, he that ſercheth foꝛ *antiquities*, oꝛ readeth olde warkes, oꝛ vſeth to ſpeake oꝛ wꝛite woꝛdes of auncient tyme, whiche haue ben long out of cuſtome.

Antiquatio, an abolicion of a lawe.

Antiquitas, atis, auncientie.

Antiquitus, of auncient oꝛ olde tyme.

Antiquo, aui, are, to make voyde, to reduce to the fyꝛſte ſtate, to repell.

Antiquare legem, to abolyſhe a lawe.

Antiquus, a, um, auncient oꝛ olde. ſometyme it ſignifieth noble oꝛ woꝛſhypfull. Alſo it ſignifieth much ſet by. Nihil antiquius, nothing moꝛe ſet by oꝛ fauoured.

Antiqua ratio, the maner of tyme paſſed.

Antiqua terra, a noble countrey.

Terra antiqua, potens armis, & uberæ glebæ, A noble countrey puiſſant in warres, and of a fertile ſoyle. Vergil.

Antiqui homines, menne of the olde faſcion.

Antiquum obtinere, to kerpe the olde faſcion.

Antiquus hoſpes, myne hoſte of longe tyme.

Antiſpatis, a pluckyng the contrary way.

Antiſtes, itis, a pꝛelate.

Antiſthenes, was a famous phyloſopher in Athenes, thꝛe hundꝛed ſixty and ſixe yeres afoꝛe the commynge of Chꝛiſte, who to here Socrates, wente euerye daye on his feete feome Pyꝛeus to Athenes, whyche was fyue myles oute, and fyue myles home. He fyꝛſte beganne the ſecte called Cinici, but he dydde ſuppoſe the chiefe goodneſſe to bee in Vertue.

Antiſtita, an abbeſſe oꝛ pꝛioꝛeſſe.

Antiſtitium, pꝛelacy oꝛ pꝛeeminence.

Antiſtitor, he that hath ouer other pꝛeeminence oꝛ that ſtandeth befoꝛe theim that do woꝛke, and controlleth theim, a controller oꝛ ouerſeer of woꝛkemen. Calen. Meth.

Antitaſis, a pluckynge bache.

Antitheſis, a fygure, where one letter is ſette foꝛ an other, as olli, foꝛ illi.

Antitheton, a fygure, wherby one contrary is ioyned with an other.

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia ſiccis. Mollia cum duris, ſine pondere habentia pondus: Ouidi⁹ in Metamor.

Colde thynges contended with theym that



were hotte, moyſte thynges with dyꝛ: Hardde thynges with ſofte, lyghte thynges with heauy kepte not one note.

Antium, a citie in the parte of Italye, called Latium, by the ſea ſyde. Martial.

Antlantes, ymages of antyque, ſet ouer dooꝛes in the coꝛners of the haunce.

Antlia, a poumpe, oꝛ lyke thynge to dꝛawe vp watee.

Antonius, a name, by the whyche was called dyuerſe Emperoures of Rome. And amonge othee, one was called Antonius Pius, whyche ſucceded Hadꝛiane, the yeꝛe of oure loꝛde a thouſande foꝛty and one, and reygned two and twenty yeres and thꝛee monethes, with Iurelius and Lucius. His pꝛogenytoures were Spanyardes, as Capitolinus ſayth. He was a meruayious good manne: Foꝛ after that he was Emperoure, he gouerned with ſuche moderacion and gentyneſſe, that he was theꝛefoꝛe called Pius, and father of the countreye, he was neuer cruell foꝛ any pyꝛuate oꝛ commune cauſe: he vſed often this ſayinge: He hadde leauer ſaue oone ſubiecte, than dyſtroye a thowſande enemyes. Foꝛ his deuoute lyuynge, ſweteneſſe of maners, mercy, Juſtyce, and temperaunce, he was compared to Numa. Wheꝛefoꝛe manye kynges and pyncis of dyuerſe nacyons, layenge warre aparte by his commaundemente, commytted all theiꝛ contencions vnto his iudgement, and helde theym therewith contented. Foꝛ bothe loue and feaꝛe of hym, cauſed theym to eſchewe warres, honouryng hym foꝛ his vertue as a God. Yet was not he ſoo deſyꝛous of glozy oꝛ ryches, that he wold attayne theꝛvnto by other mens damage. He dyed at the age of. 70 yeꝛes.

Antonius Muſa, was phiſicion to Octauiane the Emperoure, whome he deliuꝛed of a daungeꝛouſe ſyckeneſſe, and theꝛefoꝛe the Emperoure cauſed an ymage to be made of bꝛaſſe, and to be ſette vp by the Jmage of Eſculapius. Theꝛe is nowe liuynge a phiſicion of that name in Ferrare, who is ryghte lykely to ſette fuꝛthe a wonderfulle knowledge in phyſyche, as well in ſpeculacion as alſo in pꝛactiſe, if ambicion oꝛ auaꝛice lette hym not, as it dothe other men of great learnyng.

Antrax, acis, quyche ſyluer eꝛthe.

Antropomorphitæ, a ſecte of heꝛetyques, whyche affyꝛmed, that God had a bodye and membꝛes as a man hadde. This ſecte began in Egypte about the yeꝛe of oure loꝛde. 380.

Antrum, a denne vnder the eꝛthe. Pthol.

Antuꝛcutum, the towne of Andwarp in Bꝛabande.

Anubis, was a god of the Egyptians, whiche they honoured for Mercurius in figure of a dogge.

Annuicallia, et annuifera, beene herbes whyche are dyre, but haunge rootes, whyche percly doo springe into newe braunches, as hyssope, penyropall, fozell, fenelle, and dyuerse other, whose stalkes in wynter ar dyre, and seeme to be deade, but towarde sommer there springe greene leaues and stalkes out of the rootes.

Anularius, a iewellier that selleth rynges.

Anulus, a ryng.

Anus, nus, an olde wyfe.

Anus, ni, an arse.

Anxie, curiously, with great peyne.

Anxietas, care, heuynesse, anguysshe, or sorowe.

Anxietudo, idem.

Anxifer, he that causeth sorowe.

Anxius, a, um, carefull or heauy.

Anxia oratio, an oracion made with to muche dilygence.

Anxur, a citie called also Tarracina.

Anygrus, a ryuer in Thessalia.

## A ANTE O.

AOnia, a parte of the countreye called Boetia.

Aonius, a, um, of that countrey.

Aornos, a place whervnto no byrd may come.

## ¶A ANTE P.

Plautus. APage, fy, fy. Apage, haud nos deceat fugitiuos imitari. Fy fye, it wyll not beseeme vs to plaie the mychers. also to remoue, putte awaye, or dryue awaye. Also it hathe a signification of a more vehemencye, as, Apage hanc caniculam, Away with this bytche, or hense awaye with this bytche.

Apage à me, haue away from me.

Apage te, gette the hense.

Apage sis, lette be, gette the hense.

Galen. in definitio. Apagina, is a cuttynge of the bone of, in the outerpart appearynge, descendynge downe in the partes ioynynge to the rupture. Or it is whan the ende of a bone, where he is ioyned with an other bone, is broken.

Galenus Meth. 6. Apalæstris, he that can neyther wrastle, nor do any other maystry.

Apamia, was a citie in the lesse Asia, through the myddell whereof ranne the ryuer called Marsia. It was the name also of an other citie in Parthia.

Aparine, an herbe, whyche somme menne suppose to be burres, somme that herbe whyche is called Rubea tinctorum, in englysshe madder.

Apathes, were philosophers, whyche of a frowarde and stubburne nature, helde opinyon, that a wyse manne hadde none affections or passions.

Apedes, a byrde, whose fete be so lyttell, that they seeme to haue none. I suppose they bee martiettes.

Apelles, was a name, whereby the Iewes were called in derysion, as it were Sine pelle, bycause the shynne of theyr instrumente was cutte of, whanne they were cyrcumcysed.

Apelles, was also an heretike in Greece, the yere of our lorde. 174. whose heresye was, that he knewe not the god, whyche he worshypped. And that Christe was not God in verye dede, but a fantasye appearynge to men as a man.

Apelles, an excellent paynter in the tyme of great Alexander, borne in the Ile of Cos, of whome onely Alexander wolde be paynted. Whan he dyed, he lefte an ymage of Venus vnperfourmed, whome neuer manne afterwarde durste enterprise to fynyshe, for the incomparable beautie therof.

Apello, lere, pulsum, to amoue or put of from a thynge.

Apeptia. i. cruditas, crudities or lacke of good digestion.

Aper, apri, a bore. It is also a fysshe, whiche hath a vopes.

Aperio, ui, ire, to open, to dysclose, & to expounde.

Aperte, openly, playnly, euidently, withoute dissimulacion or colour.

Apertus, a, um, open, playne, euident, discouered, without colour or cloke.

Apes, uel apis, a bee.

Apesus, untis, a mountayne in Greece.

Apex, icis, the crowne of the heade, the toppe of euery thyng, It sometyme signifieth a myter.

Apexabo, a puddyng, called a bluddyng.

Aphæresis, a figure, whereby a letter or syllable is taken from a worde, as Pone merum, for Depone merum, Mi, for Mihi, Tun for Tune.

Aphix, a kynde of lyttell fysshes in brokes lyke vnto gougins, whyche are supposed to haue none other begynnyng but of abundaunce of rayne: for they be found all tymes of the yere, and the more that the water is troubled, the better they are. Plinius calleth this fysshe Apua. Theodorus nameth hym Aphua. I suppose they be dacis.

Aphilos, he that hath no frende.

Aphracta, a lyttell barke or brigantine.

Aphra-

A ante P.

Aphractum, a kynde of shyppes, whiche the Rhodians vsed.

Aphrica maior, the thyrde part of the worlde, whiche is seuered from Europa on the east by the ryuer of Nylus: on the weste by the pyllours of Hercules. The hyther part is nowe callyd Barbarye, and the people Moores. The inner part is callyd Libia and Ethiopia.

Aphrica minor, is in this wyse bounded. On the weste it hathe Numidiam, on the este Cyrenaicam, on the northe the sea callyd Mediterraneum. In this countreye was the noble citie of Carthage.

Aphricanus, was a name gyuen to two noble Romaynes called Scipiones, bycause the one vanquyshed Annibali, and subdued Carthage. The other afterward Carthage rebellyng, subuerted and distroied it vtterly.

Aphricus uentus, a southwynde.

Aphrodisia, dates dedycate to Venus, or venerial pastymes,

Aphronitrum, the fome of salte peter, callyd of the Arabians Baurach.

Aphtha, is an exulceracion or breakyng out in the mouthes of chyldren, whiche do souke.

Apianus, a, um, that wherin bees do delyte.

Apiarium, the place where as kyues bee sette.

Apiarius, he that nourysheth bees.

Apiastra, a kynde, whiche doth deuoure bees.

Apiastrum, an herbe callyd baulme. Also Melyssa.

Apiceones, sheepe hauyng smalle bodyes, and yetell woulle.

Apicius, was a Romayne, whyche delyted in delycate meates, soo muche that he professed cookery, and infected Rome with gluttony, whyche before was the myrroure of temperaunce. And whanne he hadde consumed in gourmandyse Millies sestertium, whiche do amounte after the computacion of Budæus, to two millyons and fyue hundred thousande crownes, whyche is after oure rate, fyue hunderde foure score and thyee thowsande fyftye and fowre pounde. Whanne he grewe in dette, and made his reckenyng, that there was lefte but Centies sestertium, whiche amounteth to this rate in oure money, fyfty and nyne thousande fyue hunderde, and fyue pounde, and eyghte shyllynges, fearyng that in that substaunce he shulde lyue in penurie, he wylyngely dranke poyson, and dyed. Seneca.

Apicula, a ponge bee.

Apiculus, the dim inutiue of apex.

Apidanus, a ryuer in Thessalia.

Apina, a tryfle.

Apinæ, nutte without shales.

Apinus, a tree wherof cometh pytche.

Apionia mala, rounde Appulles, whyche I take to bee they, that are called Pomi royall.

Apios, wylde radyshe.

Apium, proprely our common perselye. Io. Agric.

Apiria, infynitenesse, where there is none ende.

Apis, called also Serapis & Osyris, whome the Aegyptians honoured for theyr chyefe god.

Aplanes, the parte of heauen, whyche neuer moueth.

Apluda, wheaten branne.

Aplustre, et aplustria, orum, the tackelynge of a shyppe.

Apnœa, the vyce of a shorte wynde or breathe.

Apocalypsis, sios, a reuelacion.

Apocleti, counsaillours of the pryuye counsayle.

Apocope, a fygure, by the whyche a letter or syllable is taken awaye, as peculi, for peculij.

Apocopi, men beynge gelded.

Apocroti, men that bee harde and myserable in lyuynge.

Apocryphi libri, bokes, the authors whereof be vnknowen.

Apocryphus, a, um, hydde, not knowen.

Apocynon, a yetell boone in the lefte syde of a frogge, wherewith it is supposed, thynges may be done, whiche were not expedient to be openly knowen.

Apodixis, an euidence, a demonstracion.

Apodyterium, the place by a bayne, where they, whyche be bayned, doo putte of their clothes.

Apogæi, wyndes that doo aryse oute of the grounde.

Apogeum, an habitacion vnder the grounde.

Apolactizo, are, to stryke with the heeles, also to despyse or sette at nought.

Appollinares ludi, playes made in the honour of Apollo.

Apollinaris, an herbe called Henbane.

Apollinaris, a name of a manne, whereby was callyd oone whyche was byshoppe of Hierapolis, a cyte in Asia, the yere of oure lorde, a thousande foure and fyue, who was a greate learned manne, and wrate a greate booke of the fayethe of Christe, an nother warke agaynste the Gentyles, dedicate vnto Marcus Antonius the Emperour. Also agaynste the heretikes called Cataphrigæ. An nother of the same name was byshoppe of Laodicea, whyche also was a noble learned manne, and wrate thyrtye bookes for oure fayethe agaynste Porphyrium. Not-

 with-

Apicius was a Glutton and died deuylyshly: by poysonyng hym selfe.

withstandyng he felle into heresye, sayinge, that Christe receyued not fleshe of the vyrgyn Mary, but that in the acte of his Incarnation some parte of the worde was conuerted into fleshe. He sayde that Christis sowle was not of that parte, whiche was eaciomall, but onely of that parte, whiche kept the body lyuyng, and therfore in his incarnation he toke onely the bodye, and not the sowle.

Appollinea, a citie in Lumbardy, nowe called Vercellæ.

Apollo, inis, whyme the Gentyles honoured for God, referryng to hym the inuencion of Musyke, of poetry, and of phisike. it is some tyme taken for the sonne.

Apollonia, a blessed vyrgin borne in Alexandria who for confessyng the fayth of Christ, the yere of our lorde. 265. had all hir teethe pulyd out of hir heade, and after, whanne the tyraunt menacyd hir, except she wolde blaspheme Christe, she shuld be bourned in a great fyre, whyche was therfore prepared, After that she had abursed her self, she brake from the mynisters, and wyllyngly lepte into the fyre, whyche was greatte and horrible, Her body is buried at Verdona in Lumbardye.

Apollonitæ, people of Apollonia.

Apollonia, is also the name of a citie in Epiro, nowe called Valonia, and other in Creta, an other in Syria, also an yle by Thracia.

Apollonius, a philosopher borne in Grecia, about the yere of our lorde. 90. This manne from his infancye so profyted in learnynge, that beynge but a chylde, was a greate philosopher, and folowed the secte of Pythagoras, goynge alwaye in lynnen, and neuer eatynge anye thynge, whyche hadde lyfe. And not withstandynge that he was excellently learnyd in the mysticall knowesledge of philosophye and naturall magyke, yet to haue more knowlege, he went into Egypt, Persia, Ethiope, and Inde, and lerned of the Bragmanes, and Gymnosophistæ, and retourned into Grece and Rome, where he was hadde in greatte admyracion for the meruayles, whyche he shewed, and at the laste beynge aboue the age of eyghtye yeres, he beynge in a greatte assemblye of people, sodeynely was conueyed awaye, no manne knoweth howe or whyther, as Philostratus sayeth, who wryteth his lyfe.

Also sayncte Hierome maketh mencyon of hym in his prologue to the olde Testamente more habundauntly. There were of this name thre greatte physicions, one the disciple of Erasistratus, whoo fyrste of any physicion wrate of the partes of mannes bodye, he was called Apollonius Memphites. The other two were of Antioche, the father and the sonne.

Apologia, a defence or aunswer to a rebuke.

Apologo, aui, are, to requyre or aske.

Apologus, a fable, wherin beastes or trees do speake.

Apomel, uel apomeli, a dryncke made with honye combes sodden in honye, vntyl the ware be cleane skymmed awaye, and than cooled, be put in a fayre earthen potte.

Apophasis, a denyinge of a thynge, also an inuentorie.

Apophlegmatismus, a medicyne, whiche causeth one to vomite vp fleume.

Apophoretum, a present.

Apoplexia, uel Apoplecticus morbus, is a sykenesse ingendred of habundaunce of grosse humoures, whyche do fylle those Receptoures or vesselles of the heade, fromewhense commethe feelynge and mouynge of the bodye. And therfore they whyche haue this disease, be depryued of feelynge, speeche, and mouynge. Gal. in introduct.

Apoplecticus, he whyche hathe the sayd sykenesse.

Apophthegma, atis, a shorte and quycke sentence.

Aporeta, cashettes or coffers, wherein were putte secrete thynges, or mooste precyouse iewelles.

Aporia, doubte, necessitie.

Aposiopesis, where somwhat is lefte out, specially in speakynge, and left to the coniecture of them that be hereers.

Apostasia, rebellyon or forsakyng of a mannes profession or allegiance.

Apostata, a rebelle or runnagate. It is nowe vsed for theym, whyche doo forsake the religion of Christe.

Apostema, an impostume, wherein corrupted humours haue recourse in any parte of the bodye.

Aposteparnismos, is a cuttynge awaye of the bone with the wounde.

Apostolus, an apostle. it properly signifieth a messanger.

Apostrophe, a conuersyon in speakynge from one to an other.

Apotelesma, a pronostication or declaracion of the significacions of sterres at a mannes natiuitie, or the begynnynge of any thynge, what therof shall happen.

Apotheca, a wyne sellar or shoppe, wherein thynges be sette to sale, a storehouse.

Apotheosis, a dedicacion or consecracion propryely of men into goddis.

Apoximenos, he whyche wypeth away fylthe from

from ones body.

Apozema, a decoction of water with herbes or barley, whiche the grekes vsed in stede of our syrupes.

Apparatus, tus, appareylyng or dressyng.

Apparatus belli, preparacion for warres, artylleric.

Appareo, rui, rere, to appere.

Apparere quæstioni, to serue processe, as sergeantes and bailiffes done.

Apparitores, officers of Justyce, attendyng on the great ministers, to summon or attache whom they will commaunde.

Apparitura, the office of a sergeaunt or bayliffe.

Apparo, aui, are, to apparaile or trimme, to be redy to do a thyng, to prepare or ordeyne.

Appellatio, a namyng or appealyng to a hygher iudge.

Appello, aui, are, to name or calle familyarly to me. Also Vlpian the greate lawyer wylle haue it to signifie to wowe a mayden to haue her virginitie. Sommetyme it signifieth to arryue, sommetyme to appeale to a hygher Iudge.

Appellare blande, to talke pleasauntely with one.

Appellare Cæsarem, to appeale to the Emperour.

Appellare litteras, to pronounce letters.

Appello, puli, pulsum, to arryue. Somtyme to applye or sette the mynde, to dyrecte, also to approche.

Appellare animum ad aliquid, to sette the mynde to somewhat.

Appendeo, dis, dere, to hange by or nygh.

Appendicula, a diminutiue of Appendix.

Appendix, that whiche hangeth at an nother thynge.

Appendeo, dis, dere, to hange vp, to way in a balaunce or beame.

Appenninus, the parte of the mountaynes of Alpes, whyche begynne by Geane, and diuydeth Italye, and extendeth vnto the sea betwene Naples and Sicile.

Apperens, desyrous of a thynge.

Appetentia, inordinate appetite.

Appetitio, idem.

Appetitus, appetite.

Appeto, tij, tere, to desyre muche, to goo to, sometyme it signifieth at hande. Dies appetebat, The daye was come, or at hande, sommetyme to wounde or strike at, as Leuans se alis, os oculosq; hostis rostro & unguibus appetit, Vplynge vp with his wynges, his talons and beake, he wounded the face and eyes of hym that faught on the other parte. Sommetyme to assaye or doo a thynge.



Appiades, were amonge the paynyms theis goddesses, Venus, Pallas, Pax, Concordia, Vesta. Of theis do make mention Ouidius de arte amandi. 2. & de remedio amoris & Tullius. 3. epist. fam.

Appia via, the name of a high waie at Rome.

Appiana poma, a kynde of appuls as greate as quinces, and hauyng as greate a sauoure as they.

Appianus, a noble historian borne in Alexandry, who wrate most excellēt workes of the ciuile warres of the Romans, whiche bokes I wyl counsell all them that be studious in Tullies workes to rede diligently, wherby they shall vnderstand many thinges, that without them shall not be well vnderstande.

Appion, a famous grammarian borne in Egypte, agaynste whome Iosephus wrate his worke De antiquitate Iudæorum.

Applaudere, to moue handes or feete for ioye, or to beate any thynge to the grounde.

Applico, aui, are, uel applicui applicere, to ioyne to, to laye or sette to, or to applye.

Applicatus, ioyned to, sometyme occupied aboute a thynge.

Applicat primū ad Christi patrem se, He first made repaire to Christis father.

Applodo, plosi, dere, supra applaudere.

Appono, sui, nere, to putte or adde to, or sette to, to appoynt.

Apporto, aui, are, to bryng to.

Apposco, scere, to aske moze.

Appositè, aptely, conuenyently.

Appositus, a, um, put to, or sette to. Sometime it signifieth conuenient or to the purpose.

Appotus, well wette with dryncke.

Apprehendo, dere, to take, to attache, to lay hande on a thynge.

Apprehendere palmam, to get the victorie.

Apprimè, chiefly, principally.

Approbo, aui, are, to approue, or allowe.

Approbus, very honest.

Appropero, aui, are, to make haste to come.

Appropinquatio, an approchynge or drawynge to.

Appropinquo, are, to approch, to draw nigh to.

Appulsus, us, comyng of beastes to watryng.

Apricari, to sytte or goo abrode in the ayre, or in the sonne.

Apricus, a place set agaynst the sonne.

Apricus dies, a sunny date.

Aprilis, the moneth of Apryll.

Aprinus, bores fleshe.

Apronia, an herbe, called also Vitis nigra, a blacke vyne, whiche runneth vp, and wyndeth about trees and stalkes of herbes, and hath a leafe lyke an yuye, but greater, and beareth bearyes in clusters, whyche at the begynnynge are greene, and blacke whanne

they bee ripe: also the roote is blache without, and within is yelowe lyke box.

Plinius li. 24. ca. 17. Aprono in genua, I knele on my knees.

Aproxis, an herbe, the roote wherof, kyndleth fyre farre of.

Aprugna, the dempson of a wylde boore.

Aprunum uel aprugnum callum, the braune of a boore.

Aprurius, & aprugnus, a, um, of a boxe.

Aprutium, a part of Italy, the people wherof were sommetyme callyd Samnites, agaynste whome the auncient Romaynes hadde longe tyme warres. In it be these cities, Aquileia, Adria, Sulmo, Ortona, Arpinum, Aquinum.

Apsis, the name of a cart whele.

Apsorus, an yle in the Venetian sea.

Aptera, a citie in the countrey of Licia, and a towne in Crete.

Aptitudo, apteneſſe.

Apto, aui, are, to ioyne, to agree two thynges togyther.

Aptus, a, um, apte, agreable, mete, necessary.

Apud, at, whan it is ioyned with a persone, it signifieth with.

Teren. Apud eum eſt primus, he is his pryncipall myryon.

Teren. Apud me priores partes habet, he may do moste with me. Facio te apud illum deum, I wyll make hym to take the for a god.

Terentius Per eam te obſecramus ambæ, ſi ius, ſi fas eſt, uti aduerſa eius per te tecta, tacitaq; apud omnes ſint. We bothe desyre you, on her behalf, yf it may be by any meanes possible, that by your polycie, her misfortune may be hevered, and from all men kepte secrete.

Apud aliquem mentiri, to make a lie to one.

Apud nos imperium tuum eſt, We remember your commaundement.

Saluſt. Apud animum meum ſtatuo, I determyne in my mynde.

Apud forum, in the markette.

Apud ædes, in the house.

Apud horcum, in helle.

Apud quem, in whose presence.

Ci. in. off. Apud maiores noſtros, in the tyme of our forefathers.

Apud ſe non eſt, he is out of his witte, or he is not in his ryght mynd. Vix ſum apud me, ita animus cõmotus eſt metu, ſpe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto, tam repentino bono, I am well nygh out of my wyt, my mynd is so vexed with feare, hope, and ioye, with this good chaunce, whiche is soo wonderfull, soo great, and so sodaynly happned.

Apud te ſis, thynke what thou haste to do, remembre thy selfe.

Apud ignem, by the fyre. Apud aquam, by the water. Apud quem, by whome. Apud eum, by hym.



Apud te exemplum experiendi habes, non eges foris, Ye haue the experience at home, ye nede not to seke for it abrode. Plautus.

Apuleius, a phylosopher borne in Aphrica, notwithstanding he florished in Athenes, & after wrate in latin diuers stiles, as De uita & moribus Platonis, & de Deo Socratis, in a ryght eloquent and temperate style. In his bokes callyd Floridorum, & De aſino aureo, he wrate so affectately and flourysshingly, that he is therfore more to be mocked thã praised. He made also a ryght commendable boke of the names and vertues of herbes, he was about the yere of our lorde. 300.

Apulia, is a countrey whiche is a part of Italye, bordyng on the sea callyd Mare Adriaticum. This countrey is populous, and hath in it many townes and castelles, and is aboundant of corne, wyne, and oyle, and good coursers for the warre. The chiefe citie of set therof is Brundusium, there is also the mount of saint Michaell called Gargarum. This countreye is called also by other names, as Iapegia, Messapia, Calabria, and Salentina, and the people are called Apuli.

Apus, odis, a byrde lyke a swalowe, but he hath larger wynges, and is moste commonly about the sea costes, where alway he eyther flyeth or houereth in the ayre, and byeldeth in a roche.

Apyrena, swete pomegranates.

Apyrotus, a stone that no fyre may damage or defase.

## ¶A ANTE Q.

Aqua, water.

Aquæ Augustæ, a towne in Gascoyne called Bayona.

Aquæ Calidæ, a citie in England callid Bath.

Aquælicium, rayne water vsed in medicine.

Aquæ Sextiæ, a towne in Prouance nowe callyd Aquensis.

Aquagum, a cundyte.

Aquaintercus, water which runneth betwene the skynne and the flesshe, the dropsye.

Aqualiculus, a lyttell trough.

Aqualicus, the panche.

Aquaricola, a place, wherin water is caste.

Aquarioli, bopes whiche do attende vpon common harlottes.

Aquariolum, a washyng place.

Aquarium, idem.

Aquarius, one of the xii. sygnes.

Aquarius, a. um, pertaynynge to water, as, Aquarius ſulcus, a forowe, by the whych water is drayned.

Aquaticus, that whyche haunteth the water, or lyueth therin.

Aquæ

Aquatilis, the same.
Aquatio, a watryng.
Aquatus, a, um, that wherinto water is put. Vinum aquatum, alayed wyne.
Aqueus, a, um, watry.
Aquifolia, a wyld medlar, or a tree like a wild medlar.
Aquila, an egle. It is also a fysshe of the kynde of theim, whiche haue gristelles.
Aquila, was also a name of a man borne in the countrey of Pontus, of a gentile becommen a Jewe, whiche translated the olde testament the seconde tyme out of Hebrue into Greke.
Aquilegium, a gourde of water, whiche commeth of rayne.
Aquileia, uel Aquilegia, an auncient citie in the part of Italy called Forũ Iulij, the whiche citie was sometyme of suche estimacion, that therin was kepte the great marte of all Europa. And the great emperour Octauian delyted principally to repaire thyther often. Afterwarde it was distroied by the Gothes, and the inhabitantes fledde thens, and were the fyrst, whiche beganne to buylde the citie of Uenice. But nowe it is soo symple, that none dwell thers but fyshers, and a fewe shepardes.
Aquilex, he that sercheth for water, or conueyeth it.
Aquilifer, the standard bearer of the Romans.
Aquilo, the northeast wynde.
Aquilus color, russette.
Aquiminaria, all water pottes.
Aquitania, a countrey, whiche is accounted to be the thyrde parte of Fraunce. It hath on the west the ocean sea, on the northe the ryuer of Loyre, or as Cesar wryteth, the ryuer of Geronde, on the east the part of Fraunce, called Lugdunensis, on the southe the mountaynes called Pyrenei, which diuide France from Spayne. Albe it a portion therof, conteynynge Gascoigne, Foix, Bigor, & a fewe countreys mo, is called Aquitania, in Englyshe Guyen.
Aquo, aui, are, to fetche or beare water.
Aquor, quari, to fetche or prouide water.
Aquosus, a, um, full of water.
Aquula, a lyttell water.

## A ANTE R.

ARA, an aultar.
Arabarches, a lorde of Arabia.
Arabes, in the singulare numbre Arabs, the people of Arabia: all be it in Arabia are sundry sortes of people, whiche haue dyuers names, as Sabæi, Charæni, Atraceni, Gebbanitæ, Edumæi, Atramitæ, Achomeni, Troglodytæ, Saraceni, uel Syraceni.



Arabia, in Hebrue named Saba, is a countrey in Asia, which is diuided into thre regions, Petream desertam, & felicem. Petrea whiche signifieth stony, marcheth on Aegypte and Judeam, and of Plinius is called Nabathea, the chiefe citie wherof is Petra, whiche nowe is called Jrach, in holy scripture it is called Petra deserti. By this countrey passed the childzen of Israell, whan they weme out of Egypte. It is (as Strabo writeth) playne, enuyronned with rockes of a greate heyghte, in the whyche be many sprynges of freshe water, without that circuite towarde Judea, the more parte of the countrey is deserte and without water. There is the great mount or hyll of Sina, called of Ptolomeus Melanes, where the olde lawe was giuen to Moyses, and also where the body of the holy vyrgin saincte Catherine is buryed. also an other mounte called Casius, where the great Pompeius is buryed. Arabia deserta, whiche Strabo calleth Scenetis, hath on the south the mountaynes of Arabia fœlix, on the north Mesopotamia, on the west Petrea, the people of this countrey haue no certayne habitacion, and do dwell in tentes, hauynge no houses. Arabia fœlix, on the south, lyeth betwene the two seas Arabicũ et Persicum, whiche is so plentyful, that it bryngeth furth corne and fruites twyse in the yere, hauynge plenty of all fruite and cattell, except horses, mules, and swyne: all foules, excepte geese, cockes, and hennes. Also there groweth all kyndes of spice and swete gummes, as frankensence, and myrre. The townes ar vnwalled, bycause the people doo alwaye lyue in peace.

*Mount Sina is in Arabia the Stony*

*Arabia Fœlix is a plentyfull countr*

Arabrica, a towne in Portugall.
Arachne, the name of a woman, whiche fyrste inuented spynnynge of lynnen, and makynge of netes. It is also taken for lynnen yarne, or the worke of clothe.
Arachneus, a lyttell beast, whiche goth a softe pace.
Arachnion, fyne threde.
Arachosia, a countrey in Asia.
Arachthus, a great ryuer in the vttermost borders of Epirus.
Araciæ ficus, fygges blode and whyte, whiche do growe on a lyttell staike.
Aracynthus, a mountayn in Bœotia in Greece, where Minerua was specially honoured.
Aradus, a citie in the pie of Tripolis towarde Syria, where (as Possidonius writeth) was sene a serpent lye deade, that was in lengthe one hundred and .xxv. pares, and of suche greatnesse, that he mought deuoure a man on horsebacke, and euery scale of his shynne was greatter than any shielde.

*A serpent in lengthe one hundreth and xxv pares,*

Aram

Aram, was brother to Abraham.
Aranea, a copweb. sometyme a spyder.
Araneolus, a ponge or lyttell spyder.
Araneus, a spyder. It is also a fysshe of the greatnesse of a gougeon, in colours dyuerse, haunynge on his backe nygh to his heade. iii. pynches.
Arar, a countrey in Fraunce called Bone.
Araris, a ryuer in Fraunce, called nowe Sagona, whiche cometh into the riuer of Rone, not farre from Lyons. This ryuer is so quiete, that vneth it may be perceyued, whiche waie it runneth. Ouer this ryuer Julius Cesar made a brydge with his souldiours in one daie.
Ararus, a ryuer in Scithia, whiche rounneth thyough the realme of Armenie.
Arath, a countreye in Armenye wonderfulle fertyle.
Arator, a ploughe man. sometyme a ploughe ore.
Aratro, aui, are, to plough ertsones lande that is sowen to make the grounde fatte.
Aratrum, a ploughe.
Aratus, a poete of Asia, in the yere before the incarnation. 246. amonge dyuers other warres, wrate certayne verses of heuen, and the sterres, whyche warke was translated by Cullie, and also by Germanicus, the son adoptiue of Tiberius the emperour.
Araxes, a ryuer in Armenia, ouer the whyche the great kinge Alexander made a bridge, and lykewyse dyd Augustus the emperour.
Arbea, a citie in Judea, where Adam and other three patriarkes were buryed.
Arbela, a countrey in Persia, where the great Alexander vaynquished kynge Darius kyng of Persia.
Arbiter, tri, an arbitratour.
Arbitrarium, arbitrable.
Arbitratus, tus, arbiterment or iudgement.
Arbitratu meo, in my iudgement. sometyme it signifieth at my pleasure.
Arbitri, they whiche are present. sommetyme wytnesses.
Arbitris remotis mecum loquebatur, They whiche were present, beynge commanded awaie, he talked with me.
Arbitrium, idem quod arbitratus.
Arbitror, to trowe, to iudge, or awarde.
Arbor, & arbos, a tree.
Arborator, a lopper of trees.
Arborescere, to warr to a tree.
Arboreus, a, um, of a tree.
Arboses, olde writers vsed for arbos.
Arbusto, aui, are, to set a fielde with trees.
Arbustum, a place where trees be set, propyrly elmes, wythy, or salowe. It maye bee taken for an orcharde, or a hopperde, or a vine



yarde where vynes doo growe vp by trees. It is also a vyne that runneth vp in heighte or by a pole.
Arburum, an appull called a wyldyng.
Arburus, a wyldyng tree.
Arca, a coffer.
Arca Noe, whas a great vessell, whiche God commanded Noe to make, to the intent that he, his wyfe, his thre sonnes, and their wyues mought be preserued from the vniuersal floudde, the yere of the age of the worlde, 1652. and before the incarnacio. 2310. yeres. This vessell conteined in lengthe. 300. cubites of geometry, whyche after the exposicion of saynete Augustine, were thre hundred perche, euery cubite of geometrye, beynge syxe common cubites: in breadeth it was. 50. perches, and in depenesse from the hatches to the bottome thirty perches, from the hatches vpwarde one perche. Noe at the tyme of the fynyshyng of this ark, was of the age of syxe hundred yeres. Berosus writeth, that after the floudde, this arke remayned on a mounteyn in Armenia called Cordiei, wher he in his tyme sawe parte therof. Philo. antiq. lib. 1.
Arca testamenti, was a coffre or cheste made by Moyses in the deserte, wherein were put the table of the olde lawe, the rodde of Moyses, wherewith he shewed meruayles, and parte of Manna, whiche god rayned in the desert. This ark was made of strong wood and soote, and was heuered as well within as without with fine golde, and on the toppe were two ymages of aungelles Cherubim: whiche arke was in length fyue cubites, and in breedth thre cubites. This was also called Arca fœderis.
Archades, be people of the countreye of Arcadia, whiche be also called Prosilini, as Lycophron saythe, signifyinge that they were afore the mone, for as muche as at the tyme of the floudde of Deucaleon, they saued theym selfe on the mountaynes, and therfore were accompted the moste auncient people.
Arcadia, a countrey in Greece, set in the middell of Peloponesus or Morea, soo called of Arcas the sonne of Jupiter, whoo reygned there. It was also called Pelasgia & Parrhasia, & Lycaonia: there was fyrste inuented the bagpype. Also there is the greatte fenne called Lernea, where the monster Hydra was slaine of Hercules, and the greate ryuer called Erymanthus, and a mountaine of the same name. There is also founde the stone called Abeston, whiche beinge ones het, maie neuer be quenched, and is of the colour of Iron.
Arcadicus, a, um, of Arcadia.

Arca-

Arcanè, secretely.

Arcanum, a thynge secrete, or of fewe knowē.

Archas, the sonne of Jupiter and Calisthona, doughter of Lycaon, was the fyrste kynge of Archadia, before the incarnation. 1470. yeres. This man heryng that his mother (beinge a virgine consecrate) was defloured by Jupiter, whan he was begoten, and therfore expelled of the other virgins, would haue slayne his mother, who being aferde of him, fled into the wyldernesse, & did hide her selfe, tyll at the laste she and her sonne were reconciled by Jupiter. Afterwarde they bothe beinge deade, the Paynyms fayned, that they were translated amonge the sterres, and set nigh to the Pole artike, and the mother was called Vrsa minor, and the sonne Vrsa maior

Arcātus, a, um, bent lyke a bowe.

Arceo, cui, cēre, to straine, to put of, to dryue awaie.

Arcera, a horselytter

Arcesilas, a philosopher of the sect of Academici, who was the scholar of Crantor. There was also of that name a cunnynge keruer of ymages, specially the image of Diana.

Arcesso, to accuse, to calle for.

Arcessere, to purchase or gette a thynge. Caussam sibi mortis arcessere, To bee the cause of his deathe.

Archarius, a treasorer or cofferer.

Archelaus, a mannes name, of the which were dyuers famouse menne. One was a philosopher, disciple to Anaxagoras, borne at Miletum, and maister to Socrates, and was the fyrst that broughte naturall philosophye out of Jonia, to Athenis. Of this name were dyuers kynges of Cappadocia, also one was kynge of Macedonia, whom Plato calleth a tyrane, and was slayne by one Cratena his mynion. Of this man these thinges be remēbred, that whan he hyred the famous paynter Zeuxis to paynte his palaice: Socrates sayde merily: that he dyd it to prouoke men to resorte vnto hym, although they would not come for his sake, at the least waye they shuld gladly come to beholde his fayre house. Also whan he had with hym at soupper dyuers learned menne, a poete there desyred of hym a summe of moneye, he caused it to bee brought to hym, & furthwith gaue it to Euripides, who dyd not aske it, sayinge: Thou arte worthy to take it, and he to desyre it.

Archemorus, sonne of Lycurgus kyng of Nemea, slaine by an adder as his norryce layde hym in the grasse by the riuers syde. for whose sake were made playes called Nemei. He was also called Opheltes.

Archeptholomeus, was chariot man to Hector of Troy.



Archesilaus, a philosopher of the countrey of Aeolide, whoo fyrste inuented and vsed the fourme of disputacion by opposyng and answeryng, as it is nowe vsed, he broughte in the secte called Media academica. And although he were a wyse man, yet dyed he by immoderate drynkyng of wyne.

Archetypus, the fyrst example or paterne.

Archias, called also A. Licinius, was a poete of Antioche, muche fauoured and honoured of the noble men of Rome, specially of Lucullus and Tully, who defended hym in an noble oracion, where he speaketh muche to the commendacion of poetry.

Archiater, tri, a chiefe phisicion.

Archidamus, a noble man of Sparta, who beynge demaunded, howe muche money wolde serue to the warre of Peloponesus, answered, sayinge: That warre soughte for noo certayntie.

Archigenes, the name of a famous phisicion. It is also he that wolde be taken for the wyfe of his kynne.

Archigrammateus, a Chauncellour or chiefe secretarie.

Archilochus, a poete of Lacedemonia, whiche wrate in the kynde of verses, called Iambici, wherin he was so vehement, that where Licambes his wyues father, toke from hym his wyfe, and maryed hir to an other manne, he so eated hym with verses, that he compelled hym for sorowe and indignacion to hange him selfe. He was afore the incarnacion of Christ 650. yeres.

Archimagirus, chiefe cooke.

Archimedes, a famouse geometrician of Syracusis in Sicile, who by his arte resisted a longe tyme Marcellus capitayne of the Romaynes, who besieged the Citie of Siracusis: But finally the citie beynge wonne, and he sente for by Marcellus, was founde drawynge figures of geometry in the grounde, whereto he was soo attentyfe, that whan he was boden to come to Marcellus, he answered: that whan he had fynished the figure, whiche he was in makynge, he would come: at the whiche answere the messagre disdaynynge, slewe Archimedes, for the whiche Marcellus was exceedyngly sorye. Some doo suppose, that he fyrste inuented the makynge of materiall spheres, and the globe. He also made a doue of wood, whiche had in it suche equall poyse, that it wolde hange in the ayre by a longe space. Also he made an horologe, wherin mought be seene, the true course of the heauens and spheres. He was afore the incarnacion about. 192. yeres.

Archiminus, the maister or chiefe of the players.

Architas Tarentinus, a noble philosopher of the discipline of Pythagoras, and capitayne of the army of the Tarentines inuincible. He was maister to Plato in geometry, whom he also deliuered frome Dionysius the tyrant of Sicile. He was afore the incarnacion of Christe about. 370. yeres.

Architectonice, ces, idē quod Architectura.

Architectonicus, a, um, pertaining to diuisyng of buyldynge.

Architector, & Architectus, a deuiser of buildyng, or a maister of the worke.

Architector, aris, ari, to make craftily, or to deuise buyldynge.

Architectura, the counnynge of diuisynge of buyldynge.

Architriclinus, maister of the feast.

Archium, the treasory of muniimentes and euidences belongyng to a kynge or a citie.

Archon, was the chiefe dignitie in Athenes.

Archontici, certayne heretikes, whyche affyrmed, that the vniuersall states of thynges was not made by God, but by princes, and they also denied the resurrection of the body.

Arcima, a lytell carte, a whele barowe.

Arconicum, a minorall called Arsenike.

Arctium, the great burre.

Arcto, aui, are, to straine often tymes.

Arctophylax, a certayne figure of sterres, folowynge Charles wayne, called also Boötes.

Arctos, a figure of sterres called Charles wayne, also Vrsa maior.

Arctous, et arcticus, a, um, of the Northe.

Arctus, a, um, streight.

Arcturus, a sterre, whyche is at the taile of that, which is called Arctos, or ursa maior.

Arcuatim, bent lyke a bowe.

Arcuatus, fashioned lyke a bowe.

Arcubalista, a crossebowe.

Arcula, a lytell coffer or cashette.

Arculus, a roll that women do weare on their heades, to beare water or mylke easily.

Arcuor, ari, to be made bent lyke a bowe, or to be vaulted.

Arcus, a bowe, the vault of a roufe.

Ardea, a byrde called an hearon. It is also the name of a citie in Latio, beynge frome Rome, about. xxii. myles, wherein was the palace of Turnus, whom Eneas vanquished, and the people there were called Rutuli.

Ardeates, people of the citie of Ardea.

Ardelio, a busy man, medlynge in many thynges, and emptyll of nothyng.

Ardens, tis, hasty in dooynge, quycke wytted, burnyng, ardent.

Ardenter, feruently.

Ardeo, arsi, dere, to burne, to loue ardently, or creedyngly, to make haste, to be consumed, to despyte, also to shine. Tyrioꝝ ardebat mu-rice læna, His mantell dyd shine of fine purple of Tyre.

Ardere cupiditate, to couet ardently.

Ardere iracūdia, to be inflamed with angre.

Ardere maxime flagitio, to haue done, or be inflamed of a mischeuous dede. Plaut.

Ardeola, an hernsewe. It is also a byrd, whereof there be. iii. kyndes: One is called Pella, which ingendreth with muche difficultie, and lykewyse sitteth: in the tyme of treadyng the bloud issueth out of his eies. The other is called Alba, or in a greke name leuce, whiche asmounteth to as muche. The. iii. is called Stellaris or piger.

Ardesco, to be hasty.

Arduenna, a great wod in Gallia Belgica, whiche taketh in space. 500. myles, comyng from the ryuer of the Rhene, through the lande of Luke vnto the citie of Tourney.

Ardum, olde writers vsed for arduum.

Arduus, high and difficult, hard to come to.

Area, a large place in a citie, kept euer cleane, where marchauntes do assemble, as I haue seene in diuers cities in Almayne. Also it is euery place marked out to buylde or to sette an house in. Also a flooze where corne is thrasshed. It is moreouer a quarter of a gardeyn, wherin herbes be sowen or sette.

Areator, a thresshar.

Arefacio, to make dyse.

Arelate, a citie in Fraunce called Orleance.

Arena, sande.

Arenaceus, a, um, sandy.

Arenarius, a, um, pertaynyng to a fyghtynge place.

Arenarium, a pytte where sande is digged.

Arenatus, a, um, pergetted with lime and sand.

Arenosus, sandy.

Arenula, fyne sande.

Areo, rui, rere, to be made dyse.

Areola, a bedde in a garden.

Areopagitæ, were iudges, whyche satte in a place by Athenes, and iudged causes of murder, and weyghtye thynges concernynge the common weale.

Areopagus, the village of Mars, where the saide iudges dyd sytte in iudgement.

Areopolis, a citie in Araby, called also Aloab

Areopolitæ, the inhabitauntes of Areopolis.

Aresco, scere, to waxe dyse, or to be made dyse.

Aretalogus, a braggar dyse vaūter of his owne vertues. Sometyme a forger of tales to make men merry.

Arete, in latine uirtus, in englyshe vertue. It was also the name of the wyfe of Alcinous kyng of Phæacis, of whom Homer writeth in Odyssea.

Arethusa, the companion of Diana. It is also the name of a fountayne in Sicile, and of an other

other in Mœsia.

Arethyssa, et Arethusa, a ryuer in the greatte Armenie.

Aretium, a citie in Tuscana, fifty myles from Perusie.

Aretinus, a, um, of that citie.

Arferis, wyne or water offered to the infernall goddis, or rather dyuelles.

Arganthonius, an hylle nygh to Bithinia, by the citie of Pyssias, nygh therunto is a well, where Hylas the companio of Hercules was taken sodeynly away by the nymphes, whan he was at that well to fetche water.

Argatilis, a kynde of foule, whiche bredeth in water bankes, makynge her nestе with lynnen thredе in fourme of a balle, so close that the entryng into it may not be founde.

Galen. in Hagog. Argema, a sore in the eies, whyche beynge in the blacke of the eie, is white, in the white of the eie, is redde.

Dioscо. Argemone, an herbe, whiche hath leaues like wylde poppy, ragged, also a purple flowre, the top in a cod, longer than the head of poppy, and brode aboue, a rounde rote: the iuyce of it is of the colour of saffron and tarte.

Argentaria, a banke of exchaunge.

Argentariam facit, he maketh or occupieth a banke for exchaunge.

Argentaria cura, care for money.

Plautus. Argentaria inopia, lacke of money.

Argentariæ illecebræ, thynges gettynge money.

Argentarius commeatus, prouysion of money.

Argentarius, a banker, with whome men doo make their exchaunge of money.

Argenteus, a, um, of syluer.

Argentina, a fayre Citie in Germanie, on the west side of the riuer of Reine, called Straussburgh. it was also called Argentoracum.

Argentum, syluer. sometyme it signifieth plate.

Argentum uiuum, quycke syluer.

Argestes, the wynde whiche bloweth out of the south weste.

Argeus, a, um, of the citie of Argos.

Argia, a countrey in Peloponeso or Morea.

Argiæ plurali, a citie in Laconia.

Argiletum, the sepulchre of Argus. It is also a place, where potters clape is dygged. It is also a strete in Rome, where the boke sellars dwelled.

Argiletanæ, bokesellars dwellynge in the sayd strete called Argiletum.

Argilla, potters clape.

Strab. li. 13. Argimusæ, thre lyttell Iles in Illa, by the pies of Mitelie and Lesbus.

Argis, at the citie of Argos.

Argo, the shyppe wherin Jason and his companye sayled in to Colchos, to wynne the



the fleece of golde.

Argonautæ, were the companions of Jason, whiche sayled with hym vnto Colchos, as, Castor, Pollux, Hercules, Thelamon, Zetes, Zetus, Calais, and many other noble men, as well of blonde, as in prowesse. This voyage was afore the Incarnation of Christe. 1254. yeres.

Argos, a countrey and citie in Thessalia, where raigned Inachus. In this countreye bee the famous mountaynes of Olympus and Ossa. Also Argos was a citie not far from Athenes, an other in Achaia.

Argumentario, the declaration of an argumẽt.

Argumentor, aris, ari, to argue or reason.

Argumentosus, a, um, that whiche is doone with great reason.

Argumentum, is a reason makynge a proue, wherby one thynge is gathered by an other, and the whyche confirmeth that, whyche is doubtefull. sometyme it signifieth a matter, sometyme coniecture, sometyme a shorte exposicion of that whyche followeth. otherwhyle sentence. Also a sygne or token, Sine argumento, without colour.

Argumentũ picturæ, the diuise of the thinge portrayed.

Argumentũ scripturæ, the matter whiche is written of.

Plautus. Arguo, gui, ere, to reproue, to impute, to accuse, to shewe.

Arguere aliquem pecuniæ interuersæ, to accuse one for stealynge of money.

Argus, the sonne of Arestor, the .v. kyng of Argiues, after that Osiris wente into Egypte, whiche made the shippe, wherin Jason and other sayled to Colchos, the poetes fayned, that he had an hundred eyes, signifyng therby his wysedome and circumspection. Moreouer that Juno appoynted hym to keepe Io, whom she had transformed into a cowe. But Mercurius beinge sent by Jupiter, with his swete armony brought Argus on slepe, & than slewe hym, and toke Io from hym, & brought her into Egypt. Than Juno tooke the eyes of Argus, and sette theim in the feathers of a peacockes taile, wherefore the peacocke is called Auis Iunonia, Junos byrde.

Argutatio, reasonyng, debatyng.

Argutè, an aduerbe, signifieng wittily, subtily.

Argutiæ, sharpe wordes or shrewde.

Argutiosa, a pretty raunte or quippy.

Argutor, aris, ari, to speake sharpely, shrewdly, or prettly.

Argutulus, somwhat perte, quycke in answeryng.

Argutum, slender or smalle.

Argutum caput, a sharpe or pyked head lyke a sugar lofe.

Argu-

Argutus, a, um, reproued. sometyme it signifieth shrewde, and he that can in speakynge sharply inserche a mans wytte. Also shrylle of voyce. sometyme leane.

Arguta diuisio, a subtyll diuision.

Arguti homines, they that speake muche in fewe wordes.

Arguti oculi, rollyng eies, or alway mouing.

Argyranche, the syluer spicknesse.

Argyraspidæ, men bearyng shieldes of syluer. These were souldioures of the great kyng Alexander, whiche after his death were retained with sundry princis, as the launce knightes be with vs.

Argyrini, a certayne people in Epiro.

Argyrtis, the spume or fome of syluer.

Ariadne, a lady, the wyfe of Theseus, whom he forsoke, not withstanding that she had saued his lyfe.

Aricia, a citie in Italy.

Aricinum nemus, a woode by the sayde citie, where Numa kynge of Romaynes fayned to speake with Aegeria, the fairy.

Plautus. Aricinus lacus, a brooke by Aricia.

Ariditas, dryenesse.

Aridus, dry.

Arida uita, a straight lyfe.

Plinius. Aridus uictus, harde fare.

Aridus homo, a dry felowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten. som do call hym a pelt, or a pynchebecke.

Aries, etis, a ram Also a piece of ordynaunce or ingine, made lyke a rammes head, to beat downe a wall. It is also one of the. xii. signes that the sun passeth by. It is also a fysshe haunge hornes lyke to a ramme, whyche he sometyme holdeth with his heade out of the water, and if he espye any man swymmynge, he goethe vnto hym, and pulleth hym vnder the water, and deuoureth hym.

Arietinus, of a ramme.

Arieto, aui, are, to hytte or throwe downe.

Arimaspi, people in Scithia, whiche haue but one eie, and that is in theyr forehead, whyche do fyght contynually with gryphons or grypes. Herodotus sayth, that they haue. ii. eyes, but they vse to winke with the one, that they may haue the other more stedfast whan they do shote.

Ariminum, an olde citie in Flaminea, a countrey of Italy, by the ryuer of Rubicon.

Arimpæi, people vnder the dompynon of the prynce of Moscouites, whyche lyue alwaye in woodes, and be gentyll in maners and iust, whiche eate nothyng but bearies and maste.

Herodo. Gellius. Plinius. Arinca, a coyne called eye.

Arion, a famous harper, whom the mariners wolde haue throwen into the sea, for to haue his money: but he desyryng them to let hym playe a songe on his harpe, or he dyed, afterwarde lepte into the water, but a dolphyn receyuyng hym on his backe, brought hym to lande alyue.

Arista, the beard of corne. Sometyme it is put for wheate.

Aristathea, the malowe with the great leafe.

Aristarchus, a grammarien of Alexandria, whiche taught the sonne of kyng Ptolomeus, called Philometor: he was of suche iudgement, that it was thoughte, not to bee the verse of Homere, whiche he dyd not approue. He dyed by abstinence, because he wolde not sustein the peyne of the dropsye, whan he was of the age of. 72. yeres. He was before the incarnacion of Christe. 127. yeres.

Aristheus, the sonne of Apollo and Ceres, called of Hesiodus Apollo pastoralis, whiche was slayne with dogges: the gentiles painted hym a ponge ladde beardelesse, standing betwene the. ii. tops of the mountains of Parnasus, out of the whiche ranne the fountaine of Castalius, hauyng far from hym the serpent Pithon, whome he strake through with his arrowe. They dydde also dedicate vnto hym the gripe and the rauen.

Aristides, was a noble manne of Athenes, in wysedome, iustice, and temperance excellēt: For where in the gouernance of the common wele of Athenes, he was ioyned with Themistocles, a man of greatte prowesse and rychesse, who sayinge in the counsaile, that he knewe a thynge, whyche was expedyente to the common weale, but it was not necessary, that it shulde be openly knowen, and desired to haue one appoynted, vnto whom he should disclose it. The counsaile assigned to hym Aristides, to whom he shewed, that the nauye of the Lacedemonians mought be shortly set on fyre, and soo shulde theyr puissance be abated. whiche Aristides herynge, he retourned vnto the counsayle, and sayde, that the aduyse of Themistocles was profitable, but it was not honest. The Athenienses herynge that it was not honest, iuged that it mought not be profitable, and wolde not let it than to be disclosed, suche credence had they in Aristides. Also not withstandynge that the Athenienses had exyled him without any cause, but onely because he excelled in Iustyce, yet at his departynge, he prayed to God, that what so euer they desyred, it moughte come to good effecte and conclusion. And whan he was called agayne out of exile, he neuer remembred any olde displeasure, in soo muche that he alway honoured Themistocles, with whom he euer contended in the weale publyke. Of his temperaunce this was a great token, that not withstanding that he had ben in

Aristides, when he was exiled without any cause but that he excelled in Iustice yet at his departinge he prayed to God that what soeuer they desyred it might come to good effecte and conclusion &

in the greatest dignitie and offices in the cõmon weale of Athenes: yet dyed he so poore, that he left not sufficiently, to bury hym worshipfully. And his doughters were maryed at the charge of the citie. And to his son Lysimachus was graūted by the people one hundred Minæ, which amounteth of our money to. CC xxxix. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. O howe many christen men be ashamed, whan they sew this storye, beholdyng in his temperaunce iustice and charitie, a more resemblance of Christis doctrine, than is in them, whiche will in nothyng unbrydled, measure iustice by theyr affections? Of this name were. iiii. other, whiche deserued not so good a remembrance. He was afore the incarnation. 474. yeres.

Aristides, a christian philosopher in Athenes, the yere of our lorde. 132. made an eloquente defence for Christis religion, and delyuered it to Hadriane the emperour, wherewith he was so persuaded, that he gaue commaundement to the proconsull of Asia, that he shuld put no christen man to death, except he were conuicte of some crime notable.

Aristippus, was disciple to Socrates, not withstandyng he dyd put the chiefe goodnesse in volupte or pleasure, wherfore Diogenes called hym the royall dogge, because he alwaye folowed theim that were ryche, and taughte for money. On a tyme he beynge on the see, whan a storme came, that the shyppe was in perill, he was sore afeerde. After that the peryll was past, men asked of hym why he feared so much, seyng he was a philosopher. The peryll (saide he) in lose of an ignorant knaue, and of a nobie philosopher, is not of lyke estimacion. The folowers of hym were called Cirenaici. Saynct Augustine sayeth of hym, It is not requisite to answere Aristippum, who in euery parte lyued so, as betweene him and a beast was no diuersitie. His secte by other disciples of Socrates and noble philosophers, was vtterly exterminate. He had a doughter called Arete, excellently learned. He was afore Christe. 366. yeres.

Aristobolus, was son of Hircanus, capitayne and chiefe bysshop of the Jewes 92. yeres afore the commyng of Christe. This man attempted to translate the dignitie of a bisshop vnto the dignitie of a kynge, and was the fyrste, whiche after the retournyng from the captiuitie of Babylon, toke on hym to weare a croune. He subdued the people called Iturei, in Siria, and compelled theim to be circumcised: but afterwarde by the yll counsaile of his brother Antigonus, he put his mother and yonger brethrene in prison, & after slewe his owne brother Antigonus in famillyarite hym: for the whyche cruelte god soo strake hym with vengeance, that his bowelles brast in his belly, and he vomited vp all the bloude in his body, and so dyed.

Aristocratia, the fourme of gouernaunce of a weale publyke, where they doo rule, whiche are of moste vertue.

Aristolochia, an herbe, whereof be thre kyndes, One is called roūde, whiche hath leaues in fashion lyke yuy, but somwhat roūder, when in is a sharpe and delycate odour, the floure white lyke a litell bonet vpon a redde knop, the roote are roūde and many. An other called longe Aristolochia, hathe lenger leaues, smaller braunches, and a purple floure, whiche stynketh: and whan it springeth, it is of the facion of a peare: the rote therof is longe, and of the greatenesse of a mans fynger, bothe of theim do beare berries lyke to capers, within of bore colour, which are bitter and stynkynge. The chylde is longe, and hath smal branches, full of leaues, somwhat roūde, lyke to the litle syngreene, and hathe floures lyke vnto rewe, the rootes longe and small with a thicke ende, and soote in sauour.

Aristomenes, a man of Messene, which was called Iustissimus, moste iuste. This manne whan he was dead, was founden to haue his herte all heary.

Aristophanes, a poete moste eloquente in the tounge of Athenes, although he was borne at the Rhodes: he wrote. liiii. commedies, wherin he spared not theim, whyche than liued, he was in displeasure with Socrates, and therfore he reprehendeth hym in his cõmedy called the cloudes.

Aristopherum, a dyshe wherin meate is borne to dyner.

Aristoteles, sonne of Nicomachus the physicion, borne in Stagera in Greece, consumed his youthe riottously, afterwarde he was scholer to the noble Plato. xx. yeres continually. he excelled all men in sharpnesse of wyt, and knowlage in dyuers sciences, wherefore kyng Philyp of Macedony sente his sonne Alexander to hym to bee taughte, sayinge: that he thanked god, that he had a son borne in his tyme. This man began a secte, the folowers whereof were called Peripatetici, and taught after the deathe of Plato. xxiii. yeres. He was banyshed out of Athenes, because it was supposed, that he vsed not wel of their goddes. It is written, that he dyed by this occasion: As he went by the sea syde, he perceyued fyshes menne spryngе and dooyng of som what. And whan he asked what they did, they tolde hym a sydoell, whyche whan by longe studye he coulde not assoyle, for shame and sorow he dyed. Of hym Quintilian writeth in this wyse: what say you by Aristotle,

whom

whome I wotte not, whether I male iudge moze excellent in knowlage of thynges, oz in abundaunce of wzitynge, oz in swetenesse of eloquence, oz in sharpenesse of witte, oz els in diuersitie of wozkes. Not withstandynge he was ipocrit of personage, crookebacked, pil shapen, and stutynge. He was. 341. yeres before Christis incarnation.

Arithmetica, the Science of noumbrynge, of whom it was fyrste founden, it is vncertain. Albeit Abraham fyrste taught it vnto the Egyptians. Longe tyme after Pythagoras declared it vnto the Grecches. Plato wylleth, that before all other thynges, the noumbres be taught vnto chyldren, without the whiche nothynge eyther priuate oz commune can be well ordered. This science is diuided into. viii. partes, that is to saye, Numbrynge, Addicion, oz puttynge to, Subtraction oz takynge awaye, Mediation oz partynge in the myddes, Duplication oz doublynge, Multiplication oz augmentynge one numbre by an other. Diuision oz departynge one numbre by an other, Progression, as one, two, thre, me heth syre. Moreouer in this science Digitus is the single numbres vnto ten, as. 1.2.3.4.5. 6.7.8.9. Articulus is any of the hole numbers, as. 10.20.30.40. and so furth. Numbre compounde is of digitus and articulus, as. 12.23.34.46.&c. This science is of such excellency, that as well diuines as philosophers do therby declare the most difficile misteries of their imagination. And Pythagoras supposed, that the world, and all thinges were fyrste created of numbres. And Aristotle affirmeth, that the beste proue of a naturall foole is, that he can not numbre truely.

Aritudo, dyrthe, oz dyrnesse.

Arma, orum, harnayes and weapon. alsoo the instrumentes of al maner of crafftes. also standardes and baneres. sometyme battayles.

Ad arma uocare, to commaunde men to bee in harneys redy.

Armamenta, tooles, instrumentes, all stoze foz warres oz shyppes, armour, tacklyng.

Armamentarium, an armoyr oz stozehouse foz shyppes oz ordinaunce.

Armarium, where bookes are layde, oz other stuffe of householde.

Armati, armed men.

Armator, an armozer.

Armatura, armure.

Armenia, of that name be. ii. regions, the one is called Armenia minor, the other Armenia maior. Minor hath on the nozthe a weste parte Cappadociam, on the East the nobre ryuer of Euphrates and Armeniam maiorem, on the south the mountayns of Taurus: Armenia maior hath on the Nozth Colchidem, Iberiam, and Albaniam, on the weste parte Cappadocia, on the east parte the sea called Hircanum, on the southe Mesopotamiam, and the mountaygne Taurum.

Armeni, people of Armenia, which were christened of late yeres. but nowe they are subiectes vnto the Turkes. They in some thing erred frome the churche of the Latines and Grecches, they haue one great bysshop, whome they calle Catholicum, they celebrate muche ythe vnto our facion, but they doo not kepe holy neyther the natiuitie of Christe, noz his baptisme, saying that he neded not to be purged oz clensed of synne. Also they take from all sacramentes the vertue to conferre grace. also they ofte tymes baptise them, which come from the churche of latines to theim, sayinge that we be not of the Catholyke faythe but they. Also they saie that no man may be christened, excepte he receyue the sacramente of the auitare. Also that infantes nede not to be baptised, affyrmynge that in theim is no originall synne. Also that the holy ghoste proceedeth of the father and not of the sonne. Also that the sacrament of the auitar male not be cõsecrate of bread cleane without leuen. also in the consecracion they put no water to the wine. Moreouer they say, that the receiuinge of the sacrament profiteth onely to the body, and not to the soule. Also they say, that whan Christe descended into hell, he led with hym all the soules that were there. also that matrimony is no sacrament, and that it may be dissolued at the wyll of the man oz the womã. also that Christe dyd ryse the saterday after Parasceue oz good fryday. All these heresies, and other which I passe ouer foz briefnesse, are condemned by sundry generall counsailes and the consent of all Christendom.

Armeniacum malum, is a fruite accounpted among the kynde of Peaches: the Italians do call them Armelini, the frenche men les abricotes. I knowe not that there bee any of theim in Englande.

Armeniaca malus, the tree whyche beareth that fruite.

Armentarius, the keper of an armery. sometyme Esquier de Esquiry.

Armentum, stoze of hoze oz nete, sometyme it signifieth cattell.

Armiger, geri, proprely an esquire foz the body, oz he whiche alwaye attendynge aboute a knyght, beareth his head piece, his speare and his shelde.

Armillæ, rynges that gentyll women vsed to weare aboute theyr armes, as at this daye some men and women do vse, called braceletes.

Armille neut. gen. an instrumente of faithode oz crafte.

Armil-

Armillum, a veſſell, wherin they vſed in theire ſacrifice to put wyne.

Armilustrum, was a feſtyuall day, in the whyche the Romaines dyd ſacrifice armed, and trumpettes dyd blowe bloudy ſoundes. Alſo the place, wherin ſuche ſacrifice was made.

Armipotens, puiſſant in armes.

Armo, aui, are, to arme.

Armocea, a wilde radyche.

Armoracia, idem. Io. Agric. Ruellius.

Armon, a ryuer that cometh from the hylles of Arabye, and dyuydeth Moabitide, frome Amonitide.

Armorica, the auncient name of Bzitayne in Fraunce.

Armus, the ſhoulder of a beaſte, oz the pinion of a fowle.

Arnentis, a kyſſhe whyche Plinye calleth Hipuris. Theodozus calleth hym Equiſetis, whyche is lyke to a hozſes tayle. The ſpauneth in ſpzynge tyme, and of a very lyttell kyſſhe ſhozтly groweth to be greate, and vſeth to repaire to ſhippes that be wrecked. Oppian°. & Maſſari°

Arnion, uel Arnoglossa, an herbe called plantayne, whyche is colde and dzye in the ſecond degree, the iuyce wherof in curyng of feuers tertiane, and in ſtoppynge of bloud, is of ſouerayne vertue, lyke as the ſede and the water therof is agaynſt the ſtone if it be dzunke.

Arnobius, a noble rhetozycian of Affryke, maiſter to Lactantius, who wzate againſte the gentyles, the yere of our lozde. 305. whoſe expoſicion we haue vpon the pſalter.

Arnus, a ſwyfte ryuer in Italy, whyche runneth by the citie of Florence.

Aro, aui, are, to eare oz plowe lande.

Aroma, atis, pleaſant ſauour, alſo ſpice.

Aromaticus, a, um, ſwete of ſauoz, odozyferous

Aromatites, a pzecious ſtone, which hath the ſauour of wyne.

Aromatorius, & Aromatopola, he that ſelleth thynges hauyng ſwete ſauour.

Aros, an herbe called wake Robyn. It is called of ſome Serpentaria minor, becauſe it hathe leaues lyke to Dzagons. but bzoder, and hauing blake ſpottes, it groweth about hedges.

Arpinas, a man oz woman of Arpinum.

Arpinum, an auncient towne in Italye, famouſe and noble by the bzythe of Plautus, Tulli, and Marius.

Arquatus morbus, the ſyckeneſſe called the Jaundiſe.

Arquites, olde wzitters vſed for an archer.

Arcus, qui, the raynbowes.

Arrectarij parietes, walles made with tymber and parget, to deuide chambers.

Arreptitius, he that is obſeſſed with an yll ſpirite.

Arrha, & arrhabo, ernſt money.



Arrideo, riſi, dere, to ſmyle at a thynge, ſometyme to lyke oz content. Aedes mihi arridebant, The houſe liked me well. Plautus.

Arrexit animos, it aduanced theire courage.

Arrige aures, lay to thyne eares, oz geue an eare to that whyche is ſpoken. Saluſt.

Arrigo, rigi, ere, to water grounde. Terent

Arriminenſis ſynodus, was a generall counſell kepte at Arriminum in Italye, the yere of our lozde. 360. the xxii. yere of the reigne of the emperour Conſtantius, where the grekes aſſayde by theire ſubtill wytes to condemne the noble counſaile of Nicene, but by the wyſedome of the Latines, that diſputacion was deferred, and at a generall counſaile at Rome, the opinions of the Arrians were condemned.

Arripio, pui, ere, to take.

Arripere conditionem, to take the offre. Suet. de claris gr.

Arripere maledictum, to take herde of an yll reporte. Quare cum iſta ſis authoritate, non debes Marce arripere maledictum ex triuio, aut ex ſcurrarum aliquo conuiuio, Cicero.

Wherfore in as moche as pe are in this auctoritie, oz of this eſtimacion, ye oughte not Marke to take hede of an yll wozde ſpoken abzode, oz of the rebuke of a rayling knaue.

Arripere ſermonē, to take him at his wozde. Plautus.

Arripere ſe foras, to gette hym oute of the dooꝛes.

Arrius, an hereticke, bynge a pzieſte in the Churche of Alexandzia, the yere of our lord, CCC. & twenty, Conſtantinus magnus beynge emperour, this Arrius was a faire perſonage, and hauynge a verye ſharpe wytte, he was hadde in moche eſtimacion. But ſaltynge at the laſte into pzide and ambicion of honour, he purpoſed and holde this hereſye, That the ſonne in deitie was not equall vnto the father, nor of the ſame ſubſtaunce, but was a meere creature. Unto this errour he induced not onely a great parte of the woꝛlde than chriſtened, but alſo a great number of noble clerkes. for the whiche was called the great counſell of Nicene, where themperour was pzeſent with. 318. biſhops. Where after ſundry and many aſſembles & longe diſputacion, it was at the laſte determyned, that the ſon was equal & of one ſubſtance with the father, as touching the diuinitie. Which decree was appzued by themperoz, and Arrius with vi. biſhops, which obſtinately perſeuered in theire hereſie, were banyſhed. Afterward Arrius, who with his foule hereſy had coꝛrupted the woꝛlde, finiſhed his life with an horrible death. for as he was diſputyng, being pzouoked to the ſtole, in exonerating nature, he powred out all his bowelles, and ſo dyed.

Arrius, an hyſtozian borne in Nicomedia, amonge other wzakes, wzate in grehe the hyſ

of great Alexander. This man for his lerning and vertue optayned greate honours at Rome of the emperours Hadrian and Antonine, in so muche that he was once consull.

Arrogo, aui, are, to giue to muche, to presume.

Arrogans, arrogant, or presumptuous.

Arroganter, presumptuously, proudely.

Arrogantia, arrogancy, presumption.

Arrogare filium, to make one his heire by adoption.

Arrogare pretium, to inhaunce or sette vp the price.

Arrugia, a myne of golde, a coney.

Ars, artis, a crafte, subtiltie.

Ars parasitica, the feate of flattery.

Arsaces, was the generall name of the kynges of Parthia.

Arsenothelea, a beaste whiche is bothe male and female, as somme do saye that a hare is, one yere male, an other yere female.

Artaba, a measure of the Egyptians, conteynynge. lxxii. Roman measures called Sextarij.

Artamice, an herbe called also Cyclaminus, & Vmbelicus terræ.

Artaxata, a citie in Armeny the greate, at the riuer of Araxis.

Artexerxes, a name, wherby many kynges of Persia were called, of whom one is called in the Bible, Assuerus, an other which was his sonne in Hester, called also Ochus. An other was called Longimanus, because that his armes and handes were so longe, that standynge vpryghte, he moughte touche his knees with his handes. He loued peace, and was of moche gentilnesse, wherfore he was well beloued of all his people. He was before the incarnation of Christe. 485. yeres, who had to surname Memnon.

Artemis, is a name of Diana.

Artemisia, was the name of a noble princesse, who was wyfe to Mausolus, kynge of Caria, and was of a notable chastitie, and in loue towarde her husbande so excelled, that whan he was deade, she caused his herte to be dried in a vessell of golde into pouder, and by littell and litell dranke it vp, saiynge: That their two hertes shulde neuer departe a sundre, and that she thoughte, that there moughte be made no worthy sepulchre for it, but her owne bodye. Notwithstandynge she made for his body suche a sepulchre, that for the excellent workemanshyp that was in it, also the beautie and costlynes, it was taken for one of the meruayles of the worlde, and for the notable fame therof, all sumptuouse and great sepulchres were afterwarde called Mausolea. She founde also an herbe called Artemisia, mugwort or motherwort in englyshe, of great vertue in womens diseases.

Artemisius the moneth of May amonge the Macedonians. also an hyll in Arcadia.

Artemius, a mountaine of Achaia in Argo.

Artemon, onis, a trouble wherby ropes doe runne. It maye also be taken for any instrument that hath troucles.

Artemon, was an heretike, whiche affirmed, that Christe was pure man, takynge his begynnynge in oure ladye. This heresie beyng once condempned, was eftsones reuyued by Paulus Samosatenus.

Arteria, a synewy lyke to a vain, wherin the spirite of lyfe dothe walke, myxte with bloude.

Arthetica passio, called also Morbus articularis, the ioynte sycknesse, is thus deuyded into Coxendix, called Sciatica, whiche is in the huckle bone: Podagra, the goute of the legges and feete: and Chiragra, the goute of the fyngers. Galen. Plautus.

Arthuntus, idem.

Arthurus, a kyng of Englande, whan it was called Britannia, a man of excellent prowesse, who had. xv. great batailes agaynst the Saxons, and vanquished them, and finally dryue the more parte of them out of this royaulme. And also subdewed Scotland and Irelande at that time being wel inhabited and in culture. And after kepte a great and moste honourable courte of valiant and noble personages, wherin was suche magnificence, that it gaue occasion to frenchemen and Spanyardes to exercise their wyttes in the aduaunsynge of Arthurs maiestie with incredible fables. whi che is noo more to be meruayled at, than the semblable inuencions & fantasies of the grekes. Al be it this Arthur was a very noble & famous prynce, yet of them, which wrate his storyes about his tyme, he was vnremembred he florished about the yere of our lorde. 510. 1. Reg.

Arthritica, some do suppose it to be that herbe and floure, whiche is called Primorose.

Articularius, he that hath the goute.

Articulate, articulately, as whan one doth expresse euery syllable.

Articulatim, from ioynt to ioynt.

Articulo, aui, are, to ioyn one ioynt to an other.

Articulus, a ioynt. also a moment or parcell of tyme. also a colour of rhetoryke.

Artifex, a crafter man.

Artificium, the practise of a crafte.

Artitus, well instructed in sciences.

Arto, aui, are, to straine, to thrust togither, to wringe.

Artocopus, a baker.

Artocrea, may bee called a pastye or pye, with flesche or fysche baken.

Artolaganum, fyne cakebreade. Plautus.

Artomici, people of a countrey in Fraunce, called Arminake.

Arto-

Artopta, a bakynge panne, wherin they bake tartes, or other thynges made of fyne paaste, sommetyme a bzaake, wherewith bzeade is wzought in dowe.

Artopteſii, tartes or cakes baken in a panne.

Artoptirius panis, bzowne bzeade, or bzeadde of courſe where.

Artotyritæ, people, whiche bydde offre vnto god bzeade and cheeſe.

Artuo, aui, are, to cut a ſundze.

Artus, membzes.

Aruales fratres, were ſuppoſed to be the foſter bzetherne of Romulus, to whom he gaue the dignitie of pzieſthode, to make ſacrifice foz growynge and increace of cozne, and pzeſeruacion of the cozne fieldes.

Aruina, talowe.

Aruiſium, an hyll on the ſea coſte of the yle called Chium, where groweth the wynes called Aruiſia uina.

Arunca, a towne in Italy.

Aruncus, the berde of a gote.

Arundinetum, a place where redes do growe.

Arundo, a rede or cane.

Aruſpex, he that telleth of thynges to come, by lokynge in beaſtes bowelles.

Aruum, a falowe fielde.

Arx, arcis, a foztreſſe or caſtell, ſpecially ſtandynge hygh.

## ¶ A ANTE S.

AS, aſsis, a pounde weyghte. In the olde time in the partition of lande, or other ſyke thynge inheritable, they called the hole As, & the partes diuided, ounces.

Aſa, a woozde of the language of Syria, and ſygnifieth a phiſition, or a healer of ſickneſſes. Of that name was the v. kyng of Juda, the ſonne of Abia, who reigned .xli. yeres, and was a good kynge, honozed god, and diſtroied pdolles, and was foztunate in battayle, ſo that he is compared to kynge Dauid in his perſonage and vertuous qualyties. He ſlew the kyng of Aethiopia with an infynite number of people. Fynally he dyed well and graciouſly in a dyſeaſe of his fete. He was afore the incarnacion. 973. yeres. After whom ſucceded his ſonne Joſaphat. 3. Reg. 15

Aſaph, an hebzue woozde, ſygnifienge gatheringe or fynyſhinge. Of this name was one, whyche was a ſyngynge man in the houſe of god, to whome kynge Dauid aſſigned certayne titles of his pſalmes.

Aſaróton, pauynge tyle with pictures enelyd, whyche maye not be ſwepte with a beſome, but the douſte and other thynge muſte be ſwepte with a wynge, and gatherydd vp.

Aſarum, an herbe, whoſe leaues are lyke vnto yuie, and they be leſſe and rounder, and haeth a good ſauour, the floure is purple, like to the floure of Henbane, but it ſauoureth ſweetely, and groweth betweene the leaues by the roote, the ſtalke is edged, and ſomwhat rough, the rootes are ſmall, croked, and lyke to graſſe, full of knottes. It is commonlye called Aſarabaccha, ſomme calle it wylde Syphenarde.

Aſarus, a riuer in Macedonia, whiche paſſeth by the citie of Heraclea.

Aſcalon, an hebzue woozde, ſignifieth a poyſynge, or a balance, or fyre of inſamy. Of that name was a citie in the hyghee Idumea, whiche was from Hieruſalem. 90. myles, as Egeſippus ſaith. The people of this citie were called Aſcalonitæ.

Aſcaloniæ, a kinde of onions called ſcalions.

Aſcania, one of the yles called Cyclades.

Aſcanius, the ſonne of Eneas the Troyan and of Creuſa his wyfe, doughter of Priamus kynge of Troy, who commynge into Italy with his father, ſuſteyned ſundry labours, and fynally after his father, reigned ouer the Latines, with his bzother in lawe Syluius Poſthumus, and buylded the citie of Alba longa, he was alſo called Julus, he began to reygne the fyfte yere of Hampton, and reigned xviii. yeres.

Aſcarides, lyttell rounde wourmes, which do breede in the longe gutte of a man, but ſpecially of childzen.

Aſcendo, di, dere, to clime, to aſcend, to go vp.

Aſcia, a chyppe axe.

Aſcio, aui, to chip or cut with an axe.

Aſcio, is. to knowe ſurely.

Aſciſco, ſciui, ſcire, to pzeſume, to take vpon me a thynge.

Aſciſco, aſciſi, aſciſcere, to admit, to take to me

Aſcitæ, Arabians.

Aſclepiades, the name of a famous phiſician, alſo of a philoſopher, whiche beyng blynde, was demanded in ſcoyne, what his blyndnes dyd profitte hym, and he anſwered, that he had the moze companye by one boye than dyd leade hym.

Aſclepias, ſome men thinke to be the herb, whiche is commonly called grounde pyne.

Aſconius Pedianus, the moſt excellent expoſitor of the oziations of Tulli, whan he was 73. yeres old becam blind, and liued afterward .xii. yeres in great eſtimacion and honour. He flouriſhed about the tyme of Nero themperour.

Aſcopera, a bagge of leather.

Aſcra, a towne in Beœtia, in Greece, by the mountaine called Helicon, where the Muſes dwelled. In this towne was borne Heſiodus the famous poete, and therfoze he is called ſometyme Aſcræus.

Aſcribo, pſi, bere, to adde to, to attribute, to impute.

Aſcripti, were they that were appointed to inhabite townes or cities made by the Romanes called Coloniæ.

Aſcripti milites, ſouldiours, whoſe names are regiſtred or entred with other.

Aſcriptiuus, he that is added to the numbre of other, whoſe name is regiſtred or inrolled.

Aſcripitius, idem quod aſcriptiuus, he that is regiſtred with other.

Aſcriptor, oris, he that folowerh the exaumple of an other, or he that writeth many copies of others exampies.

Aſcriptus, a, um, inrolled.

Aſcytes, one of the kyndes of dropſy, whiche is cauſed by lacke of good digeſtion, whereby is ingendred in al the membres a ſalte and yelowe humour, at the laſte falleth into the healy, and is tourned into water, and therin is meued, as it were in a gret veſſel, whan the body meueth, the healy beyng ſwollen and great.

Aſdrubal, was a name of dyuers noble men of Carthage, amonge whome one had maryed the ſyſter of Hannibal, and after the deathe of Amilchar, father of Hannibalie, he ruled the citie of Carthage, and ſente Hannibal into Spayne, and there exerciſed him in contynuall labours. At the laſte in the myddeſt of his frendes and ſeruauntes, he was ſlayn by a Moryayne ſlaue, whoſe maiſter he hadde ſlayne a yereil before, whiche ſlaue ſo yereil feared deathe, that whan he was put vnto moſte horrible tourmentes, he being in them, ſhewed alwaye a laughyng countenaunce.

Of this name were dyuerſe other, whome I paſſe ouer, as men of no great merite.

Aſella, the arme hole.

Aſellus, is a fyſſhe, whyche the Greekes do call Onon & oniſcon, and hath the colours dunne lyke an aſſe, and hath in his head two ſtones facioned lyke myſtones. In the canycular daies he can not ber founde, as Athenæus writeth. Oppianus ſaith, that he hath his name of ſlowncs. Many do ſoupppoſe, that it is the fyſſhe, whiche we call an haddocke, other do thynke that it is the codde fyſſhe. Of the diuerſe kyndes of theym ſhall be written in their places.

Aſia, is the thyrde parte of the worlde, diuided from Europa, by the ſea called Boſphorus Thracius, and the great ryuer of Tanais, and from Affrica, by the famouſe ryuer of Nilus and is in quantitie ſuppoſed to be as great as bothe Europa and Affrica.

Aſia minor, is a parte of the other Aſia, whiche nowe is called Turkay, and contayneth in it theſe royalmes, Ponrus, Bythinia, Phrigia, Caria, Lycia, Lydia, & Lycaonia.



Aſianus, a, um, of Aſia.

Aſiaticus, a ſurname gyuen to one of the Scipions, becauſe that he ſubdued the iſſle Aſia.

Aſilus, a greatte flye, whiche biteth beaſtes, and is called a horſe flye. It is alſo a worme that is founde in fiſſhes.

Aſinarius, an aſſeherde.

Aſine, a towne of Achaia in Greece.

Aſinius Pollio, a noble Senatour and oratour Romayne, whome the Emperour Octauian ſpecially fauoured: He was verye eloquent, but he was noted of to moche diligence, whiche toke away the grace of his oracions. He was in his Judgement verye exquiſite, and vſed to reprour other, whiche were moche better lerned than hym ſelfe, as Tullye, Ceſar, Saluſte, and Lyuie. He made the firſt commune lybrayye, wherein he ſette the Image of Varro, and had victorie ouer the people of Dalmatia. To the honour of hym the poete Vergille wade one of his egiogas. He lyued to the age of. 80. yeres.

Aſinius Gallus was ſonne to Pollio, a man of great lernynge, who wrate a boke comparynge his father with Tullie, and alſo preferrynge hym, whiche boke was afterwarde anſwered by Claudius the emperour, he was commanded to be ſlain by Tiberius the emperour, for what cauſe it dothe not appere.

Aſinus, an aſſe.

✣ Aſinus ad liram, an aſſe at an harpe. A prouerbe applied vnto them, whiche haue no iudgement in wiſedome or lernyng.

✣ Aſinus auriculas mouet, The aſſe waggeth his eares. A prouerbe applied to them whiche although they lacke lernynge, yet wyll they babble and make countenaunce, as if they knewe ſomewhat.

✣ Aſinus inter ſimias, an aſſe amonge apes. A prouerbe where a good ſely body commeth amonge ſhrewde wytted felowes, and being ſcorned of them, dothe not perceiue it.

Aſion, an owle, whiche hath ferhers on euery ſyde of her heade, lyke vnto eares.

Aſiorum, a kynde of ſpyders, with white ſtrakes, of whom if one be ſtunge, his knees ſhall bowe and waxe faint.

Aſmodeus, the name of a dyuelle, and ſignifieth a diſtroyer, or aboundaunce of lyuue, or meaſuryngc lyfe.

Aſomatos, vnpalpable, or that can not be felt.

Aſopus, a ryuer in Achaia.

Aſotia, ſpotte.

Aſotus, riotous, prodigal, wanton, incontinent.

Aſpalathus, a thorne growyng in the eaſt partes of the worlde, the rynde wherof is ſomewhat redde, and within, the wodde is of a ſadde pourple, and ſmelleth very ſweete, and therfore is vſed in parfumes.

Aſpa-

Asparagus, an herbe callyd of common apotecaries Sparagus, in englishe Sperage.

Aspasia, a woman of Miletum in Greece, of no table lerning in retoryke, and taught the eloquent Pericles duke of Athenes, and loued him. Wherefore not withstandyng that she was a captiue, he toke her to his wyfe. It is writen, that she was one of the concubines of Cyrus kynge of Persia, after whose deathe Pericles toke her, and afterward by his procurement, for displeasure that she bare to the Peloponesians, he was the cause that the Athenienses made war against theim. Wherin is to be noted, that in a fayre woman eloquence is of suche puissaunce, that if she will abuse it vnto ille affections, she may peruert the wisedome of men, and be occasion of moche vnhappines.

Aspecto, aui, are, to behold stedfastly.

Aspectus, sight, beholding.

Aspello, aspuli, aspellere, to dryue away fro one

Asper, vnpleasant, as wel in sight and hering, as in taste, also hard or grieuous.

Asperum uinum, a rough wyne,

Asper nummus, money newe coyned.

Aspersus infamia, stained with dishonour.

Aspergillus, an holy water sticke.

Aspergo, ginis, a sprynging of licour.

Aspergines parietum, sweatynge of stone walles.

Aspergo, sperſi, gere, to sprynge or caste water

Aspergere comitatem seueritate, to myxt sadnesse and gentilte togither.

Aspergere aliquid in epistolis, to touche a thyng quickly in a letter.

Aspergere maculis uitam alicuius, to make ill report of a man.

Aspergere aquam, to sprynge water, A proverbe, which signifieth to put one out of fere.

Aspergit hoc mihi molestiæ hæc epistola, This letter hath brought me into this trouble

Asperitas, sharpnes rudenes of maners.

Aspernabilis, he that is worthy to be dispised, or refused.

Aspernor, aris, ari, to dispyse, to refuse, to abhorre.

Aspero, aui, are, to make sharper or hard.

Aspersus, a, um, sprongen or wette with any liquour.

Asphaltum, a water in Siria, wherein nothyng that hath lyfe may be drowned. It is callyd Mare mortuum, the deade sea: it is supposed, that in that place stoode the cyties of Sodoma, it is also a certayne lyme myxte with brymstone, whiche beyng once hot, may neuer be extincte.

Asphodelus, an herbe callyd Daffadill.

Aspiceo, spexi, spicere, to behold, to see.

Aspidisca, a lyttell targat or shielde.



Aspilates, a stone like to spluer.

Aspiratio terræ, vapour of the earth.

Aspiratio stellæ, the influence of a sterre.

Aspiro, aui, are, to aspyre, to loke to come to a thinge, to blowe, to fauour, to gyue ayde, to gyue all my study and wit to optayn a thyng, to touche, to goo to.

Aspis, is a lyttel serpent, which bredeth in Affrica, whose sting is so venomous, that nothyng may cure it, except onely a stone taken of the sepulchre of an auncyent kynge, whyche beynge washed, the water dronken with wine the inhabitauntes doo affyrme, that it onely cureth the sayde stroke. Plinius sayethe, that the male and female gothe alwaye togyther, and if one of them be slayne, the other continually followeth the sleer, and wyl neuer leue hym, vntyll he haue stryken hym, although he be in a great assembly of people, except he passe ouer a ryuer. Not withstandynge this name Aspis, is soo generall, that it contemneth diuers other kyndes, of the whiche shal be writen hereafter.

Asplenium, an herbe called also Scolopendra, hath many leaues growyng out of one rote, lyke to the wouerne, whiche is callyd a palmer, that hath many feete, and is somewhat lyke vnto ferne, and hathe neyther flowres nor sede, and is callyd of the cõmon apothecaries Citrac, some call it stone ferne.

Asplenos, is an herbe growynge on stone walles, or amonge flyntes in the shadowe, hauynge leaues with many diuisions lyke to Polypodium, many growynge oute of one roote, whyche nighe to the ground are tawny coloured, aboue grene, and hathe neyther stalke nor flowre. it is also called Scolopendra.

Asporto, aui, are, to cary away.

Assæ, dry stones.

Assaracus, the sonne of Troys kynge of Troianes.

Assatura, rosted meate.

Assecla, a page, a he that foloweth in all thing the wyll of an other man.

Assectator, a companion.

Assector, aris, ari, to kepe company.

Assentatio, flattery.

Assentatiuncula, a flatteryng tale.

Assentio, si, tire, & assentior, to consent, or assent. Also to perceyue. Sed assentio aperiri foras, quæ absorbent, quicquid uenit infra pessulos. But I perceyue the doores are opened, whyche deuoureth all that commeth within the doores.

Assentor, aris, to flatter in commendyng an other mans actes that be yll.

Assequor, eris, qui, to folowe, to gette, to optayne, sometyme to render as muche to one

S ante O.

as he hath deserued. Nullam partem uidear tuorum meritorum assecutus, It maye not be founde in me, that I haue rendred to you any thynge after your merites, or haue done so muche for you, as ye haue deserued.

Assequi nomen, to get renoume.

Asser, eris, a pole.

Asserculi, & assiculi, lytell bourdes or lathes.

Asseres, bourdes.

Assero, is, to sow or plant by. also to clayme, to affirme or approue, to manumise or make free.

Asserere aliquem manu, to sette one at libertie, or to manumyse a bondman.

Asserere in seruitutem, to bynge in bondage or seruitude.

Asserere ab iniuria, to defende from wronge or daungier.

Asserere se studijs, to leaue all other busynes to applye studye.

Assertio, an affirmance.

Asserror, oris, he that setteth one at lybertye, or defendeth him from bondage.

Assessor, oris, associate to a man in office or auctoritie.

Asseruo, to kepe diligently, to take hede of one

Asseuero, as, are, to affirme.

Assidela, a bysshops seate or chayre, wherein he sitteth whan he ministreth.

Assideo, I syt with or by an other, or I am assygnate, to be continually at a thyng.

Assido, is, dere, to reste me, to syttes downe, to syttes by.

Assidere literis, to be alwaye studye of letters

Assidue, & assidue, aduerbes, whiche doo signify continually, often.

Assiduitas, continuance in a thyng.

Assidui fideiussores, sufficient sureties.

Assiduus, continuall, or sufficient, ryche or wel at ease.

Assiduus scriptor, an author approued, whose sentence is holden for certayn and trewe.

Assigno, aui, are, to assigne or appoint.

Assignare famæ, to applye hym selfe to gette renoume.

Assilio, ui, ire, to leape forth. also assilire, is to leape, as a horse leapeth a mare.

Assimilis, le, lyke, or semblable.

Assimiliter, all semblable.

Assimilo, are, to do a thynge lyke to an nother man, to imitate or folowe one.

Assimulatio, a dissembled countenance.

Assimulo are, to fayn to do a thing, and not to do it. also to compare, to counterfait.

Assipondium, a pound weight.

Assis, is, a sawen bourde.

Assisia, one of the namis of Pallas or Minerua

Assisto, stiti, stere, to be here, to defende a mannes cause.

Asso, aui, are, to lay bourdes: to roste.

Assoleo, lere, to be wont or accustomed.

Assolet, it is vsed.

Assono, are, to sowne or make a sowne.

Assa uoce cantare, to synge without an instrument.

Assuefacio, wont.

Assuefactio, a bryngyng of one in custome.

Assuesco, scere, to vse of a custome.

Assuetudo, wont, or custome.

Assuetus, accustomed.

Assuerus, signifieth prynce or heade, he was kynge of Persians, who is also called Artaxerxes & Memnon.

Assula, a chyppe.

Assulatim, & assulose, in falcion of shyngle or slates. also a piece meale, in chippes.

Assumo, sumpsi, sumere, to take, properly it signifieth to take to muche on me.

Assumptio, a taking.

Assuo, ui, ere, to sowe to, or piece.

Assur, a cite in Judea, builded by king Salomõ

Assurgo, rexi, gere, to ryse to an nother better than my self, to giue place, to growe vpward.

Assus, a, um, toasted or rosted.

Assyria, a regyon in Asia, called nowe Syria, in englyshe Surry, whyche marcheth on the east vpon Inde, on the west on the noble ryuer of Tigris, on the southe it hath the countrey called Media, on the northe it hathe the hylle called Caucasus,

Ast, but, also therfore, as well, moze ouer.

Asta, depart not, stand styll.

Astacus, a lopstar of the sea, whiche in some thinges dothe vary from the crauayse called Locusta, for his eight hinder legges be greater and broder: he hath two tethe as a crauayse, but the hornes, whiche be aboue them, be shorter and smaller, he hath also foure other hornes, lyke the other two, but they bee shorter and lesse, ouer them be his eien, whiche are very lytell, the forhead ouer the eyen sharpe and rough, the breast broder than of a crauayse: All the body within haynge more substance and shorter, his. viii. fete foure of them are forked, and foure be close. This I suppose sufficient to knowe the kynde, he that will knowe more, let hym reade the comment of Marius, on the. ix. boke of Plinius.

Astaphis, raisons in confection.

Astare, to stande by, or to be present.

Astare aduocatus, to assyst or speake for one.

Astare in genua, to knele.

Astaroth, a name of hebru, which signifieth riches or richesse. also mahig sereth, or the mouth of the law. it was the name of an idol, which the iewes honored. Iud. 2. & likewyse Salomon. 4. Re. 25. Also it was the name of a city in Siria, whiche was giuen to the children of Gerson of the kinred of Manasses. 1. Par. 6.

Also

Also of a countray, wherof mencion is made Genes. 14.

Aster, a sterre.

Aster atticus, is also callyd Bubonium, of Plinius Inguinaria, hath a stychie stalke, on the toppe a flowre purple or yelowe, diuided like to flowres of wylde camomyll, the leaues beyng long and roughe, compasseth the stalke lyke a sterre.

Asterias, a kynde of hearons, I suppose that it is an Egret.

Asterion, an herbe called Pellitory.

Asterie, was doughter of Cæus, syster to Latona.

Asteriscus, a lyttell marke in wrytynge lyke a sterre.

Asterte, a goddesse of the Syrians, to whō Salomon, to please his concubine, raised an altar.

Asthma, atis, a sychenes, where one maye not fetche his wynde, but with muche difficulty, with wealynge of the breast: which happeneth by straytnes of the pipes stopped with tough flewme, or of some impostume growen in the ppes.

Asthmaticus, he that draweth his wynd short.

Astipulator, he that is of one accorde or consent with an other.

Astipulor, to leane to, to fauour.

Asto, astiti, to stande by, to be present.

Astomi, people of Indie, hauyng no mouthes, whyche lyuen by ayre, and smelle of swete thynges.

Astræa, signifieth iustice.

Astragalizo, to play at dice or tables.

Astragalus, the play at tables.

Astragalus, called of cōmon apothecaries Cicer montanum, an herbe with an hard stalke beyng in the leafe and braunches lyke to Cicer, and hath a lyttell purple flowre, and a roote lyke to radysche, hauynge certayn thynges growyng to it, hard lyke to hornes woūd togither. It commonly is found in stony places, where cometh abundance of wyndes.

Astrea, was doughter to Iupiter and Themis who for her equitie was callyd iustice.

Astricte, close.

Astricta frons, a frownyng countenance.

Astringo, to ioyne or bynde togyther, to bynde by couenant or promise.

Astringere fidem, to promise.

Astringere se furti, to confesse to haue doone felony.

Astroites, a stone lyke to a fysches eye.

Astrolabium, an astrolabe, or instrumente of astronomy.

Astrologia, the speculation and reasoning concernyng the celestiall or heauenly mocions.

Astrologus, an astrologyen, he that studyeth the speculation of astronomy.



Astronomia, the parte of astronomy that concerneth iudicialles and practyse.

Astronomus, an astronomer.

Astrum, a celestiall bodye compacte of manye sterres, as a signe.

Astruo, to buylde, to ioyne one house to an nother, to fortifye, to affirme.

Astruere dignitati alterius, to augemente an other mans dignitie or honour.

Astruitur his, is putte forr more ouer, or furthermore.

Astur, uris, a nowne possessiue, and signifieth of Asturia, as Astur homo, a mā of Asturia, Astur equus, a spanyshe horse, called a genet.

Asturcones, idem.

Astura, a towne and ryuer in Italy.

Asturco, conis, a geldyng or genet of Spayne.

Asturia, a countrey in Spayne betwene Galycia and Portugall, whiche sommetyme was famouse for mynes of golde, and aumblynge hackenes called Asturcones.

Astu, craftily or subtilly.

Astus, crafte, or subtilitie.

Astute, craftily.

Astutia, crafte.

Astutiæ, subtilties.

Astutus, a, um, subtill or crafty.

Astyages, was the laste kyng of Medes, who was father to Mandane, mother to the noble kynge Cyrus, who was. 597. yeres before the incarnation, and reygned. 38. yeres, & at the last was deposed of his royalmes by Cirus. Rede more therof in the story of Cir⁹.

Astyanax, actos, was sonne of Hector, whom after the wynnyng of Troy, the Grekes cruelly dyd throwe downe from a towre, so that his braynes cleaued on the walles.

Astypalea, an yle in the sea callyd Aegeum, It is also a mountayne in Creta, an nother by Athenes.

Asuestinum, lynnen threde, whyche maye not be bourned.

Asylum, a sanctuarie.

Asylus, an ymage, wherevnto men were wonte to runne for socour, as to a sanctuary.

Asymbolus, he that commeth to a banckette, without appoyntment, an vnbodeu gest. also he that gothe shot free, and payeth nothynge.

## A ANTE T.

AT, a voyce, whyche dothe signifye in the wordes that do folowe, wrathe or indignacion. Sometyme it signifieth pet, or at the leaste wate. Si non propinquitatis, at ætatis suæ, si non hominis, at humanitatis rationem haberet: All thowghe he hadde not consideracion of kynredde, pet shulde he haue hadde regarde to his age and

A ante T.

thoughe he carpd not for the perſone, yet ſhuld he haue had reſpect vnto good humanitie. ſoe eyme it ſygnifieth ſed. alſo at, ſometime it is put for ſaltem. Si non eodem die, at poſtridie, If not the ſame day, at the leſte way, the next day folowyng.

At at, tuſhe, or fye.

At contra, contrary wiſe.

Atabulus, a feruente wynde, whyche whan it bloweth in the realme of Naples, peſtylence immediately inſueth.

Ataceni, people in Arabia.

Atalanta, was a mayden, daughter of Jaſius a pryncе in Arcadia, who with dyuers noble men of Greece came into Aetolia to ſlea the great booze, whiche diſtroyed that countray, whych ſhe with her owne handes firſt ſtrake and wounded. But after he was ſlayne by Meleager, ſonne of the kynge of Aetolia, who loued Atalantam, and toke her to his wyfe, and had by her a ſonne callyd Partho-nopeus, whiche was ſlayne at the battayle of Thebes. An other Atalanta was doughter of Cyneus, kyng of the ile called Scyrus, who contended in runnyng with them which came to wowe her. And whan ſhe hadde van quyſhed many, and put theym to deathe (for that was the wager, or elſe to haue her, who ſo coulde ouer rounne her.) At the laſt a noble ponge man named Hippomanes, by this meanes ouercame her. Whyles they were rounnynge, he haunge thre kayre appulles of golde, thewe at ſundrye tymes the three appule from hym, whyche ſhe in takyng vp was therby tarped, and by that meanes Hippomanes ouerranne her. At the laſt (as Ouidius wryteth) as they two medlyd togyther in the temple of Cybeles, that goddeſſe hauyng therat indignacion, tranſformed theim bothe into lyons.

Atauus, a great graundfather.

Atechna, thynges vnkunnyngly handlyd.

Aegia, a bouthe, or place made vp with trees and boughes.

Ater, tra, trum, blacke or darke.

Ater panis, browne breade.

Athacus, a bryde with foure legges, haunge the longeſt behynd.

Athalia, was doughter of the curſed quene Jezabel, and mother to kyng Ieab, kyng of Jewes. This woman beyng alſo myſchieuous, whan that ſhe herd that her ſonne Ochozias was ſlayn, and Joram with all his houſhold to be diſtroyd, ſhe being inflamed with deſire to reigne, layng apart all womanly pitie, determined to diſtroye vtterly all the poſteritie of Dauid, but thzough the goodnes of god, Joas the ſonne of Ochozias an infant, was bewares to her conueyed away by Joſabeth his aunte, and hyd in the houſe of Joaides the biſhop, and there kept. vi. yeres. And after that this curſed woman Athalia, had reigned ouer Hieruſalem. vii. yeres, Joas, whyche was ſuppoſed to be ſlayn, was by Joaide made kynge. Wherof ſhe beyng aduertyſed, and repeng to the people to ſle Joas, ſhe was taken of the men of warre, & ſhamefully drawen to the gate of the citie callid Mularia, & there was ſlaine. ſhe was aboze the incarnacion of Chriſt. 900. yeres.

Athanaſius, was biſchoppe of Alexandria, the yere of our lozde. 348. A man in holines of lyfe and great lerning very excellent, who ſuſteyned greate and many perſecutions of the Arrianes, for whan in the counſell holden at Laodicea, he had confounded the Arrianes with moſt puiſſant argumentes, he ſtyred almoſt all the wozld againſt him. Wherfoze he fled, and. vi. yeres contynuall he aboode hyd in a dry ceſtern, where he neuer ſaw the ſonne ſhyne. But than was he diſcouered by a maiden, and fled eyſlones by the help of god, and wandred about the wozld, not withſtandyng that prynces, the people, and theyr hoſtes, did continually perſecute hym, ſo that he mought not fynd any place to abyde in. Alſo bryngyng againſt him a cõmon harlot, which affirmed, that he had accompanyed with hyr. But he alway ſuſtainyng al thinges with a wonderfull patience, at the laſte dyed, the yere of our lozde. 379. Valentinianus and Valens being emperours, and is accompted in the number of ſayntes.

Athanatos, immoztall.

Athenæ, arum, the citie of Athenes.

Athenæum, a place at Rome, where all ſciences were redde.

Athenodorus, a philoſopher, whiche left with Octauian the emperour this leſſon, whan he toke his leue of him: Noble pryncе, whã thou art attached with wzath, neither ſay noz do any thynge vntyll thou haſt perʋſed the. xxiiii. greke letters, and remembzed the ozder of the places where they ſtande, to the intente that the paſſion of yre, by withdzawyng the mynd to an other thing, mought languiſhe and vaniſhe away.

Atheos, he that dothe not beleue that god is.

Atheromata, litell pouliches in the nethe, and vnder the armes.

Atheſis, a ryuer in the coſtray of Venetia, rhening by the citie of Trent, & thzough Verona, & ſo palleth into the ſea callyd Adriaticum.

Athleta, a great wzaſtlar, or a great runner at common games.

Athletheta, the iudge in games of wzaſtlynge or runnyng.

Athletica, the craft of wzaſtlyng or runnyng.

Athos,

Athos, a hylle in Macedonia of a wonderfull heyght.
Athraci ars, art magike.
Athrax, a citie in Theſſalia.
Atinia, a kynde of elme tree.
Atlanticæ inſulæ, the yles called nowe Fortunatæ, where fruites and herbes doo growe without labour.
Atlantides, the doughters of Atlas. alſo certaine ſterres.
Atlas, antis, was brother of Prometheus, whō as the Grekes do ſuppoſe, dyd fyrſt fynd out the courſe of the ſterres, by an excellent imagination. And therefore the poetes fayned, that he ſuſteyned the firmamente with his ſhulders. It is ſuppoſed, that he was about 1599. yeres afore the incarnacion. It is alſo the name of a hylle in Barbaria, hygh and ſmalle, whiche perſeth the cloudes.
Atlantes, people dwellyng about that hyll.
Atocia, medicines, wherby the tyme of byrthe of chyldren is preuented.
Atocius, a certayne ſpyder, whiche is heary.
Atomus, a thynge ſo ſmalle, that it maye not be diuided or made ſmaller. alſo atomi, dee motes of the ſunne.
Atnepos, potis, the fyfthe of tyneall diſcente from me, or my neueues neueue.
Atq, and ſo, as it were, euen as. Locus eſt atq optabam, The place is euen as I wyſhed. alſo than. Illi ſunt alio ingenio, atq tu. They be of an other maner of wytte than thou art. Non Apollinis magis uerū, atq hoc reſpōſum eſt, Appollos anſwere was neuer truer than this is.
Atq adeo, and that more is. Eſurio hercle, atq adeo nunc haud parum ſitio: I am hungry, and that more is, I am a thyrſte not a lyttell.
Atq eccum, but lo where he is.
Atq audin? but hereſt thou?
Atq uides? doeſt thou not ſee?
Aliter atq, otherwyſe than.
Atqui, ſurely, albeit, but yet.
Atraba, is a meaſure of the grekes, and contayneth. v. modios romanos, of engliſhe meaſure, a buſhell, a pottell, a pynt, and, iiii. ounces of meaſure.
Atrabaticæ, blacke garmentes.
Atra bilis, melancoly.
Atractilis, an herbe hauyng a long ſtemme and roughe, with longe leaues growynge by the toppe, the reſidue without leaues, the top full of pryckes, and a yelowe floure, women were wont to make ſpyndels of the ſtalkes therof.
Atractilis, an herb called of apothecaries Carthamus, in greeke Cnicos, of ſome men wylde ſaffron. it is hot in the ſeconde degree. Paulus Aegineta putteth it in the thyrde degree.



the late experiencers do fynde, that the ſuyce and the ſeede purgeth aduſte humours, and increaſeth mannes ſede.
Atramentarium, an yuke hoyne.
Atramentum, yuke, blacke that Cormakers doo occuppe.
Atratus, a mourner that gothe in blacke.
Atrebates, a cōtrey in Fraūce called Artois.
Atreus, was the ſonne of Euriſtheus kyng of Mycenæ, and founde fyrſte the eclips of the ſonne. Moreouer for as much as his brother Thyeſtes had lyen with his wyfe, he ſlewe his layde brothers chyldren, and cauſynge them to be roſted, made his brother to eate them. Who knowynge it, and aſkyng therfore vengeaunce, he had anſwere made of the god Apollo, that yf he dyd carnally knowe his owne doughter Pelopia, he ſhulde on her get a ſonne, whiche ſhulde reuenge hym. So begate he Aegiſtum, who afterwarde ſlewe his vncle Atreus, and in lykewyſe Agamemnon his eldeſt ſonne, after that he returned from the battayle of Troye. This was before the incarnation of Chriſte. 1258. yeres. Readynge this tragedye marke well the ſucceſſe of abhominable lyuyng and cruelitie.
Atricapilla, a byrde with blacke fethers on the crowne of his heade.
Atticus, a porter that kepeth a gate.
Atri dies, diſmall dayes.
Atrienſis, an butcher of the hall.
Atrifer, a ruſhe that beareth a blacke ſede.
Atriolum, a lyttell inner court.
Atriplex, an herbe called orache or arage.
Atritas, blackeneſſe.
Atrium, an inner court.
Atrocitas, crueltie, fierſeneſſe.
Atrociter, cruelly.
Atrophia, an affecte or diſcraſie, wherein the body can not be nouriſhed with any thynge, but conſumeth with leanneſſe.
Atrophus, he that hath that affecte.
Atropos, one of the fatall ladyes, whiche is fayned to breake the threde of lyfe: It is ſomtyme put for neceſſitie of deathe.
Atrox, ocis, cruell, terrible, or ſoure in countenaunce.
Atta, ie he that goeth ſo on the ſoles of his feete, that he ſweepeth the grounde, rather than walketh.
Attagen, & attagena, a byrd whiche is founde in Ionia, and is verye delycate, and hathe fethers of ſundry colours, and being at large is alwaie ſyngynge or chatteryng: whan he is taken, he maketh no noyſe, nor ſeemeth to haue any voyce. They ar deceyued that take hym for a woodcocke.
Attalus, a kynge in the laſſe Aſia, of mercuryouſe ryches, of whome all magnifike and

A ante T.

ſtately thynges, are called Attalica.
Attalica ueſtis, a garment of clothe of golde.
Attamen, but yet.
Attamino, aui, are, to foule or defyle.
Attegiæ, arum, ſhepherdes cotages.
Attelæ, a citie in Campania, not far from Naples, whiche nowe is called Auerſa.
Attelanæ fabulæ, were commedies or enterludes, whiche onely were in ieſtes and merye ſcoffes or bourdynges.
Attendo, di, dere, to take hede, to conſyder, to intende.
Attente, intentifely, with a fyxed mynde.
Attentio, a mynde ſette or fixed.
Attento, to attempte.
Attentus, he that herethe diligently, attentyue.
Attentus ad rem, carefull to get goodes.
Attenuate, ſclenderly, ſubtilly, finely.
Attenuo, to appaire, to make weaker.
Attero, triui, terere, to rubbe agaynſt a thyng.
Atterere famam. Poſt ubi eorum famam atq; pudorem attriuerat, maiora alia imperabat: After that he had made them conſume theyr good name and honeſtie, he ſet theim in hande with other greatter attemptates.
Atteſtari, to call to wytneſſe.
Atthis, was doughter of Cranaus, who (ſome do ſuppoſe) gaue the fyrſt name to the countrey called Attica.
Attica, a countrey in Greece, wherin ſtoode the famous citie of Athenes, the nourice of all ſciences.
Attice, an aduerbe, ſignifiynge in the eloquence of ſpeche of Athenes.
Atticiſmus, the fourme of that ſpeche.
Atticiſſo, to ſpeake lyke a man of Athenes.
Atticus, a, um, of Athenes.
Attigo, idem quod attingo.
Attiguus, by or nyghe ioynynge to.
Attila, was capitayne of the people called Hüni, and wanne Hungary from the Romayns, & gaue that name to it, where before it was called Pannonia. This man called hym ſelfe the ſcourge of god, and raygned aboute the yere of our lorde. 400.
Attilius Regulus, was a noble conſul of Rome who in the fyrſte warres of Carthage, vainquiſhed oftentymes the Carthaginenſes. At the laſte was taken by a ſleyghte, and beinge bounden was ſent vnto Rome, to the intente that for hym they moughte exchaunge with the Romaynes for a great numbre of priſoners of theyr people. But at his commynge Attilius exhorted the Romaynes, that they ſhulde not make ſuche exchange, conſidering his age and debilitie. And ſo he with a glad wylle retourned to his ennemies, knowynge that he ſhuld be cruelly put to death, ſo much he loued his countrey, wherfore at his commynge, the Carthaginenſes cauſed his eye lyddes to be cutte of, that he moughte neuer ſlepe, and hym to be put in a holowe tree, beynge ſtyched full of nayles, the poyntes inwarde, where he continued vntylle he dyed, whoſe valyant courage is notably commended by Tully in his boke of offices.
Attineo, ui, ére, to pertayne.
Attinet, it beſemeth, it is conuenient.
Attingo, tigi, tingere, to touche almoſte.
Attingit me ſanguine, he is nigh of my blud.
Attingere ſenectam, to come to great age.
Attingere partes naturæ, to comme to the knowlage of naturall cauſes.
Attingere ſtudia, to ſauour of letters.
Attingitur, it is nyghe.
Attollo, to auaunce, to lyfte vp, to bryngе to, to take away.
Attollere ſigna, to diſplaye ſtanderdes and banners in the fielde.
Attollere partum, to nouryſſhe or bryngе a chylde from his byrthe.
Attondeo, dére, to clyp or ſheare a thing nygh.
Attondere arbores, to ſhede trees.
Attondere auro, to ryd one of his money, to take all away from hym.
Attonite, baſſhefully.
Attonitus, a, um, amaſed or abaſhed.
Attonſus, a, um, ſhorne or clypped.
Attrahere ad ſe aliquem, to make one come to hym.
Attrecto, aui, are, to feele.
Attrectare uxorem alterius, to meddle with an other mannes wyfe.
Attribuo, bui, bere, to attribute, to put vppon one by blamynge or accuſynge, to aſſigne, to commytte.
Attributus, a, um, attributed.
Attributa pecunia, money deliuered to bee gyuen to an other man.
Attritus, tus, rubbynge or wearyng.
Attritus calciamentorum, the wearynge of ſhoes with muche goinge.
Attropatia, parte of the couuntray of Media.
Attyla, of ſome called Athyla, a valyant prince whiche came out of the countrei of Scythia, and after that he had ſubdued Pannonia, he entred into Italy, and deſtroyed the citie called Aquileia, and came towarde Rome, wherof Valentinianus the emperour beynge aferde, ſente vnto hym Leo that tyme beynge byſhop of Rome, with the conſules and certayne ſenatours, who ſubmitted theim ſelfes vnto hym. And whan his hoſte ſuppoſed that he woulde haue had them in contempte, and haue continued his iornay to diſtroye Rome, contrarye to theyr expectation, he pardoned them, and departed, wherat all men meruaylynge, and demaundynge of hym, why he ſo dyd

dyd, he aunſwered: that whyles the byſhop and ſenatour ſpake vnto hym, he beheld ſtandyng on euery hand of hym, a man of armes of excellent perſonage, euery of theim holding a naked ſwoyde ouer hym, menacynge to ſlee hym, if he ſpake any vnſeemyng woyd, or dyd make any further attemptate. Wherfore he diſcharged the Romaynes with gentyll language, and perſuaded his hoſt to holde them content. Afterwarde he entred into Germany, and waſted the countrey, and in retouernynge towarde Hungery, he maryed a wyfe. In the which mariage he ſo exceſſiuely filled hym ſelfe with meates and wynes, that therby he fell into a great bledyng. He was after the incarnation of Chriſte. 401. yeres. And at the begynnyng called hym ſelfe, the ſcurge of God.

## A ANTE V.

AVaré, couetouſly, nygbly, nigardly.
Auarus, a, um, couetious of money.
Auarus, a nygarde, a ſparer, a couetouſe man.
Auaricum, Uteron in Berry in the royalme of Fraunce. Ptholomeus calleth it Varicum.
Auceps, a fouler or bryder.
Auctio, onis, an increaſe, or an open ſale of priuate goodes.
Auctio haſtæ, poyſale of the goodes of men attaynted for treaſon or felony: but more properly of menne and goodes taken in warres and ſolde by the chiefe capitayne.
Auctionarius, the ſaleſman.
Auctionor, to ſell by poyte ſale.
Auctior, tius, greatter.
Aucto, aui, are, to gayne, to wynne, to augment or multiply.
Auctuarium, uel auctarium, ouer meaſure or weyghe, ſurpluſage in number.
Auctus, a, um, increaſed, aduaunced.
Auctus, tus, increaſe.
Auctus filiolo, he is rycher than he was, for he hath a ſonne borne.
Auctus damno, he hath yet more harme.
Auctus honoribus, aduaunced to honour.
Auctus præda, he is made ryche with robbynge and pyllyng.
Auctus re fortunisq. he is very ryche.
Aucupatorij, lyme twygges.
Aucupium, & Aucupatio, bryddyng or foulyng.
Aucupor, to goo a bryddynge, or a foulynge, or haukyng. Alſo it ſignifieth to ſeeche by craftye meanes.
Aucupare ſermonem alicuius, to harken or take hede what one ſaieth.
Aucupari famam, to get renoume.
Aucupari tempus, to eſpie the tyme.



Audaria, hardyneſſe, courage, truſt.
Audacter, & Audaciter boldly, aduenturouſly
Audaculus, hardy, ſpoken in derriſion, or contempte.
Audax, acis, bolde or hardy, or truſtynge well in hym ſelfe.
Audens, hardy.
Audentia, hardyneſſe.
Audeo, ſi, dère, to dare, to preſume.
Audio, diui, dire, to here, to conſyder, to perceyue, to graunte that whiche is aſked, to do the thyng that is commaunded.
Audin tu? hereſt thou not?
Audire bene, to be well reported of, to haue a good name.
Audire male, to be ylle reported of, to haue an yll name.
Audire Platonem, to be Platos diſciple.
Audias pro audire poteris, thou mayſt here.
Audiens dicto, redy to do that he is commanded, at commaundement, obedient.
Audientiam facere, to commaunde or make ſilence, as they do, whiche are criers in places of Juſtice.
Audiri, to be beleued.
Auditio, hearyng or audience.
Auditorium, a place where men do here lectures or propoſitions.
Auditus, tus, heryng, one of the fiue wittes.
Aue, be thou gladde or ioyfull, as the vulgare people ſayth, Well you meet.
Auére te jubet, he greteth you well.
Aueho, here, to cary frō one place to an other.
Auellana, a filberde nut.
Auello, uulſi, uellere, to plucke away by violence.
Auellere ſe à meretrice, to withdrawe hym, or go away by force from an harlot.
Auena, otes. ſomtyme it is put for an ote ſtraw or a whete ſtraw, or reede.
Auenaceus, a, um, made of otes.
Auenaria, a grynde of graſſhoppes, whiche appere not, vntyll the corne be rype.
Auenarius, beynge amonge otes.
Auentinus, a hylle at Rome.
Auenuiorum colonia, Aurnion, a citie in Prouaunce.
Aueo, uére, to couaite.
Auerni, people of a countrey in Fraunce called Auergne.
Auernus, a lake in Campania, which was dedicate vnto Pluto kynge of hell, where men ſuppoſed, that there was an entrie or paſſage to Helle.
Auerrois, a greate philoſopher and phiſicion, ennemy to Auicen, and alſo to Chriſte, and for his great commentes written on Ariſtotle, he is named Commentator. He was about the yere of our lorde. 1145.

A lake in Campania where men ſuppoſed was an entrie or paſſage into Hell.

Auerſa

Auerrunco, aui, are, to turne awaie, to put awaie, or scrape of.
Auerruncare deum iram, to pacifie goddis wrathe.
Auersor, aris, to abhorre, to refuse.
Auersus, straunge, vnacquaynted: sometyme backwarde, or on the backe halfe. also angry.
Aduersus, & auersus, forwarde and backewarde.
Auersa pars, the backeside of a thyng.
Auersa pecunia publica, the cõmon treasure to a particular aduauntage.
Auersis post crura plantis, the feete tourned backewarde.
Auerta, the peutrell of an horse.
Auerto, ti, tere, to tourne awaie.
Auertere ab aliquo loco, to let or prohibite one to enter.
Auertere se ab aliquo, to leaue hym there.
Auertere hostes, to driue awaie ennemies.
Auertere se à sermone, to turne away from the tale.
Auertere culpã in alterum, to lay the blame or fault in an other.
Auertere hæreditatem, to put one from his inherytaunce.
Auertere flumen, to tourne the ryuer out of his course.
Quod omen dij auertant, god kepe vs from that luche or chaunce.
Auertor, teris, ti, to disdayne. sometyme it signifieth to tourne awaie, to tourne fro.
Auerruncus, god which putteth awaie al euyl.
Aufero, abstuli, auferre, to take awaie.
Auferre caput alicui, to stryke of ones head.
Auferre formam, to disfigure.
Auferre nomen alicui, to take from one his good name.
Auferte hinc, get the hense.
Auferte domum, get the home.
Auferas iurgium, leaue thy chydyng.
Auferent quindecim dies hi ludi, those plaies wyll let vs these. xv. daies.
Auser nugas, leaue these tryflynges, leaue your mockes.
Auferre litem, to get by action or processe of the lawe. Maiore mulcta mulctat, quam litem auferunt, he maketh them to spende more, than they maie wynne by their suite.
Auferre petitionem, to haue the thyng that he asketh. Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam abste id quod peto, Euen as ye wyll, so that I maie haue the thing that I aske or demande.
Auferre pignora, to take a distresse or gage.
Auferre tacita, to make one to cõfesse a thig secrete. Suspendas potius me, quam tacita hæc auferas, Thou mayst rather hange me, than make me confesse that secrete.
Auferre inultum, to goo quite without punishement. Ergo pretium ob stultitiam fero, sed inultum id nunq̃ auferet: I am well rewarded for my folyshnes, but yet he shall not go quyte.
Auferri sibi, to be vexed in mynde, or frome hym selfe.
Aufugio, gi, ere, to flee hense.
Augeo, xi, gere, to increace.
Augere auxilia, to make a newe hoste after a discomfite.
Augesco, sci, scere, to waxe great, or be great, to be growen.
Augifico, for augeo.
Augmento, au, are, to increase or make more.
Augur, guris, he that telleth by byrdes voyces or by their flying or sittyng, what shal happẽ.
Auguralis, le, pertaynyng to diuination. lohe Augurum.
Auguratus, the dignitie of theim, whiche were Augures, of whom was a college in Rome, as there bee nowe of prieste in cathedrall churches.
Augurium, diuination or tellynge before of thynges whiche shall happen, specially by the flyght or voyces of byrdes.
Auguro, as, are, to telle by suche crafte what shall happen.
Auguror, ari, idem quod Auguro.
Auguror opinione, I suppose in myne owne pryuyon.
Augusta Cæsaria, a citie in Spayne, vpon the ryuer of Iberus.
Augusta Emerita, a citie in Portugall.
Augusta Taurinorum, Turine.
Augusta Triuerorum, the citie of Treir.
Augusta Rauricum, a citie in Almayne called Basile or Basilæa.
Augusta Vindelicorum, a goodly and beautyfull citie in Germany called Ausbourgh.
Augusta Vessonum, Voyson in Champaigne.
Augustalis, le, the Emperours palayce or pauylion.
Auguste, nobly, with a maieste.
Augustinus, the noble and mooste famous doctour of Christis churche, was borne in Affrica, in a towne named Gathensis, who was of suche an excellent wytte, that in his chyldhode he lerned all the. vii. liberall sciences, without an instructour, and in al partes of philosophy was wonderfully lerned, specially in the doctrine of Plato, whereby he was the rather induced to imbrace the christen layth. Not withstandynge he fauoured the errours of them, which were called Manichæi: But by the contynuall prayer of his good mother, called Monica, and the persuasion of holy layncte Ambrose, he at the laste was conuerted vnto the trewe layth, they bothe replenyshed with the holye goste, dyd

syng

St Augustyne lyued 76 yeres

A ante V.

lynge togyther the psalme Te deum, answering mutually one to the other. Afterward in prayer, wrytyng, and preachyng, he so muche profited, that he was had in great reuerence of all men, and wrate moo bokes than euer dyd any in the churche of Latines. Fynally beyng of the age of. 76. yeres, whan he had ben bysshop. 40. yeres, he died in the yere of our lorde. 437.

Augustonemetum, Newers in Fraunce.

Augustus, noble or full of maiestie. wherefore the emperours of Rome were and yet be called Augusti.

Augustus, is also the moneth next after July.

Auia, a grandame.

Auiarium, a thycke wood without waye. Also a place where byrdes be kept and nourished. sometyme busshes set for byrdes to haunt and sytte in.

Auiarius, & Auiaria, he and she that hathe the charge of the keepyng of poultry or wyldfoule. It maie also be vsed for a poultar, whiche selleth poultry.

Auicenna, or Abicena, a famouse philytcion, whom some men do suppose to be of a citie in Spayn called Hispalis or Hyuile. some name hym prynce of Iboalim, some do saie that he was kyng of Bithinia. Fynally he was excellently learned, and wrate in the Arabike tongue many noble warkes of philosophy naturall and metaphilike. Also he comprehended philike in. v. volumes, wherin he calleth hym selfe the interpretour of Galene: albeit men exactly learned in the greke tongue, doo write, that he failed in his interpretatiō, not truely declarynge Galenes sentence in many places. Not withstandyng sens his tyme, vntyll within these xl. yeres or lytell more, men partely for lacke of vnderstandyng the greke tunge, partly because the warkes of Galene were yll translated into latine, also not sustetnynge the flowynge coppe of Galene, e thinking this man more compēdious in wryting, they haue studied his warkes rather thanne Galenes. wherby the cure of sickines hath be founde very vncertayne. Not withstandyng there is in his warkes much notable knowlege, not conuenient to be omitted of theim, which wolde aspire to the perfection of philike. He was about the yere of our lorde. 1151. and as some men do suppose, was poysoned by Guerrois, whome not withstandyng he slewe before that he dyed.

Auicula a lytell byrde.

Auide, affectuously, couetously, ardently, with great desyre.

Auiditas, desyre of a thyng, couetyse, ardente affection.

Auidus, a, um, couetyse, desyrous.

Auidus cibi, hungry.

Auidis moribus, of an excedynge couetous appetite. Terent.

Auilla, a lambe lately yeaned.

Auis, a byrde.

Auitus, a, um, that whiche is left by ancestars.

Auitus ager, olde inheritaunce.

Auius, a, um, whereby there is no passage or waie. Plautus. Vergil.

Auia uirgulta, busshes so thycke that no man may passe. Saluste.

Auius, he that gothe out of the waye.

Aula, a haule. sometyme the palaice or courte of a prynce. It was also of olde wryters vsed for olla, a potte.

Aulæ, shaulmes, or waites.

Aulea, tapestrye, hangynges of noble mennes houses. Cæsar.

Aulerci, people of a citie of Normandy called Roane.

Aulercy, people of Ostiante in Fraunce.

Auletes, a pypar.

Auletris, tridos, a woman pyper.

Auleticus, he that playeth best on a shaulme or waite.

Auli, a kynde of shell fysshe lyke vnto muskels.

Aulicoria, boyled meate.

Aulicus, a courtiar.

Aulicus, a, um, of the courte, as Aulicus apparatus, courtly apparayle, but moste proprely of princes. Sueton. in Nerone.

Aulis, idis, a lytell countrey or shyre in Boocotia in Greece. It was also a great Citie and hauen, where the princes of Greece assembled & conspired togither the distruction of Troi.

Aulœdus, a mynstrell.

Aulon, the name of a mountayne and Citie in Calabria, where groweth excellente good wynes. Also of two other Cities, the one in Macedonia, the other in Cilicia.

Aulula, a lytell pot, wherof commeth Aularia, a cōmedy of Plautus, wherin is described the couetous mind of one, which hyd his money in a pot, thynkyng that no man knew it but hymselfe, and yet was he deceyued of it.

Auocamentum, passetyme, recreacion, that withdrawyth the mynd from heuynesse or melancholy.

Auocatio, lyke Auoco.

Auoco, aui, are, to fyle awaie.

Auocare animum, to withdrawe the mynde from a thynge.

Auolo, aui, are, to calle awaie.

Aura, Sometyme betokeneth a softe wynde. sometyme dyspleasure, sometyme fauour of the people.

Aura ætherea uesci, to lyue.

Auras uitales carpere, to lyue.

Auram

A ante V.

Auram captare, to haue good hope.
Auræ popularis homo, a man that seketh fauour of the people.
Auramentum, gylynge.
Auraria, a golde myne.
Aurarij, gylters. sometyme it signifieth maysteynours.
Auratus, a, um, gylte.
Aurata, a fysshe of the sea, whiche I suppose to be a gylt heade, for he hath in his foreheade a thynge congelate, whiche in the water shyneth lyke golde, and also hath a serte of teethe lyke cheke teethe, wherewith he hath ben hard of fyshers in the nyghte to crussche cockelles, and suche other lyttell shell fyshes, wherof he feedeth.
Aureæ, the headstall of a horse.
Aureus, a piece of golde in money.
Aureus, a, um, of golde.
Aurichalcum, latten mettall.
Auricomus, he that hath heare as bryght as golde.
Auricula, the eare lappe.
Auricularius, a secretary, or pryny counsellour.
Auricularius, a, um, pertaynyng to the eares.
Auricularis confessio, confession made secretely, as prestes do here it.
Auricularis, re, idem.
Auris, an eare.
Aurem uellere, to put in remembraunce.
Terent. in Andria. Aurem in utramuis dormire, to slepe surely to take no thought or care for any thynge.
Cicero in Salust. Aures stitientes, eares desyrous to heare.
Aures arrigere, to lyfte vp the eares, to here attentyuely.
Cic. pro C. Planco Aures calent illius criminibus, myne eares glowe or bourne to heare of his mischeuous actes.
Aures hebetes habet, he is dulle in herynge, or he lysteth not to here.
Plaut. in Trinum. Auricula infima mollior, a lokte man, with whom a man may do what he lysteth.
Plaut. in Milit. Auribus accipere, to haue herde.
Treboni. Auribus capere spolia, to harken, and beare awaye our secretes, or secrete counsayle.
Cicero. Auribus dare, to flatter, to speake that whiche shall content a mans eare.
Volsi. Auribus æquissimis alicuius uti, to be fauourably harde of one.
Apulejus. Auribus prouehi, to be caried by the eares. It is properly vsed, where we wyll declare, that beyng in tourney with one, we delyte so muche in his communication, that we fele no labour or peyne by goynge or ydynge. Good mate we sai Auribus prouehimur, in heeryng of hym, our peynes are relieued, or in heering hym talke, our tourney seemeth shorte, or is abbreuiate.
✣ Auribus lupum tenere, to hold the wulfe by the eares: whiche is a prouerbe, and doth signifie to be in two sundry daungiers, and knowe not what is best to be done.
Auriferum, that beareth golde.
Aurifex, ficis, a goldesmythe.
Aurificina, a goldesmythes shoppe.
Aurifur, a theefe that stealeth golde.
Auriga, a carter, or a dryuer of a carte.
Aurigo, a sychnesse called the yelowe iaundise.
Aurigor, aris, to dryue a carte, or some thynge lyke. Also to gouerne.
Aurilegus, he that hath stollen golde.
Auripigmentum,
Auriscalpium, an eare pycker.
Auritus, great eared, or he that harkeneth diligently.
Auro, aui, are, to gylte.
Aurora, the morynyng or sonrysyng.
Aurum, golde.
Aurum obrizum, fyned golde.
Aurum coronarium, was golde gathered of the people, to make crownes to sende to emperours, after theyr victories.
Aurum captare, to hope.
✣ Aurum Tolosanum habere, a prouerbe, whiche signifieth to perysshe miserably: whiche prouerb had this beginning: whan Quintus Cepio toke by assaulte the Cyte of Tolosa in Italy, there was found in the temples there, great plenty of golde, which being taken awaye, all they whiche had thereof any parte, dyed afterwarde myserably. wherof happened this prouerbe, that whan any man fynysshed his lyfe in mystery, men wolde saie, that he had golde of Tolosa. Eras. chi.
Auscultro, aui, are, to here diligently, or gyue good eare. also to obeye.
Auscultabitur, he wyll do as ye byd hym. Plaut. in Mercu.
Auscultare alicui, to obey one, or bee at his commaundement.
Auscultare inter sese, to whysper one in an others eare.
Ausim, sis, sit, is put for audeam, as, at.
Ausitis, the countrey called Hus, where Job dwelled.
Ausonium, Italy. Ausones, were the auncient kynges of Italy.
Auspex, spicis, idem quod augur. Also it signifieth the persone that maketh the maryage on the mannes parte. also the chiefe capitain in warres.
Auspicalis, a lyttell fysshe called also Remora, whyche cleauynge faste to the helc of a shyp, holdeth it styll agaynste the puissance as well of wyndes as of ores. This fysshe is also called Echineis, rede Plinium li. 32.
Auspicato, happily, with good lucke.
Auspicatus, a, um, honourably enterprised.
Auspicium, the signe or token shewed by birdes of

of thynges that shall folowe. Also it betokeneth fortune, conduct, or disposicion of a capitayne. also it is a token or signification of thynges to come. Sometime it signifieth authoritie. Communem ergo hunc populum, paribusq; regamus Auspicijs. Therfore let vs governe this people myxt nowe togither, with equall or lyke authoritie.

Auspicia optima, tokens of good lucke.

Auspicio malo, with yll lucke, or in an yll tyme. Næ ego ꝯdepol ueni huc auspicio malo: I came hither in an yll time, or, an vnhappy or vnlucky fortune brought me hither.

Auspicium liquidum, a manyfeste signe or token.

Auspico, aui, are, to seke for a thynge by dyuination.

Auspicor, aris, ari, to take yll ryghtyode. also to begyn or enter into a busynesse.

Auster, stri, the southe wynde.

Austeritas, sharpnes, crueltie.

Austerus, soure or sharpe. also sore or without pitie.

Austerus color, a sadde colour.

Australis, le, southerne, or of south part.

Austria, is a great countrey on the vttermoste east part of Germany, and was sometyme called Pannonia superior. It boundethe on the east vpon the royalme of Hungarye, on the west vpon the countrey called Noricum & Taurisium in duche, on the south vpon Italy, on the north it is incloſed with the great ryuer of Danubius or Huſter, in duch Donow In it is the noble citie of Vienna, set vppon the sayd ryuer: there is also a famous vniuersitie, where specially is taught the mathematicall sciences most exactly and perfectly.

Austrinus, a, um, from the southe part.

Austro, aui, are, to make moyst.

Austrum, the spoke of a whele.

Aut, or, ether.

Aut certe, or at the leaſte. Quo enim uincebamur a uicta Græcia, id aut illi ereptũ est, aut certe nobis communicatum: That one thyng, wherin we gaue place to Greece, whiche is vanquiſshed by vs, ether it is taken cleane away from them, or at the leaſt we be therin equall vnto theim.

Autem, a conjunction diſcretiue, whiche is neuer put in the fyrſt place, but in the seconde. It signifieth but. Ah quid facis? quid mea autem? quid faciet mihi? Oh what shall I do? but what haue I herewith to do? what wyll he do to me? It signifieth etiam. Abite, tu domum, tu autem domum. Go your waye, gette the home, and also goo thou thy way home. Porro autem, more ouer: Tum autem, afterward. Autem is sometyme vſed in the repetition of a queſtion, as Non feciſſent? feciſſent autem. Wolde they not haue done it? yes in faythe wolde they haue done it. It sometyme signifieth nothynge, but fylleth vp the numbre in the sentence.

Autenticus, a, um, of authoritie.

Author, the fyrſt inuctour or maker of a thynge. also a repoſter of newes. also a ruler or tutor. also he that dothe ſell or deliuer a thynge on warrantiſe also he whome a man foloweth in doinge of any thynge. Tit. Linius Paul iure conſultus. Cicero in Ver.

Author tibi non sum te profugere, I wyll not counſayle the to runne thy waie. Plaut. in Cur.

Author id tibi sum, I wyll thus aduiſe the.

Authore te, by thy counſayle.

Authorem dabit rem, the dede shall proue.

Authores claſsici, authors receyued, and of all men allowed.

Authoramentum, an indenture or obligacion, wherby a man is bounden to do ſeruice. also ernest money, wages, or hyre.

Authoratus, he that is bounde to serue ſpecially in warres.

Authoratus, a, um, bounden by couenaunt.

Authoritas, authoritie, credence, puiſſaunce iugement, the inioying of poſſeſſion. Terent. in prol. An.

Authoritatem defungi, to deny to haue done any thynge, or to haue bene the cauſe that it was done. Plaut. in pœnu.

Authoritatem defugere, to refuſe to do that he is commaunded.

Authoritatem interponere, to commande a thynge to be done. Terent in Eunu.

Authoritatis iure, by ryght of preſcripcion.

Vſus & authoritas, propryety in a thynge by preſcripcion.

Authoro, are, to bynde one by couenant to doo ſeruyce.

Autochthones, people whyche beganne in the countrey that they do inhabit, whiche name was gyuen to them of Athenes.

Autodidactus, he that learneth without a mayſter.

Autographum, his owne handewrityng.

Autolycus, a mayſter theſe.

Automata, thynges without lyfe, whiche seme to moue by theim ſelfes, as it maie appere in olde horologes and ymages, whyche by wyres do moue. It is also taken generally for all thinges whiche happen without any notable cauſe.

Autopyron, browne breade.

Autumnalis, le, belongyng to Autumne.

Autumnus, the tyme of the yere betwene ſommer and wynter, whiche begynneth the. xi. day of Auguſte, and endeth the. xi. daye of Nouembre.

Autumo, to ſuppoſe, to affyrme.

Aulsio, a pluckyng of, or pullyng away.

Aunculus, the vncle of the mothers ſyde.

Aues,

Auus, the grandfather.
Auxiliaris, re, wherin is ayde or succour.
Auxiliares copiæ, succours from a straunger.
Auxiliarius, he that succoureth, or cometh in ayde of an other.
Auxilior, aris, ari, to ayde or helpe.
Auxilium, ayde or helpe, succour.
Auxilio esse, to helpe.
Auxungiæ, the ponge sythe whiche commeth of the spaune of Tunges.

## CA ANTE X.

AXAMENTA, verses made by the preestes of Mars, called Salij, in quicke taunting of all men.
Axare, olde writers vsed for nominare, to name or aske.
Axes, bourdes sawen.
Axilla, the arme hole.
Axioma, a sentence spoken and proued: as If Plato walketh, Plato moueth. If it be daie, the sunne is aboue the earthe. It is put by Tullie for that whiche sophisters doo call a proposition, whiche is a sentence true or false.
Axis, an extree of a carte, sometyme the hole carte, sometyme it is thynge, wherwith howses are couered in the stede of tyle. Iuuenal.
Axis mũdi, is a lyne imagined to go streight from the north to the southe, dryuynge the worlde as it were in two partes: at the endes are supposed to be two pointes in heauẽ, whyche are called the Northe pole and the southe pole.
Axona, a countrey in Fraunce called Desne. Cæsar.
Axungia, swynes grease, or barowes grease, bestynge oile.

## A ANTE Z.

AZAN, an hyll in Arcadia, where Cibele, called the mother of the goddis, was honoured.
Azanium, was a well, the water wherof being dronke, caused menne to hate the sauour and taste of wyne.
Azotus, a citie in Siria.
Azymus panis, vnleuened breade.



BAAL, IN THE tongue of Siria, signifyeth Lord, and is attributed to Jupiter. After some interpretacion it signifieth haunynge dominion, subiection, or possession. Celius
Babæ, an interiection of wondrynge.
Babel, signifieth confusion or mixture. It was the name of a toure buylded by Nemroth, before the incarnacion of Christ. 2174. yeres. At the buyldynge wherof was the fyrste deuision of tunges: this was done in the land of Sennaar, in the countrey of Caldea.
Babylon, a great citie in Caldey, and signifieth confusion or translacion: where was a towre edified by Nemroth, whyche was in heyght fyue myles, and a hundred thre score and ten paces. Afterwarde beynge enlarged by Semiramis, the wyfe of Ninus kyng of Assiria, it was so great, that it conteyned in compasse thyrty score myles, and the walles were in heyght. 200. feete, and in thycknesse or bredeth. 75. fete, and had a hundred gates of brasse, and there ran through the myddell therof the noble and most famous ryuer Euphrates, whiche is one of the ryuers, whereof the spryngе or head is in Paradyse. Philo. Iosephus. Diodo.
Babylonia, the countreye where the citie of Babylon stode.
Babylonicus, a, um, and Babylonius, a, um, of Babylon.
Babylonica, are clothes wouen with sundrye colours.
Bacca, a beary, as a bay bery, an hawe beary, an eglantine beary.
Baccæ, margarites or pearles.
Baccalia, a hynde of bay trees or lawrell, but it hath larger leaues, and great plenty of bearyes. It is also called Augusta.
Baccar, aris, & Baccharis, is an herbe haunynge a leafe in facion and greatnesse betwene violet leaues, and the herbe which is called molein or long wort, the stalke square and somwhat rough, whiche is in heyght a fote and a halfe, haunynge a floure sythe purple myxte with white, the roote blacke, but that it sauoureth sythe vnto Cinamome: some do call it Asdrabacca, some our ladies glouer. It is also a wyne potte.
Baccaricum, a swete ointemente, made of the roote of Asdrabacca.
Baccatus, a, um, garnysshed with perle.
Bacchanal, lis, the place where the solemnitie of Bacchus was kepte.
Bacchanalia, feastes of the paynymes, whyche they dyd celebrate with all abhominacions of lecherye.

Bacchas

Note what were the maner of the feastes of Bacchanalia

Bacchatim, lyke a madde man.
Cœlius. Bacchius, a, um, of Bacchus.
Bacchor, aris, ari, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus, to do a thynge lyke a madde manne, or vexed with spirites, to be woode.
Bacchus, chi, called also Liber & Dionysius, was the sonne of Jupiter by Semeles doughter of Cadmus. The poetes fayned, that after that Jupiter had gotten Semeles with chylde, she desyred hym to company with her lyke as he did with Juno his wyfe in his diuine maieslie, wherfore he bryngynge with hym his thunder and lyghtnyng came to her: but she not able to sustayne his presence, fell in trauayle, and beynge delyuered longe before her naturall tyme, than ded. Jupiter toke the chylde, and delyuered hym to Mercurius, who by his commaundement caryed it vnto the cane of Nisa, whyche was betwene Phenicia and Nilum, where it was nourysshed and brought vp by the Nymphes. Lyke foolyshely other imagyned, that Jupiter made a hole in his thyghe, and dyd put in the chylde, where it remayned vntyll the full tyme of his byrthe was come. What so euer his begynnynge was, this man amonge the Grekes, was the fyrst that dyd set vines, and made wyne. also he fyrste poked oxen in the plough, and gatheryng to hym a great nombre of men and women, wente a greate parte of the worlde, destroyinge tyrantes and monsters, and conquered the countrey of India: but his people delyrynge in wyne, and dronkynge superfluously of it, fell to fyghtyng amonge them selfes. Wherfore he prouided, that whan they dranke, they shulde haue in theyr hãdes nothing but canes, or other light stickes. He that wil know more of Bacchus, let hym rede the .v. boke of Diodorus Siculus, where he shall fynde of hym a fable more pleasant than trewe.
Baccifer, a tree bearynge bearies.
Baccula, a lyttell beary.
Bacenis sylua, a woode in Fraunce called forest Argre.
Bacillum, a lyttell staffe.
Bacrio, onis, a vessell of an olde facion.
Baculus, a staffe.
Bactra, a countrey in the furthest part of Persia, the people whereof are called Bactri & Bactriani, in whome is suche inhumanitie, that whan theyr parentes bee verey sycke or olde, they throwe them vnto fyerce dogges, which do rent them in peces, and deuour them.
Bactriani, people of that countrese.
Bactrianum, a countrey wherein were a thousande cities.
Badius color, bay colour.



Badizare, to go.
Bætica, is a countreye in Spayne, whiche taketh his name of a ryuer called Bætis, whyche dothe runne through it, and was also calyd Turdetania, and is the southe parte of Spayn, where nowe be the cities of Lybile and Cozduba, and the royalme of Granado, and extendeth to the pyllers of Hercules. Plautus in Asin.
Bæticatus, he that weareth a blacke or browne garment.
Bæticus, a, um, blacke or browne.
Bætis, a ryuer in Spayne by Granado called nowe Guadalquiuir.
Bæuis, a ryuer in Portugall.
Bagannum, the citie of Tourney.
Bagôus, in the Persian tunge signifieth a geldynge, or a man gelded.
Bagrada, a ryuer in Affryke by the citie called Vtica, where Attilius Regulus and the hoste of the Romaines slewe a serpent, which was in length. 120. fete.
Bahal, the ydoll of Tyre.
Baiæ, arum, a towne in Campania, on the sea syde, betweene Puteolos, and Misenum, for the temperatenes of ayre & fayrenes of buildynge, muche haunted of the auncient Romains, where also ben hotte waters natural, whiche are bothe pleasaunt and holsome, and therfore it hath ben supposed, that all other hotte bathes naturall, were called Baiæ.
Baiulo, aui, are, to beare.
Baiulus, a porter or carter of burdeyns.
Balaam, signifieth the age of the people, the deuourynge or destruction of them. He was the name of a southsater, who by Balac the king of Moabites, being desyred to curse the Israelites, by the waye was let by an aungell, whom the asse, whereon he rode, dyd beholde, and the asse spake, and asked why he dydde beate hym: also if euer he dyd so before. And than he hym selfe perceyued the aungel, who bad hym that he shuld go to Balac, and that he shulde nothynge speake, but that he commanded him. And so finally he blessed the Israelites, contrary to theyr pretation of Balac. Nu. 22. & 23.
Balena, a grete fish of the see which hath an hole in his heed, wherby he taketh aire, & spouteth out great abũdance of water. Some do suppose, that it is a thirlepoole, the hathe pappes lyke a beast. Plinius writeth in his .18. boke, that there hath bene founde of them, whiche haue bene in length. 240. fete.
Balanites, a stone, whiche is a lyght greene, and hath a vayn in the middel lyke a flame of fire.
Balanitis, a kind of rounde chestes, or chest a rettis
Balanus, a kynd of acornes: it is also a suppositorie to helpe them that bee costiue. alsoo a sweete ointment made of Myrabolanes.
Balatus, bleatyng of shepe.

Note well whi
kynde a fishe a
thirlepoole is
beynge in lyght
240 feete

Balaustium, the flowres of wylde pomegranades.

Balbucinor, aris, to maffle in the mouthe.

Balbus, he that can not pronounce wel his wordes, whan he speaketh.

Balbutio, iui, ire, to stammer or stutte.

Baleares insulę, two yles by Spayne, in the sea called Mare mediterraneum, The one is nowe called Maiorca, the other Minorca.

Balineum, a bayne or bathe.

Balius, a, um, bay colour.

Balius, a horse of bay colour.

Ballista, a crosbowe or a brake. It may be vsed for a gunne.

Ballistarium, the place where a great brake or synge is layde.

Balito, are, to bleate often.

Balnea plural. a commune bayne.

Balnearia, all thynges belongyng to a bayne.

Balnearius, of a bayne.

Balnearonius, idem.

Balneator, the keper of a bayne, or he that serueth in a bayne.

Balneolum, a lyttell bayne or bathe.

Balneum, a priuate bayne.

Balo, aui, are, to bleate lyke a shepe.

Balsamum, baulme.

Balsaminus, a, um, of baulme.

Baltheus, & Baldeū, a belt, a swordе gyrdell.

Bambalio, onis, he that stammereth or stutteth for feare.

Bambacium, cotton.

Bambia, a kynde of olyue tree.

Cælius. Banausus, an artificer, which worketh by fire.

Banchus, an haddocke.

Baptia, a dyehouse.

Baphicus, a, um, pertaynyng to dying.

Baptes, a stone grene, of the colour of a frogge.

Angel. Polman. Miscell. cap. 10. Bapte, were certayne comedies, wherin were reproued thinges dishonest and abhominable.

Baptismus, & baptismum, & Baptisma, atis, baptisme.

Baptisterium, a bathe or vessell to washe in the body, a drynge vate, a fonte.

Baptizo, aui, are, to baptise, to dreppe.

Barathrum, an vnmeasurable dispence.

Baratro, an vnthryft, that in lechery and gluttony deuoureth his substance.

Barba, a beardе.

Barba tenus, in or touchynge the beardе.

Barba Iouis, an herbe called Syngrene, and groweth on tyles.

Barba ſouis, is an herbe, whiche groweth amonge stones, the leaues wherof be lyke vnto longe heares. It is also called Barba petrę, it hath a yelow flowre, and the roote therof is bytter.

Barbare, barbarously, rudely, without eloquence.



Barbari, in the olde tyme were all people, except Grekes, properly it be they, whiche do speake grossely, without obseruyng of congruitie, or pronounce not perfectly, specially greeke or latine. Also they that abhorre all elegancy. Moreouer it signifieth them, whiche be without letters, fiers or cruell of maners or countenaunce.

Barbaria, the countrey where dwelleth people rude or beastly.

Barbaricarij, weauers of clothe of baudkyn.

Barbaricus, barbarouse.

Barbaries, rudenes, lacke of ciuilitie.

Barbarismus, the corrupte fourme of speakyng or pronouncyng.

Barbatulus, he that hath a ponge beardе.

Barbatus, a, um, bearded.

Barbesola, a towne in Spayne called Barbesula.

Barbitium, the beardе.

Barbitos, an instrument of musyke, whyche I suppose is that, that menne call doulcymers, some thynke it to be a double harpe, called a roote.

Barbula, a lyttell beardе.

Barbus, & barbo, a fysche called a barbyll.

Barce, a citie in Lybia, also an other citie called Ptolomais.

Bardana, the herbe called the great burre.

Bardesanes, was an excellent astronomer.

Bardi, were certayne wytches or prophetes in Gallia.

Bardiacus, a certayne garment.

Bardocucullum, a thrummed hatte, or a shepeherdes cloke.

Bardus, a foole. Sometyme a mynstrelle that syngeth iestes or fables.

Bariona, Johnson, or the sonne of John, as Barptholomeus, Ptholomeus sonne. wherby it seemeth, that Bar in the tungue of Syria or hebrue signified sonne.

Baris, idos, uel baridis, a bote in Egypt, wherin they caried deade bodies to burying.

Barnacida, a garment that children did weare.

Barrire, to bray lyke an olyphant.

Barritus, the brayng of an olyphant.

Barrus, an olyphant. It also signifieth a cothe. Martial.

Quid tibi uis mulier, nigris dignissima barris? What woldest thou haue woman, that arte worthy blacke cothe.

Barsinon, a towne in Spayne called Barselona.

Basan, a countreye beyonde the ryuer of Jordane in Judea, whiche was dyuided to two of the Tribes, whyche maye be interpreted moste fertyle and fatte.

Bascanda, a certayne vessell, whyche came oute of Englande, whanne it was called Brytayne. Martial.

Bascas

Baſcania, lyte trylles, whyche ſmythes were wont to haue hangynge before theyr ſhop wyndowes, to exclude enuy.

Baſcauda, a certaine kynde of veſſell.

Baſia, honeſt kyſſes, ſweete kyſſes.

Baſiatio, a kyſſynge.

Baſiator, a kyſſer.

Baſium, a kyſſe.

Baſilea, a citie in Germanie.

Baſilia, an yle in the northe occean ſea.

Baſilica, a place where people doo aſſemble for ſuttes in the lawe, and ciuile iugementes bee exercyſed, and counſailes holden. Alſo it maie be taken for a hall, or other large place, where ſutters do attende, or men doo wayte on ruſters, or great feaſtes be kepte. It alſo ſignifieth a cathedrall churche.

Baſilica nux, a wall nutte.

Baſilicanus, he that kepeth the place called Baſilica.

Baſilicè, royally.

Baſilicè agere, to do a thyng royally.

Baſilicon, a kynges robe.

Baſilicus, a certayne chaunce at dyce.

Plaut. in perſa. Baſilicus, a, um, royall.

Baſilica facinora, actes or geſtes of kynges.

Plautus in Epidico. Baſilicæ edictiones, the kynges ordynances or commaundementes.

Plautus in curcu. Baſilides, was the name of an heretike, which affirmed, that Chriſte was not crucified, but Symon Cyrenus, who (as the euangeliſtes do write) was conſtrained to beare the croſſe whan our ſauiour waxed fayntc by effuſion of blouddc by his ſcourging. This man ſaid alſo, that it was none offence to deny Chriſt, in the time of perſecution. He alſo denied the laſte reſurrection. He alſo affirmed, that virginitie was of no greatter merite than marriage, but equall with it. He was ſoone after the tyme of the apoſtles, aboute the yere of our lorde. 110.

Plautus in Trinum. Baſilidiani, the folowers of Baſilides.

Plautus in capt. Baſiliſcus, called alſo Regulus, in engliſhe a cocatrice, whiche is a ſerpente in the deſertes of Affrica, with a white circle about his hed, haynge a ſharpe heade, redde eyen, and is ſomewhat blache of colour, and is ſoo venymous, that he ſleeth menne and beaſtes with his breath, and with the ſyght of his eyen.

Baſilius, a proper name of a man, of the which one was byſhop of Ceſaria, a manne in his tyme of incomparable vertue and learnyng, he was borne in the countrey called Cappadocia, of a noble houſe, and as Gregorius Nanzianzenus wryteth, his parentes were chriſtians and catholyche, his fathers name was Baſilius magnus, by the which name he was alſo called. he was taught of his father, as well grammer as other learnynges called



Quadriuiales. After he went to Ceſaria, and from thence to Conſtantinople, where he lerned rhetorike and logike more perfectely, and alſo philoſophy. from thens he came to Athenes, where dyuers greate lerned men diſputed with hym, and fynally were by hym vanquiſhed, but whiles he exactly ſtudied in philoſophy, Gregory called Nazianzene, beynge than holy deſyrous to the ſtudye of Scripture, and ſeruynge God, louynge Baſile entierly, came into the ſchoole, where he radde in a chayre, and takynge hym by the hande, brought hym to a monaſterye, where he layinge aparte all bokes of philoſophy, only intended to the redyng of holy ſcripture. And at the laſte the ſpirite of god leadyng them, they diuided them ſelues, Baſyl going about the countrey called Pontus, taught the people the true faithe. After he was biſchoppe of Ceſaria, and than was exiled by Valens the emperour, whyche fauoured the Arrian hereſy. he was of ſuch a reuerent grauitie with humblenes, that the people loued him, themperour and men in authoritie feared hym, in ſo moche as whan he was eftſoones reuoked from exile, whan other of the true faith were put out of the countrey, Baſille only for feare was reſerued. He was about the yere of our lorde. 367.

Baſis, the foote of a pyllar, or that whych ſuſtayneth any thyng. Alſo it ſignifieth the foundation or grounde of a matter.

Baſſaris, idis, a prieſt of Bacchus.

Baſſerna, a certayne ſorte of charlottes.

Baſternæ, people on the northſyde of Thracia, about the ryuer of Ither or Danubius.

Bat, a worde ſpoken reprochefully or ſcornefully, as tuſche or tut. Sometyme it is vſed for a worde of ſylence, as peace, or huſſhe.

Batauia, a countrey in lowe Germanie, called Hollande.

Eraſ. chil. Batauus, an Hollander, or a man of Hollande.

Batalus, an effeminate perſon.

Batillus, a fyre panne.

Batiochus, a ſtreit potte, oute of the whyche wyne is poured at the table.

Batis, or Batos, is the eſyche called raie or ſkeat.

Batrachion, or Batrachium, an herbe, whiche I do ſuppoſe is that whiche is commonly called goldbrianpe or yelowe crap. It is alſo called of Democritus Chryſanthemon, for it hath a floure as yelowe as gold, and the leafe is ſomewhat lyke vnto percily, but that it is muche greater.

Barris, a veſſell with a longe handell.

Batiola, a wyne potte or flagon.

Batiologia, a longe patterynge or ſuperfluous ſpeakyng.

Batuo, i, ere, to beate with a rodde.

Batus & Ephi, hebrewe measures, the one of dyse thynges, the other of lycour, by the computacion of Denalis, conteyneth. vi. galons, one pottell, and one quarte.

Bauaria, called also Baioaria, in duch Berne, in frenche Bauiere, a cuntrey in high Germany lyeng in the east, on the south it boundeth on the mountaynes of Alpes, whyche diuideth Germany from Italy, on the west lyeth the countrey called Suetia, in douche Swaue, on the east Austria, called in douch Owstrik, on the north the royalme of Boheme.

Bauari uel Baioarij, people of Bauier.

Baubare, to barke lyke a dogge.

Baxiæ, slyppers, proprely of philosophers, or suche other.

## B ANTE D & E.

BDellum, is a tree growynge in Arabia and Scithia, also a gumme commynge of the same tree, lyke to waxe, but clere as gumme, within vnctuous or fatte, verie swete of sauor, whan it is rubbed or burned, and bytter in taste.

Beatè, happily, fortunately.

Beatitudo, & beatitas, is a heape of good thinges gathered togyther, of it selfe sufficiente without lacke, and a very perfection accordyng to vertue.

Beatus, is he whiche hath aboundaunce of all thynge that is good, and is perfect in al thynges that be worthy praise, or ought to be desyred of a good man. sometyme it is taken for fortunate or noble.

Bebritium, seu bebriacum, a towne in Italye betwene Cremona and Verona.

Bebrycia, a countrey called the great Phrigia.

Bebrycius, a, um, & bebryx, icis, of the countrey of great Phrigia.

Bedeguar, a worde vsed of the barbarous physicions, is after the saying of Serapio, the white brier, whiche, as Dioscorides writeth, hath a white floure and sweete. Manardus supposeth it to be a certayn kynde of thistels with sharpe prickes and a square stalke, and nowe some do take it for the thystell, whiche is called Carduus benedictus.

Beelphegor, a gapyng ydoll.

Beelsebub, an ydoll callyd also god of flyes.

Beelsephon, lorde of the north, an ydoll set vp in the places of espiall.

Beemoth, the dyuell, and signifieth a beaste.

Belbus, a beaste called also Hiena.

Belerium, or Bolerium promontorium, is a place in Cornewall called saint Burien.

Belgæ, were the people whiche do inhabite in the countreys and townes inclosed with the Occean sea, and the ryuers of Rhene, Marn and Seyne, wherin bee the cities of Trire, Colaigne, Magunce, and Reynes. Also the countreyes of Flaunders, Hollande, Gelder, Juliers, Cleues, Hennaw, part of Frislande, Picardy, the greatest part of Champaigne, and all the forest of Arderne. And all this countreye was sometyme called Gallia Belgica.

Belgium, the towne of Bennouisine.

Belial, the deuyll, whiche is interpreted Apostata, without yoke.

Bellaria, banketynge dysshes, as tartes, marchpaynes, and other lyke.

Bellarius, a, um, apt for the warre.

Bellator, a warriour.

Bellator equus, a horse of warre.

Bellatrix, a woman warriour.

Bellatulus, bellatula, a wanton worde, whiche is as much to saie, as foly, proper, littel fatte one, well fauoured chylde, spretell swete hert, prety mayden, prety hope. Plautus.

Bellax, acis, vsed or haunted in warres.

Belle, well.

Belle se habet, he dothe or fareth well.

Bellerophontes, seu Bellerophon, the sonne of Glaucus kynge of Ephyra, who beynge a man of much beautie and prowesse, was ardentlye beloued of Stenobea, the wyfe of Prætus kynge of Ephyra, next after Glaucus, and whan she desyred hym to committe adultrie with her, he fearyng the vengeance of Jupiter god of hospitalitie, and remembryng the frendeshyp shewed to hym by her husbande, refused her, and dyd putte her away from hym, whiche she disdaynynge, and beinge in a wodde rage, accused hym to her husbande, that he had rauyshed her, but he lyke a sober man, wolde not slea hym in his owne house, but delyuerynge hym letters to his wyues father, sent hym into Lycia, who perceyuyng therby the mynde of Prætus, encouraged Bellerophon to distroye the two monsters callid Solymos and Chymera, and sent hym therto, that he moughte be slayne, vnder the coloure of a valyaunt enterprise, but he atchuynge it noblye, retourned with honour. Plautus in Rudens.

Belliatus, a, um, beautified.

Bellica, was a pyllour in the temple of Bellona, callyd goddesse of battayle, wherat they vsed, whan warres were proclaymed, to cast a launcyn.

Bellicosè, valiantly.

Bellicosus, valiant in armes, fiers, or warlike.

Bellicrepa, a certayne fourme of daunsynge in harneys.

Bellicus, a, um, pertaynyng to warre.

Belliger, a warriour.

Belligero, are, to make warre.

Bellipotens, puissaunte in armes or battayle.
Bellis seu Bellium, the whyte daysy, called of some the Margarite, in the northe is is called Banwort. It is also a fish with a long beake lyke a crane, whyche is called of somme a horsebeake.
Bello, & bellor, aris, ari, to make warre.
Bellocasii, a countreye in Fraunce nowe called Bayeux.
Bellona, called goddesse of battayle.
Bellouaci, a countreye in Fraunce, nowe named Beaumoys.
Bellua, a great cruell beast, or a monster.
Bellum, signifyeth all the tyme that the warres do continue, also a battayle or warre.
Bellum ciuile, warre betwene menne of one countray.
Bellum intestinum, warre in one countrey among the inhabitantes.
Bellum nauale, warre on the sea.
Bellum instruere, to prepare for warre.
Bellicum canere, to blowe to the fielde. It is also vsed in this signification, to animate or incourage.
Bello premere, to trouble one with warres.
Bellum componere, to make a conclusion of warres, to make peace betwene two whyche are at warre.
Bellum conflare, to sterre vp warres.
Bellum indicere, to declare warre.
Bellum moliri, to prepare warre.
Bellum ponere, to set aside warre.
Bellum profligare, to fyght out a battayle.
Bellum merum loquitur, he speaketh onely of warre.
Belluatus, a, um, painted or kerued with great beastes.
Belluata tapetia, tapestry, wherin is wrought or paynted the figures of beastes.
Bælon, a towne in Spayn called Tartisa.
Beliinus, a, um, beastly.
Beliina rabies, a beastly fury.
Beluosus, a, um, full of monsters of the sea.
Bellulus, a, um, somwhat fayre, minyon, trickegalaunt.
Bellus, a, um, fayre, pleasant, good.
Bellus homo, an honest man.
Belus, was an auncient kynge of Assyria, to whom the fyrste image or ydoll to be honoured, was made. It signifyeth after somme menne opinion the compas of the fyrmament: of some the aire that incloseth al thynge. it signifieth also a pauement, also the first entrie in at a doze. also the feruent heat of the heauen. It is also put for the ayre, whiche is vnder the firmament. it is also a ryuer in Syria whiche hathe sande of the nature of glasse, also it tourneth all other mettall that cometh into it, into glasse.

Belus was an Auncient Kynge of Assyria, to whome the fyrst Image or ydoll to be honoured, was made.



Belzahard, is a barbarous worde, but for the efficacy of the thing, it is necessary to knowe the signification therof. It is a special and soueraigne medicine against poyson beinge dronke. Auicenne writeth, that against poison, whyche is exceedyngly hot, he made it in this fourme, thre graines of barley, with fiue vnces of the water of a gourde. But some men thynke, that the moste excellent Belzahard is this whiche followeth: The propertie of the harte is (as Plinius doth write) to be at contynuall debate with the serpente, in so muche as he pursueth hym, and seketh for hym at the hoole, where he lyeth, and with the breath of his nosethyrilles compelleth him to come forthe. Now after that the hert hath fought with the serpent and eaten him, he becometh thyrstie, and runneth vnto some water, and leapeth into it, but he than doth not drynk. For if he shuld take neuer so lytel water, he shulde dye incontinent: than do yssue out of his eyes dropes, whiche by lytell and lytell do congeale, and wax as greate as a chesten nutte. After that the heart is comme out of the water, men do awayt where those droppes do fall, and taketh them, and layeth them amonge treasure, as a thynge most precious, and agaynst all maner of poyson most certayne remedye. This haue I taken oute of the boke of Ioan. Agricola de recentioribus medicamentis.
Bembina, a towne by the foreste called Nemæus.
Bembinatus, of that towne or wodde.
Benacus lacus, a lake in Italy called Gardy.
Bene, well, honestly, or prosperously.
Bene accipere aliquem, to intrete one well, or intertain hym.
Bene acceptus, well intertayned.
Bene agitur, the thyng is well doen.
Bene ambulato, god be with the.
Bene audire, to be well spoken of.
Bene cogitare de aliquo, to haue a good opinion of one.
Bene conuenire inter eos, they agreed well togyther.
Bene curare ætatem, to lyue pleasantly.
Bene de te mereo, I intreate the well, thou art beholden vnto me.
Bene ferre gratiam, to do pleasure to one.
Bene habere, to behaue me or hym well.
Bene hercle denuncias, thou tellest me good tydynges.
Bene hoc habet, this matter commeth well to passe.
Bene longus sermo, a very long tale.
Bene magnus, very great.
Bene mane, very tymely.
Bene mereri, to do pleasure to one.

A Speciall and soueraigne med against poyson well wha it is it come from the eyes the harte, b very harde t gett

Bene multi, very many.
Bene nummatum marſupium, a purſe well ſtored with money.
Bene nummatus homo, a well monied man.
Bene ſucceſſit, it came well to paſſe.
Bene uale, fare well, adewe.
Bene ualere, to be in good helth.
Bene uertere, to turn to good. Precor deum ut hæc res bene uertat tibi, I praye god this thynge may turne the to good, or may be for thy profite.
Bene uiuere, to make good chere.
Bene uolo tibi, I wolde the good.
Benedicè, an aduerbe, ſignifyeng in praiſynge or fayeng well. Cum illiciebas me adte blande & benedicè, When thou dyddeſt trayne me vnto the with pleaſant wordes and prayſyng of me.
Benedico, dixi, dicere, to prayſe, to ſaye well of a man.
Benedicus, a man well tunged, or fayre ſpoken.
Benefacio, cere, to do well.
Benefacta, benefites, pleaſures.
Benefactum, it is well done.
Beneficentia, is not onely liberalitie in gyuyng of money, or poſſeſſiõs, or other like thinges, but alſo in helping a man with counſel, ſolliciting, or other labour.
Beneficiarij, were they whyche in the warres were not charged with watche or other labours pertaynyng to the feld or hoſte.
Beneficiarius, he that receiueth a benefite or good tourne of an other.
Beneficiarius fundus, land gyuen in fee ſimple or fee tayle to bee holden of the donour by ſome ſeruice.
Beneficium, a benefit, a pleaſure, or good turn
Beneficus, he that is beneficiall or lyberall.
Benecuolens, benecuolente, he that loueth welle an other.
Benecuolentia, fauour, or good wyll, an intent to doe well.
Benecuolus, fauourable.
Benigne, an aduerbe, whyche ſygnifiethe curteſly, graciouſely, bounteouſely.
Benignitas, bounteouſnes, curteſie, liberalitie, gentylnes,
Benignus, a, um gentyll, benygne, and bounteoule or lyberall.
Benigna terra, a grounde that is fertyle.
Beo, aui, are, to comfort, to make happy.
Berecynthia, called the mother of goddis.
Berecynthus, a mountayn and towne in Phrygia, where Cybele was worſhypped, wherof ſhe was nampd Berecynthia.
Berengarius, was the name of an heretyche, whyche affyrmed, that in the ſacramente of the aultare was not the very body of Chriſt in the ſubſtaunce of fleſhe and blouddes, but



onely in a ſygne and figure. He was a frenche man borne, and of ſpeciall learnyng, ſauyng that he was a ſubtyll logician. Afterward he dyd erre. And in the counſaile of Lateranenſe his errour was condemned, the yeere of our lorde. 1082.
Berilus, is a precious ſtone in facion as it were fyue ſquare, in colour like oyle or water in the ſea. His propreties are to make theym that do weare hym merry, it conſerueth and increſeth the loue betweene man and wyfe. If it be hanged about ones necke, it putteth awaye dreames, it cureth diſeaſes of the thyote and cheſes, and all thoſe whiche come of moyſtnes of the head. It helpeth women, whiche do trauayle with chylde.
Berſabē, a citie in Iudea, called alſo Puteus iuramenti, the pytte of the othe, where Abraham dwelled, whyche is the confines of the lande of beheſt.
Bes, beſsis, a weight of. viii. ounces.
Beſtia, a beaſte.
Beſtiarij, men whiche in olde tyme fought with beaſtes in the ſyght of the people.
Beta, an herbe called beete. therof commeth a verbe betiſare, whiche ſignifieth to be vnſauery in communication or writing. Eraſ. chil. And men vnſauery or vnwitty were in ſcorne called Betæ. Laert. de Diogene.
Bethania, a towne two myles from Hieruſalem, on the ſyde of the mount Oliuete.
Bethaſij, people dwellynge about the towne of Maſtreyght, within the dioceſſe of Luke in Germany.
Bethel, a citie in Samaria, where the people dwelled, whiche were called Iebuſæi.
Bethleem, the citie of Dauid the prophet, wher he was borne and dyed, where alſo our ſauiour Chriſte Jeſu was borne, there alſo dyed Rachell the wyfe of Jacob the patriarche: it was aſſigned to the tribe of Juda, and was diſtant from Hieruſalem vi. myles, and was fyrſt called Euphrata, and ſignifieth in the hebrue tounge, The houſe of breade.
Bethſaida, or Bethesda, was a great ponde in Hieruſalem, wherin the prieſtes waſhed the chepe, whiche ſhuld be ſacrificed, and may be interpreted, The houſe of cattell. it was alſo the name of a towne, where Peter and Philip the apoſtles were borne.
Bethſamis, a citie in Galilee, where Chriſt dyd many myracles.
Bethſamitæ, people of Bethſamis.
Bethſura, & Bethſuræ, a ſtronge fortreſſe of the Jewes.
Beto, to walke further.
Betonica, an herbe called Betayne, whiche is hote and dyre in the fyrſt degree, and hath innumerable vertues.

Beto-

Betonica altilis, siue coronaria, I suppose it to be gyloflers.
Bethphage, a towne in Juden, and maye be interpreted the house of a mouth or a sawe.
Bettere, a towne called Bethes in Suren.
Betula, a tree called byrche.

## B ANTE I.

BIAEON, wheate, whyche is harde to be beaten out of the huskes.
Bias Prienꝰus, was one of the seuen wyse men of Greece, who beholdyng his countreye gotten with enemies, fledde. And other men, carieng with theim suche of theyr goodes as thei mought beare, he toke with him nothing. And whan it was demanded of hym, why he dyd so, he answered: Truly I cary al my goodes with me, meanyng vertue and doctrine, reputyng the goodes of fortune not to be his.
Bibaculus, he that drynketh often.
Bibax, acis, biboſus, a great drynkar.
Bibiſia, drynkyng.
Biblia, the wyfe of Duſſius the Romain, whiche was of so great chastitie, that she was at that tyme an example, whan it was a thynge monstrous to here of vnchastitie.
Biblio, blere, to make a sowne as a pot doeth, whan drynke is drawen into it.
Bibliographus, a wryter of bokes.
Bibliopola, a stacioner, or a bokeseller.
Bibliotheca, a lybrary.
Bibo, bibi, bere, to drynke.
Bibitur. Mature veniunt, diſcumbitur, ſit ſermo inter eos, & inuitatio, ut græco more biberetur: They come at the tyme appointed, and there was amonge theym talkynge and quaffyng, that euery man mought drynke after the Grekes facion. C. in Ver. act. 3.
Bibractæ, people of a countrey called Beurey Dautume.
Bibrax, a towne in Fraunce in the countie of Rochel called Bray.
Bibulus, a, um, that sucketh vp shortly.
Biceps, cipitis, that whiche hath two heddes.
Biclinium, a chamber with two beddes.
Bicornium, that whiche hath two hornes.
Bicorpus, that whiche hath two bodies.
Bicurgium, a citie in Almayn called Herkford.
Bidental, a place, where they vsed to sacrifice shepe, whanne any house was bourned with lyghtnyng.
Bidentes, shepe with. ii. teethe, called in some place hogrelles, or hogattes.
Biducenſes, people of Normandy.
Biduum, the space of .ii. dates.
Biennis, ne, any thynge of .ii. peres olde.
Biennium, the space of two peres.
Bifariam, in .ii. partes, or .ii. maner of wayes.



Bifarie, the same.
Bifera arbor, that beareth twyse in a pere.
Bifidus, cleft.
Bifores, that hath two doores.
Bifrons, that hath two foreheades.
Bifur, a double thefe, or he that hathe stolen twise.
Bifurcatus, a, um, double forked.
Biga, a carte drawen with two horses.
Bigamus, he that hath had two wyues.
Bigenera, beastes comen of two sundry kindes, as betwene a dogge and a wulfe, or betweene an asse and a mare, and suche lyke.
Bihigi, tatrell or beastes, yoked two togither.
Bilanx, ancis, a beame with two balances.
Bilbilis, a towne in Spayne.
Bilibris, bre, waying two pounddes.
Bilinguis, double tunged.
Biliosus, he that is cholerike.
Bilis, without any addicion, moste commonly signifieth choler.
Bilis atra, melancoly.
Bilis flaua, choler myxte with fleume.
Bilis rubea, choler myxte with blouddе, or redde choler.
Bimarius, he that hath had two wyues.
Bimembris, of .ii. partes, hauing .ii. membres.
Bimeſtris, two monthes olde, or two yere, accompted of the moone.
Bimulus, of two yeres age.
Bimus, of two peres.
Binus, two, idem quod duo.
Binæ litteræ, two letters.
Bini tabellarij, two messangers.
Bina iuga boum, two yoke of oxen.
Binarius numerus, the numbre of two.
Binominus & bindminis, he that hathe two names.
Bion, the name of a philosopher.
Biothanatus, he that is violently slayne.
Bipalium, a mattocke with two bittes.
Bipara, he that hath had .ii. byrthes.
Bipatens, open on bothe sydes.
Bipennis, hauyng two wynges. also a twybill wherwith carpeters to make their mortaises.
Bipennella, an herbe callyd Pympernell.
Bipertior, iris, iri, to diuide in two partes.
Bipedalis, & bipedaneus, two foote longe or broode.
Bipes, pedis, hauyng two fete.
Biremes, shyppes, whiche haue two raunges of oores.
Bis, twyse. Bis terq, ones or twyse.
Bis deni, twenty.
Bis tanto, twyse as muche.
Biſaltæ, a people in Scithea.
Biſellium, a seate or fourme, wheron two men only may syte.
Biſextus, one day added to, in foure peres.

Biſextilis annus, the leape yere.
Biſon us, a beaſte haupnge one hoꝛne, and a verey longe mane.
Biſtonia, the countrey called Thracia.
Biſtonis, a citie, and alſo a great mere oꝛ poole in the countrey of Thrace.
Biſulcas, a, um, cloued footed.
Bithymum, hoap gathered by the bees of two ſortes of tyme.
Bithynia, a royalme in Aſia, whyche nowe the Turke hathe, on the noꝛthe it hathe the ſea called Ponticum, on the Southe Myſia and Phrigia.
Bithynium, a citie in Bithynia.
Bitumen, a kynde of naturall lyme, whereof the olde walles of the citie of Babylon were made.
Bituminatus, a, um, of the lyme oꝛ clape called Bitumen.
Biturges, Bourges in Fraunce.
Bitum, a way haupng two pathes.
Bivius, a, um, done two ſundꝛy wayes.
Bizen, a Citie of Thracia, of Plinye called Bizia.

## B ANTE L.

BLANDA, a towne in Spayne called Blanes, they be alſo delectable thynges in eadyng.
Blande, an aduerbe ſignifyenge, with fayre oꝛ pleaſaunt woꝛdes, gracioufely, amoꝛouſely, flatteryngly.
Blandimentū, thyng pleaſantly done oꝛ ſpoken.
Blandina, flatterye, pleaſaunt motion, intiſement by woꝛdes.
Plaut. in Tinum. Blandicus, he that flattereth.
Blandidicus, a faire ſpeaker oꝛ flatterer.
Blandiloquentulus, a pleaſaunt ſpeaker.
Blandior, iris, iri, to flatter, to ſpeake faire foꝛ aduauntage.
Blanditiæ, flatteryng, fayre ſpeche.
Blandus, a, um, flatteryngе, oꝛ fayre ſpoken, pleaſaunt.
Blapſigonia, loſſe of generation, pꝛoꝛely in bees.
Blaſphemia, curſyngе, repꝛochyngе, commonly blaſphemy. whyche is nowe onely referred to the diſpite of god.
Blaſphemo, aui, are, to curſe, to repꝛoche, to ſpeke in the deꝛogacion oꝛ diſpite of an other.
Blatero, onis, a babiar, he that taiketh to no purpoſe.
Blatero, aui, are, to bable in vayne, and frome the pourpoſe.
Blatio, iui, ire, to ſpeake oꝛ taike lyke a foole, oꝛ without any purpoſe oꝛ reaſon, to bable.
Blatta, is pꝛopꝛely the longe flye, that flieth in the leame of a candell, and is of the kynd of



mothes. It is alſo a lyke wurme.
Blattaria, an herbe called Polepn.
Blatteus, a, um, purple.
Veſtis blattea, a purple garment.
Blax, ſofte, delycate, wanton, that can not decerne thynges, and he whyche vaynely boſteth hym ſelfe.
Blemmiæ, monſtruous people in India, which haue none heade, but theꝛ eyes and mouthe be in theiꝛ bꝛeaſtes.
Blepharo, onis, he that hath great bꝛowes.
Bleptæ, a people in Ephyꝛe, which haue theiꝛ vyſages in theiꝛ bꝛeaſtes.
Bliſſus, he that ſtammereth, omyttynge ſomme letters in ſpeakyng.
Blitteus, a, um, vnſauery.
Blittea meretrix, an vnſauery queane.
Blitus, an herbe bepnge of the kynde of betes, haupnge no ſent.
Blitum, an herbe called ſpynache.

## B ANTE O.

BOA, a ſerpent in Italy, ſo great & large that on a tyme whanne one was kylde, there was a chyld all hole founde in his bealy, as Plinye wꝛiteth. Boa is alſo a ſyckenes, wherin the body is full of reddе bliſters. Plin. li. 8. cap. 14.
Boalia, playes made foꝛ the healthe of oxen and kyen.
Boaria, an herbe called a clote oꝛ burre.
Boarium forum, the market place where oxen be ſolde.
Boca uel bocas, a fiſche whyche hath his backe as it were paynted with ſundꝛy coloures. Jouius ſayth and affyꝛmeth, that he is taken in all coſtes in great ſculles, not withſtandynge I do not yet fynde his name in engliſhe.
Boces, callyd of Theodoꝛus Bocę, is a fyſſhe, that onely hath a voyce, whyche mought ſeme to be dogfyſſhe, whiche is ſayde dothe make a noyſe lyke the barkyng of a dogge, after he is taken.
Bocchyris, a mans name.
Bodellium, a kynde of ſwete ſmellyng gumme.
Bœbis, a lake in Theſſaly.
Boemia, is a royalme callyd Beame, incloſed with the boundes of Germania, haupng on the eaſte Hungary, on the ſouthe Bauier, on the weſte, the countrey called Noꝛicum, on the noꝛtheaſte Polonia, oꝛ Poole. It is equal in length and in bꝛedth, eche of theim being about thꝛe daies iourney. And is enuironned with the famous foꝛeſt callied Sylua Hercynia, and thꝛough the myddeſt therof paſſeth the greate ryuer called Albis, and an nother ryuer named Multania, vppon the ryuage whereof is ſette the pꝛyncipall citie named Braga oꝛ Praga. The language there is nat

duche, but the sclauoin tunguc: not withstandyng in the churches the people are taught in the duche tungue, in the churche pardes they are taught in the beame tunge. They varye from the catholyke faithe, in sundry opynyons, and do shonne all ceremonies In some places there they priuily obserue the secte of the Adamites and Waldenses in the acte of lecherye. whereof it is written in the wordes Adamitæ & Vualdenſes.

Bœodurum, a Citie in Almayne, nowe called Patauia or Passaw.

Bœotia, a countrey in Greece. wherin was the citie of Thebes: nowe it is called Vandalia.

Bogud, a towne in Affrike: also the name of a kynge.

Boiæ, gyues or fetters.

Boij, people of Burbon in Fraunce, and Bauiar in Almayne.

Boletus, a mushrom.

Bolis, idis, a darte with wylde fyre. also a plūmet and lyne wherwith shypmen do sounde in the sea, to fynde lande.

Bolus, a masse or lumpe of mettall or other like thynge. also a throwe or caste at dyce. also a draught with a nette in waters. It is also a morsell.

Plautus. Bombax, an aduerbe spoken of hym that setteth nought by that whiche is spoken, as one wolde saye, whan he is rebuked of a faulte: And what thā? or tushe I care not for that.

Bombinatio, the nopse that bees make.

Bombus, a great sowne or nopse, as it were of a trumpe, or gunne, a bounce.

Bombix, icis, a spike wurme.

Bombycinus, a, um, of spike.

Bombycina uestis, a garment of spike.

Bomolochus, a common scoffar, or he that sustenneth all villany for to get money. He was also taken for a bope, that stode at the altars ende, to stere awaie the candels.

Bona dea, was she that some called Fatua, or fauna, of whome Varro writeth, that in her lyfe neuer man dyd see her, nor herde her named, but onely her husbande.

Bona caduca, the goodes of them that be damned, goodes escheted.

Bona prædia, the goodes whyche be lyable to euery action.

Bonaria, enulmnes of the sea.

Bonasus, is a beaste in fourme lyke a bull, but broder and shorter, and hath a mane lyke an horse downe to the shulders, but the heare is softer, and commeth downe to his eyes: the heare of his body is like a bryght sorrell, his mane is darke coloured. The flesshe of hym is pleasaunt in eatynge, and therefore he is hunted, but he runneth continually vntyll he be wery, and in his runnynge slyngeth, and shoteth furth his sharde and dunge thre fote longe from hym, as Plinius writeth.

Bonitas, goodnes, honestie, and iustyce.

Bonum, good, whiche is contrary to ylle.

Bonus, a good man also beneuolent, prasible, liberall, playn, easy to speake to, worshipful, treatable, mercyfull.

Bona dicere, to reporte well.

Terent. in Andria. Bona fide dicere, to say truely and playnly.

Bona pars, the more parte.

Bona uenia, By your licence, No displesure to you

Bona uerba quæso, say well I praie you.

Bonæ ædes, a substantiall house.

Bonæ fidei possessor, a feoffee of trust.

Boni consulas, take it in good parte.

Boni frugi, honest, of good conditions.

Bona valetudo, good helthe.

Bonæ notæ uinum, wyne of a good sorte.

Bonæ fidei emptor, he that meaneth good faith in bying, intendyng no deceyte.

Bonas horas male collocare, to loose tyme, whyche mought haue ben better spent.

Bonis auibus, of good lucke.

Bono animo esse, to be of good cheere.

Bono animo dicere aut facere, to speake or do a thyng for a good intent.

Bono ingenio esse, to be debonayre.

Bono publico facere, to doo it for the comune weale.

Boo, as, are, to belowe lyke a cowe.

Boötes, a steere, which folowith Charles wain

Borbetomagus, or Vormatia, a towne called Wormes in Almayne.

Borex, Jasper stones.

Boreas, the northeuerne wynde.

Boreus polus, the northesterre, called the lode steere.

Borith, an herbe that fullars vse.

Bosyrines, a kynde of vyne, bauynge manye boughes, white and spotted with sanguine.

Borysthenes, a greate ryuer in the countreys of Scithia.

Bos, bouis, a rother beast, be it bul, oxe, or cow.

✠ Bos in lingua, A prouerbe touchyng them whiche dare not speake the truthe, or wyl not for because they haue receyued money to hold their peace.

Bosphorus, the name of a part of the sea, whiche lyeth in two sundry coostes, one by Constantinople, the other more northe.

Bosra, a citie of Idumea.

Bostar, an oxe house.

Bostrychites, a precious stone lyke to womens heare.

Botrys, or botrus, a cluster of grapes.

Botrytes, a precious stone like to a blak grape.

Botuli, they whiche haue muche blouddc.

Botulus, or botellus, a puddynge made of the

inwarde of a rother beaste.
Botrytillus, a lyttell cluster of grapes.
Boualum, lyke an oxe.
Bouicida, a slaunter man.
Bouile, an oxe stall.
Bouille, arum, a towne not farre from Rome.
Bouillus, a, um, belongyng to neate.
Bouinator, he that with greate noyse cryeth out on an other man.
Bouinor, aris, to bellowe out lyke a cowe.

## B ANTE R.

BRABEVTA, & Brabeutes, he that is ordeyned iudge in any game of wrastelyng, runnyng, or leappyng.
Braca, that kynde of mantell, whyche nowe commeth out of Ireland, or a longe garment made of rough frise.
Bracharij, the makers of suche clothe.
Brachiale, the wrestbone of the hande.
Brachialia, bracelettes, whyche some gentylle men and gentyll women doo vse aboute theyr armes.
Brachiatus, that whiche lyke an arme, holdeth any thyng vp, a prop, or shore.
Brachicatalecton, where one syllable lacketh at the ende of a verse.
Brachicatalecticum carmen, a verse lackyng one syllable or mo.
Brachium, an arme.
Brachylogia, shortnesse of speche.
Bracmanæ, philosophers of Inde.
Bractea, thyn plates of metall, horne, or wood.
Bracteatus, a worker of plates.
Bracteator, the same.
Bracteola, lyttell plates or aglettes.
Bracara Augusta, a towne called Byga in Spayne.
Bragada, a ryuer nere to Utica in Affrica.
Branchiæ, the gilles of a fysshe.
Branchos, the reume or catarre, which falleth downe by the cheken.
Brannouites, people of a countrey in France, called Le vast de Nozian.
Brassica, colewurtes.
Brauium or Brabium, the rewarde for wrastelyng, runnyng, or leappynge, commonly called the chiefe game.
Brauum, the citie of Burgus in Spayne.
Breno, a capitayne or leader of the frenchmen called Galli, whiche builded Verona, a citie of Uenice.
Bephotrophia, an hospitall, where chylderne be kepte and nourished.
Breue, shortly.
Breuia, places in the water, where one maye wade.
Breuiculus, a lyttell shorte man.



Breuiloquium, a shorte fourme of speakynge.
Breuiloquentia, the same.
Breuiloquus, he that speaketh his mynde in fewe wordes.
Breuiarium, a bridgement.
Breuitas, shortnesse.
Breuis, breue, shorte.
Breui postea, soone after.
Breuiori summa emere, to bye at a lesse price.
Breuissima terra, a lyttell grounde.
Breuiter, shortly. Breue, idem, quyckely.
Briarēus, a gyant, whiche was of an excedyng greatnesse.
Brigantes, were auncient people in the northe parte of Englande.
Brigantium, a citie in Gallitia, called Compostella.
Britanica, an herbe like great sorrelle, but blacker, thycker, and therewith mosy, the roote blacke and lyttell, and in tastynge stayneth the tunge.
Britania, is the moste noble yle of the worlde, wherin be conteyned bothe countreys Englād and Scotlande: It lyeth frome Germania west, from Fraunce and Spayne weste and northewest. The fourme therof is lyke a triangle, and as somme haue wrytten, lyke the blade of a glepue, the length is extended into the northe, to the furthermooste parte of Scotlande, called Calidonia, whych Plinius, Solinus, and Martianus doo agree, to be eyght hundred myles. also in bredth, after Martianus, thre hūdred myles, accompting them Italyan myles, whiche be not so muche as our englysshe myles. The distaunce betweene this yle and Caleys sandes, called of Plinius Gessoriacum, in Gallia, where the narrowest passage is betweene bothe countreys, is. 50. Italion myles, after the same Pliny, it is nowe gessed to be lyttell aboue xxx. englysshe myles. Of the fyrst occasion of the name of this yle, there is not yet found any certayne determinacion, for as muche as there remaineth not any autentique, and auncient hystory, makyng therof remembrance, the olde bookes of the Bytonnes (suche as were) beinge all dystroyed by the Saxons, who indeuoured them selfe to extinct vtterly the honourable renoume, with the name of Bytons: Lyke as the Gothes deale with the Romaines. Also the parte of Titus Liuius, wher the conquest of Britain is remembred, with the hystories of Julius Rusticus, & diuers other noble writers, who wrate specyally of this countrey, are vtterly perysshed. They whiche doo remayne, as the commentaries of Julius Cesar, Cornelius Tacitus, Diodorus Siculus, and they whiche wrate of cosmography, haue omytted the originall

Plin. li. 4.

Mart. li. 4.

be-

begynnynge of the name. The hystorye of Gildas the Britton, canne not be founde, who notwithstanding was after that the Saxons had invaded this realme: and therfore moughte lacke suche bokes as moughe best instructe him. And as for Beda, a vertuouse and ryghte well lerned man, semeth to have seene nothynge wyttern of that matter. For where he sayethe, that this yle toke the name of Britania, of the inhabytaunters of Britania in Fraunce, it is nothynge lyke to be true: for that countrey not verye longe afore the tyme of Beda was named Armorica, & Armoricus tractus: at whiche tyme, a long before, this yle was called of the most auncient wryters Britania: and as Solinus writeth, semed to be an other worlde, for as muche as the west cost of Gallia was thought to bee the vttermost boundes of this worlde. Also Julius Cesar wryteth, that the places of this yle were unknowen to frenche men, saynge to a fewe marchauntes, and yet they noo farther knewe than the sea coaste towarde Fraunce. Moreouer the same Britons inhabitaunters of this yle dyd affirme, that it was lefte amonge them in remembraunce, that the innermooste parte of the countrey was inhabited of theym, whiche had theyr fyrste begynning in the same yle.

This well consydered, with the auctoritie of the wryter, who was bothe an excellent prynce and also a great learned man, and beinge hym selfe in this yle, it is not to be doubted, but that he mooste diligently serched for the true knowelage of the auncientye therof. And if he moughte have founden, that the inhabitantes had come of the stocke of Aeneas, of the whiche progeny he hym selfe came, he wolde have reioyced nat a lyttell therat, for the prowesse and valyaunte courage, whyche he hym selfe commended in them. Moreoure, that the name began of Brutus, whome our wryters have of theyr owne heades ymagined to have discended from Aeneas the Troyane, is no more lykelye, than that this yle was called Albion of Diocletias daughter, or of whyte rockes, wherof I have before writen, & that for diuerse causes. Firste all the olde latine historiens do agree, that the son of Sylvius, whiche was the seconde in succession from Aeneas, and of theym named the sonne of Ascanius, was Eneas called also Sylvius. wherevnto the Greekes do also accorde, but that they name Sylvius to be brother to Ascanius, and borne after the deathe of Aeneas: and therfore was called Postumus. but wether the Romans, nor the Greekes do write of any man called Brutus, ether sonne of Ascanius, or any other afore Junius Brutus, whiche expelled kynge Tarquinus oute of Rome: whiche name was also gyuen to hym in derysion by the sonnes of Tarquine, bycause he seemed to theim folyshe and dull witted. Moreouer there is so muche diuersitie betwene Britania and Brutus, that it seemeth vnlykely and agaynst reason, that the one shoulde procede of the other. For if Brutus had bene the gyuer of the fyrst name to this yle, he would have called it Brunia, or Brutica, rather than Britania, whiche hath noo maner of proporcion or analogie with Brutus. But nowe as I have done in the worde Albion, so wyll I here declare a reasonable cause of conjecture, why this yle was named Britania. About. xxx. yeres passed, it happened in wiltshere at a place called Yuy churche, distant about. ii. myles from the Citie of Sarisbury, as men were diggynge to make a fundacion, they founde an holowe stone fast heuered with an other stone, whiche beynge broken there was in it a booke haueynge ymelle aboue xx. leues (as they sayd) of very thicke velome, wherin was some thynge wryttен: but whan it was shewed to prestes and chanons, whiche were there at that tyme, they coulde not reade it: wherfore after that they had tossed it from one to an other (by the meane whereof it was torne) they dyd neglect it, and dyd cast it aside. Long tyme after a peece therof happed to come to my handes, not withstandynge that it was also rent and defaced, which I shewed and deliuered to maister Richarde Pace, than chiefe secretary to the kynges mooste royall maieste, whereof he exceedynglye reioyced. but bycause it was partly rente partly defaced, and blourred with weate, whyche had fallen on it, he coulde not fynde any one sentence perfyte. Not withstandynge after longe beholdynge of it, he shewed me, that it seemed, that the sayd boke contayned some auncient monument of this yle, & that he perceyued that the worde Prytania, was there put for Britania: but at that tyme he sayd no more to me. Afterwarde I gruynge muche study and diligence to the readyng of histories, consyderyng wherof the worlde Britania, fyrste came, fynding that all the yles in this parte of the Occeane wer called Britaniæ, after my first conjecture of Albion, the sayde olde wrytynge was remued in my remembrance, and by chãce fynding in Suidas (whom I than vnderstod) that Prytania in greke, with a circũflexed aspiracion bothe signifie metalles, layres or mares, also reuenues belongynge to the commune treasoure, I than conceyued this opinion. That whan the Grekes flourished in wysedome and prowesse, and were mooste experte in saylynge, and being ones entred into our Occean sea, had founden in the yles there great plenty of tyane, leade, yron, brasse, and in dyuers places golde & syluer in great quantitie, wherof there came vnto the cõmune treasoures of theyr cities peres great reuenues, they called all those yles by

this

this generall name Prytania, signifyinge the place, by that whiche came out of it, as one wolde saie, that he went to the warre, whan he goeth to Endwarpe or Barowe: or to the sayne, whan he goethe to Dunbrige, or to his tenauntes, whan he goeth to any place, oute of the whiche his tenauntes do come. And yet because this yle excelled all the other in euery condition, it was of some pryuatelye called Albion, that is to say, more happy or richer, as I haue before written. This is myne only conjecture, whiche doth neuer approche to a true similitude, than the other inuentions, excepte there bee any auncient hystorye. I meane before the tyme of Geffray of Monmouthe or Beda, whiche can more probably confute that whiche I haue declared: and to suche will I gladdely geue place. Fynally I haue alwaie thought and yet doo, that it is more honourable vnto this countrey, to haue receyued his fyrst name by suche occasion as I haue rehersed, and the generation of the inhabitantes therof, to be eyther equall with the moste auncient, or myxte with the moste wyse and valyaunt people of Greece, vanquishours and subduers of Troianes: than to take the name and fyrste generation, eyther of a vayne fable, or of a man (if any suche were) whiche after he had slayne his father, wandred about the worlde, vncertayne where to dwell. Also to aduaunt vs to come of the Troianes, causers of the destruction of theyr owne countrey, by fauourynge the auoutrie of Paris and Helene, of whom neuer proceded any other notable monumente, but that they were also breakers of their oth and promyse. And yet this folye is founde almost in all people, that euery of them do contende, to haue theyr progenitours come firste out of Troy, the whiche fantasy among wise men, maie be well laughed at. The faithe of Christe was fyrste receyued in this yle after the incarnation of Christe. 156. yeres.

Britannus, & Brito, a man of that countrey.
Brixia, Byella, a citie in Italy.
Bromus, one of the names of Bacchus.
Bronchocele, a swellyng by the cheke.
Bronchus, is he that hath the nether iawe farther out, than the ouer iawe.
Brochus, idem.
Bronteus, the surname of Jupiter.
Bruchus, a fly, whyche eateth corne as it groweth.
Bruma, wynter.
Brumalis, le, belongyng to wynter.
Brunci, they whyche haue tut mouthes.
Brundusium, a citie in the realme of Naples.
Brupeo, ere, olde writers vsed for stupeo, pere, to be abashed.



Bruscum, a bunche or knur in a tree, specially in boxe.
Bruscum, an herbour or hedge made with thornes and briers wounde togither.
Bruttij, people in the royalme of Naples, toynyng to Sicile.
Brutus, dul and grosse wytted lyke to a beast.
Bryon thalassion, or marinum, a thynge growyng on the rockes, wheron the salte water beateth, somewhat lyke to mosse, and is called of the northern men, slauke.
Bryonia, a wylde vyne, which groweth in hedges, and hath red bearies, the iuyce whereof touchyng the shynne, will cause it to blyster. some do calle it Brionye.
Bryssо, aui, are, to bruyse out.

## B ANTE V.

BVA, the word of yonge chyldren, whan they aske for drynke: with vs they vse to saie bumme.
Bubalus, a beaste called a bugle.
Bubastis, a citie in Egypte.
Bubinda, Mane in Irelande.
Bubile, an ore house.
Bubo, a shyche oule. also a botche.
Bubonium, an herbe, some call it Aster atticus, some Inguinalis, whiche hath a lyttell stalke harde, a purple or pelow floure, on the toppe lyke to chamomyle, and hath a knap with lyttell leaues, in fourme of a sterre, about the stalke are some leaues, somwhat long: it groweth amonge stones in a roughe grounde.
Bubonocele, where the bowell is bylast by the share of a man, toward his privy membres.
Bubsequa, a cowe herde.
Bubula, beefe.
Bubulcito, as, to play the herde man.
Bubulcus, a herde manne.
Bubulus, a, um, that whiche longeth to an ore or cowe, as Lac bubulum, cowe mylke.
Bucardia, a stone lyke to a bugles herte.
Bucca, the holownesse of the cheke.
Buccea, a morsell.
Buccella, the same.
Buccellatum, breade called byskette.
Buccina, a trumpette.
Buccinator, a blower in a trumpet, a spreader of fame.
Buccino, aui, are, to blowe a trumpet, or sette furthe a mannes prayse or dispraise.
Buccinum, the sowne of a trumpet. it is also a shell sorte as be made as sayncte Cornelys, wherin one maye blowe as in a trumpet.
Buccones, they whiche haue great chekes.
Bucculenti, idem.
Buccula, a lyttell cheke. also that part of a helmet, whereby wind is taken. also a hekfare.

Buco

Bucculus, a steere or bullocke.
Bucea, a thyn huske in a beane within the hull.
Bucentaurus, a great shyp or carrike.
Bucentes, stynging gnattes.
Bucentrum, a pricke of a gode.
Bucephalus, was an horse, whiche wolde not suffre any other person to come on his backe, but only the great kyng Alexander: on whom he setting, dydde meruaylous battailes, and escaped wonderfull dangers. And finally beinge .xxx. yeeres olde, not by woundes, but onely by extreme labours and sundry byrses at the last died. Ouer whom Alexander buylded a citie, and called it Bucephala, by the horses name in India, where Alexander vanquished Porus. Bucephalus signifieth also an oxe head.
Bucera armenta, herdes of neate.
Bucerum pæcus, an herd of rother beastes.
Buceras, fenugræcum, fengrehe.
Bucheides, an herbe hauyng leaues and flowres lyke to Satyrion, but it hath two rootes lyke vnto two handes, and in the leaues are blacke spottes.
Bucolica, heardes of neate.
Bucolicus, a, um, pertaynyng to the kepyng of bullockes.
Bucolicum carmen, a poeme made of herde menne.
Bucolus, an herdeman that kepeth bullockes.
Budoris, a citie in Almayn called Heidelbergh belonging to the Paulsgraue or coũt palatine
Bufo, onis, a tode.
Buglossa, or bugloſſos, an herbe called borage, which although in frenche it signifieth Langue du bœf, and so do we call a cõmon herbe: yet by the description of olde writers, it seemeth not to be that herbe, but rather that whiche is called Borage.
Bugones, bees.
Bulapathum, an herbe called patience.
Bubine, nes, scalpons.
Bulbito, aui, are, to caste burte on one: properly it is of chyldren, whych nourisses do name eachyng.
Bulbosus, a, um, hauyng lyttell rounde heades in the rootes.
Bulbus, is taken generally for euery roote that is rounde, as an onyon, or turnepe.
✣ Bulbos quærit, he looketh for onyons. A prouerbe applyed to them, whiche behold the grounde as they go.
Bulenta, one of the counsaylours of a citie.
Bulga, a male of lether, wherein clothes bee caried.
Cæl. lect. ant. Buli, bowelles.
Bulimia, greate famine or hunger. It also signifieth the hungrye sycknesse, called Appetitus caninus.
Bulis, a name of a citie.
Bulla, a tablet or other thynge hanged aboute ones necke, properly whan it is holow. A bubble of water. sometime the hed of a nayle, other whyles studdes in gyrdels or other thynges.
Bullatus, he that is garnisshed with tablettes or studdes.
✣ Bullatæ nugæ, auaunturinges or boastynges, or elles a vayne clatterynge, wherein is noa substanciall sentence. Eraſ. chil.
Bullare, to buble as water whan it boyleth.
Bullio, iui, ire, to boyle or sethe.
Bullula, a lyttell water belle, or boble.
Bumastos, a great teate.
Bumelia, a kynde of asshe.
Buphonium, an herbe, whereof if cattell eate, they do dye of a grieke in their throte.
Buphthalmon, an herbe called also Coula fœtida, and is lyke to camomyll, but it groweth more vpryght, mayweede.
Bupina, great thyrste.
Bupodes, great sectes.
Buprestis, a fyre lyke to a blacke byrtell, but he hath lengar legges, whiche if a beaste doth eate, he swelleth, and therwith dieth.
Bura, or Buris, the hynder parte of a ploughe, whiche is croked.
Burbarus, a fysshe, whiche by the description of Paulus Jouius, semeth to be a carpe.
Burcana, an yle in the ocean of Germany.
Burdigala, Burdeux in Gascoigne.
Burdo, onis, a mulet.
Burgundia, Burgoyne.
Burrum, a depe redde colour.
Buſicon, a great frygge.
Buſtiarij, swordplayers, whiche fought at the burnynge or burynge of one.
Buſtum, a place where deade bodyes haue ben brente.
Buſyris, a tyrant, whiche was kyng of Egypte, who fedde his horses with mens fleshe, and was slayne at laste by Hercules.
Buteo, a kynde of haukes, whiche hath three stones, a bussarde.
Buthyſia, was called a great sacrifice, suche as Hecatumbe is.
Burubara, a trifle of no value.
Buryrum, butter.
Buxentum, a towne that the Greekes calle Pyrunta.
Buxeta, a place where boxe trees growe.
Buxeus, a, um, of boxe.
Buxus, or Buſſus, a boxe tree.

## B ANTE Y.

BYRSA, a hyde of a beaste.
Byrseus, a tanner or coridyner.
Byſsinus, a, um, of fyne lynnen.

Byſ

Byssina uerba, woꝛdes, wherin is a magnificent eloquence, expressynge an authoꝛitie. Plutarch. Apopth. Paryſates mother to the kynges Cyrus and Artaxerxes vſed to ſaie: that he that would ſpeake to a kyng boldly, muſte haue woꝛdes lyke to fyne thꝛede. In latine moꝛe pꝛopꝛely Verba byſſina.

Byſſus, a maner of fyne flaxe oꝛ lynnen.

Byzantium, a cytie of Thꝛace, nowe called Conſtantinople, whyche was ſometyme buylded by a kyng of Spartane, called Pauſania, whereof the people and inhabitauntes were called Byzanty. Afterwarde it was augmented by Conſtantine the Emperour, and was the chiefe and head of all the empire oꝛientall.

Byzari, fantaſticall menne, and of ſtraunge inuencions.

## ¶C ANTE A.

.BY HYM SELFE ſignifieth Caius, the pꝛopre name of a manne, and therfoꝛe is ioyned with an othꝛe name, as C. Iul. Cæſar, Caius Iulius Cæſar. Cl. ſignifieth Claudius.

Cabala, a tradition of the Jewes, left amonge them by Moyſes without wꝛiting, but from the father to his ſonne, and ſo continually in theꝛe generacion, wherin is included the vnderſtandyng, as well of the ſecretes of nature, as the myſtical ſence, included in the woꝛdes of holy ſcripture.

Cabarna, meaſures that can not be fylled.

Caballi, people of Aſia.

Caballinus, a, um, pertaynyng to an hoꝛſe.

Caballinus fons, the ryuer called alſo Helicon, about the whyche ryuer was the mooſte commune haunt of the ix. muſes. Cæl.

Caballus, a hoꝛſe, yet in ſom partes of Englãd they do call an hoꝛſe a cable.

Cabus, a meſure of the Hebꝛewes, conteyning two ſextaries and a halfe vi ounces, and iii. dꝛammes of Athenes meaſure, which amounteth to foure pounde, thꝛee ounces, and thꝛee dꝛammes.

Cabyle, a citie in Thꝛacia.

Cabyria, a citie of the lower Aſia, although Cabyri be people in India.

Cacabus, a pot oꝛ cauldꝛon, wherein meate is ſodden.

Cacabo, as, are, to call lyke a parteriche.

Cacadæmon, an yll ſpirite. I diuell which ſtiꝛeth a man to do euyll. ſometyme it is taken foꝛ yll foꝛtune.

Cacalia, an herbe called wylde caꝛwaies.

Cacaturio, to deſiꝛe to go to the ſtole.



Cachexia, a ſpice of a conſumption, whych pꝛocedeth of an yll diſpoſicion of the body, and the body and vſage is therwith veꝛy leane, and yll coloured.

Cachinnatio, a great laughter.

Cachinnor, aris, ari, to laughe immoderately, and with a loude voyce.

Cachinnus, a ſcoꝛne, oꝛ a loude laughter in deriſion.

Cachinnos commouere, to make menne to laugh.

Cachinnum ſuſtollere, to laughe oute of meaſure.

Cachrys, a rounde thyng growyng on an oke, whyche I ſuppoſe to be that whyche is calan oke appull.

Cacia, victoꝛie, oꝛ that whyche we commonly do call a faute in a thyng.

Caco, aui, are, to ſhyte.

Cacoblepa, a ſpꝛetell beaſt in Egypt in the bankes of the ryuer of Nilus, which hath ſuche venenoſitie in his eien, that who that beholdeth hym, dyeth incontinent.

Cacochexia, an yll habite oꝛ deformitie of the body, cauſed by ſyckenes.

Cacochymia, yll digeſtion, oꝛ rather yll iuyce gathered in the condutes of the bodye, foꝛ lacke of perfite digeſtion.

Cacoethe, a vyce oꝛ ſoꝛe ingendꝛed in one from his infancy, hard to be recouered oꝛ cured.

Cacologia, yll ſpeche.

Cacologus, an yll ſpeaker.

Cacophaton, is an yll fourme of ſpeakyng, oꝛ where the woꝛdes do not ſowne well and conuenientlie.

Cacoſynthecton, an yl oꝛ deformed cõpoſicion.

Cacozelus, an yll folower oꝛ imitatour.

Cacula, a page.

Cacumen, the toppe of an hylle,

Cacuminatus, a, um, with a ſharpe toppe.

Cacus, a gyant, whom Hercules ſlew in Italy.

Cadauer, eris, a deades body, oꝛ carraygn.

Cadere, to happen.

Cadere cauſa, to be nonſuite in an action.

Cadere formula, idem.

✣ Cadmæa victoria, a pꝛouerbe applyed to that victoꝛy, wheroſ enſueth moꝛe harme thã good, oꝛ that it were better to leſe thanne to get. Read hereof in Chil. Eraſmi.

Cadiſcus, a veſſell, whereinto ar gathered ſcedules, byles, oꝛ lottes, where thynges are done by a conſent of many counſaylours, oꝛ of the people.

Cadiuus, a, um, that whyche falleth by it ſelfe.

Cadiua folia, leaues fallen downe by the ſelf.

Cadiua poma, appuls whyche do fall downe without violence.

Cadmites, a ſtone whyche hathe ſpꝛetell blewe ſparkes about it.

Cado

Cadmia, the owze of brasse.
Cadmus, the name of a prynce, sonne of Agenor, and brother to Europa, whoo buylded Thebes, and broughte out of Phoenicia into Grece sixtene letters, and founde out the fusynge and castyng of metalles. There was an other Cadmus, whyche was the fyrst that euer wrate in prose.
Cado, cecidi, dere, to fall, to dye, to be slayne.
Cadit illi animus, his herte or courage fayleth, or is abated.
Cadere in deliberationem, to come to communication.
Cadit solutio in diem calendæ, the payement was the fyrst daie of the moneth.
Caduarij, men hauyng the fallyng euyll.
Caduca, thynges that wyll shortely perisshe or decay, olde writers vsed them for significations of that whyche shuld happen.
Caduceator, an ambassatour or herault at armes, sente to demaunde peace, or to take a truce.
Caduceus, & Caduceum, a rodde, whyche poetes supposed, that Mercury bare in his hand in token of peace, as messanger of Jupiter.
Caduci, they whyche are deceassed.
Caducor, ceris, duci, to be ouerthrowen.
Caducus, a, um, fallyng, decayinge.
Caduca hæreditas, an inheritaunce whyche is fallen in exheaete for lacke of heires.
Caducæ literæ, letters whyche wyll be shortly put out, blynde letters.
Caduci tituli, honours and dignities, whyche endure but a lyttell whyle.
Caducus labor, labour lost.
Caducus morbus, the fallynge euyll.
Cadulæ guttæ, dryppyng of rost meate.
Cadurcenses, Cahors in Fraunce.
Cadurcum, a keuerlede of lynnen, moste properly a quylte.
Cadus, a wyne vessell, it maie bee taken for a pype. It also conteyneth the same measure that Amphora dothe.
Cæa, an yle in the sea called Ægeum. It is also called Coa, where sylke wurmes were first founde. The countrete of Hyppocrates the prince of phisicions.
Cæbus, an ape with a tayle, we maye take it to be a munkay.
Cæca dies, oculata dies, the day whā the money is payed, and the daye whanne it is not payd. Eme die cæca hercle oleum, id uendis to oculata die, Bie not that date that the money is payde and layde out, but promising it at a day, selle it agayne whan the moneye is broughte further. Eraf Chi. Also the ciuill lawyers do calle those dates and witnesses, whiche only be certified by them that are absent, Cæca dies, & cæca testimonia.



Cæcias, the east northeast wynde.
Cæcigeni, they whiche are borne blynde.
Cæcilia, a sloe wurme that is blynde.
Cæcitas, blyndes, not onely of the bodyly eies, but also of the mynde. Lucre. 2.
Cæculto, aui, are, to haue a dymme syght.
Cæco, aui, are, to make blynde.
Cæcus, a, um, blynde, also darke.
Cæca uestigia, where one maie not se his way that he rideth or gothe.
Cæci hæmorroides, emeraudes or pyles, whiche are within the fundament, and doo not appere.
Cæci morbi, sycknesses whiche be not apparant, the causes wherof be hid frō phisicions
Cæcum intestinum, is a bowell, which commeth from the syghte syde, at the poynte of the huckle bone, and goth to the lefte syde in length, and is also called Monoculus.
Cæcum uallum, a trenche, whyche in tyme of warre is pyght pryuily with sharp stakes, whiche are hyd with brakes or bushes.
Cæcus cæco dux, one blynde man leadeth an other. A prouerbe signifyenge, one ignorant person to teache an other vnlerned. One foole to geue an other foole counsayle.
Cæcutio, iui, ire, to se but lyttell, to bee halfe blynde.
Cædes, death, slaughter, or murder.
Cædem facere, to kyll, to make a slaughter.
Cædo, dis, cecidi, cædere, to beate, or whyp, to cut, to strike, to kyll, to breake. Sometyme to sacrifice. Cædunt binas de more bidentes: Accordynge to the custome they sacrifyced two hogrelles. Clad Q. fratrem.
Cædere calcibus, to kycke.
Cædere ianuam saxis, to breake the doore with stones.
Cæditur testibus, he is conuict by wytnesse.
Cædua sylua, wodes vsed to be cut, Copeises.
Cælebs, he or she that is vnmaried.
Cælibatus, the state vnmaried.
Cælebs uita, idem.
Cæmentarij, daubers, pargetters, rough masons, whiche do make onely walles.
Cæmentitius, a, um, of morter.
Cæmentum, morter, or any other grosse matier, wherwith walles be made.
Cæne, a citie.
Cæneus, the surname of Jupiter.
Cæpe, an onyon.
Cæpi, the preterperfecte tense of Capio, I haue taken.
Cæpula, a chybbe oll.
Cæra, waxe.
Cæratum, a seared clothe.
Cæratura, the waxyng.
Cære, were writing tables couered with wax.
Cærefolium, an herbe callyd cheruyll.

Cæs

Cæreolus, a syze candell.
Cæremoniæ, ceremonies.
Cærete, an auncient citie in Tuscana.
Cæreus, a taper, or waxe candell.
Cæreus, a, um, of waxe. Also faire or tydy.
Cærinthe, thze leaued grasse, whiche bringeth forth white hony suckels, called cliuer grasse.
Cæris, a sore like an hony combe.
Cæro, aui, are, to laye waxe on any thynge.
Cæroferarij, they whiche doo beare candels in the churche before the crosse in procession, or do any like seruice in the churche.
Cæroferarium, a candell stycke, where vppon tapers are sette.
Cæroma, & Cæromatum, an oyntment made with oyle and neates dounge, wherwith men that wrastled, vsed to annoynte theyr bodyes, to make theim the more delyuer and stronge. Also it signifieth the place where wrasteiers were annoynted.
Cærosus, a, um, that whyche is myxte with waxe.
Cærulus, a, um, & Cæruleus, a, um, blewe of colour.
Cæsa, a weapon, sometyme vsed in Fraunce. It is also a part of an oracion, not concludynge a sentence, as it were a piece of a sentence.
Erasmus. ✠ Inter cæsa & porrecta, betwen the cutting and the gruyng. A prouerbe signifienge taryeng and doutyng what to do, as it were the space betwene leauing of from the thinge whiche is begun, and the begynning of that whyche is newly enterprised.
Cæsar, the Emperour, it was the surname of a noble howse of the Romaynes, of whome came Julius Cæsar, the fyrste Emperour of Rome.
Julius Cæsar was the first Emperour of Rome
Cæsarea, a citie of the countrey of Palestina.
Cæsar Augusta, a citie in the realme of Arragon, called Sarragosa.
Cæsareus, a, um, pertaynynge to the emperour.
Cæsaries, heare, or a bushe of heare.
Cæsenna, a citie in Italy.
Cæsim, edgyng, or with the edge.
Cæsim dicere, to speake now one worde, and than an other.
Cæsso, a strype.
Cæsitium, a shete, a cleane napkyn or handekerchefe.
Cæsius, greye of colour or blunkette. Also he whiche hath greye eyen.
Cæsones, they whiche be cutte out of the mothers or dammes bealyes.
Cæspes, cæspitis, a turfe.
Cæspitius, a, um, made of turfes.
Cæspito, aui, are, to stumble.
Cæstrum, a lytell towne.
Cæstrum, is also an instrument, wherewith heare was boxed, also a weapon like a dagger.



Cæstus, stus, a weapon hauynge greate plummettes hangyng at it.
Cæstus, sti, a gyrdelle or coyfe, whiche the husbande dyd put about his wife, whan he was maried, and at nyght dyd plucke it of.
Cæsuliæ, they whiche haue blewe eies.
Cæsura, a cut, a garse, an incision. also intaylyng, or caruyng in stone or tymbre. Also a pece as it were cut of from the remenant, propirly of a verse.
Cæsuratim, byefely, succinctly.
Cæsus, slayne.
Cæter, cætera, rum, the remenant or residue.
Cæteradoctus, learned in other thynges.
Cæteróquin, or elles. Cic. de natura deorum.
Cæterum, & Cætera, be aduerbes signifienge somtyme moreouer, somtyme from hens forth: somtyme Cæterum is a conjunction, and signifieth sed, but.
Cæus, uel Cous, a, um, of the yle called Cæa uel Coa.
Caffrani, although it be neyther Greke nor latine, nor haue not beene knowen but of late yeres, yet for as muche as in the chartes and hystories of the newe founde countreys, that worde is frequente, I wyll therfore declare what it signifieth. Caffrani, be that sorte of Idolatres, dwellyng in Inde the more, whiche do worshyp dyuelles in moste terrible figure, beleuynge that they are permyted of god to punyshe or spare men at theyr pleasure, wherfore vnto theim they doo sacrifice theyr chyldren, and sometyme their seiues. They haue many wyues, but they companye not with theim, vntyll that they be defloured by other, hyred to that purpose. Also they lette theyr prestes to knowe carnally their wiues with theim, whan they be absent. They haue bulles and kyen in greate reuerence, all be it they neuer eate flesshe, but theyr sustinance is ryce, sugar, dyuerse sweete rootes, and doo drynke the lycour, whyche commeth of rype dates. Reade more hereof in Calecute and India.
Caiani, were heretikes, whyche worshypped Cain, sayinge: that he was made of the one vertue or power, that is to saye, of the dyuell, and Abell of the other, and that the vertue of Cain preuayled so, that he slewe Abell. They also do saye, that Judas was a godly man, and that his act was a benefit to mankynde: for he percey pynge howe muche the passion of Christe shoulde auayle, delyuered hym to the Jewes, that by his deathe man mought be redemed. They also affirmed, that the old lawe was naught, and denyed the generalle resurrection.
Cain, was the fyrste son of Adam, who had to wyfe his owne syster, whiche of Philo is named Phil.

Cain had his owen Sister to wife,

med Themech, and was the firste that buylded cities. And for enuie that he had to his brother Abel and malice, he slewe hym. wherfore beyng in desperation he continually wandred, and his body trembled. Finally he was slayne by Lamech, whan he was of the age of.730. yeres, after Philo.

Caius, a proper name of a man.

Caycus, the name of a ryuer in Phrygia.

Cala, a bylette.

Calabra, a conuocation place, where matters concernyng deuotion were treated.

Calaber, bra, brum, of Calabre.

Calabria, a countrey ioining to Naples, called before Messapia, & afterwarde magna Grecia.

Caladrius, a byrde.

Calæ, arum, a citie in Iudia.

Calagurrum, a towne in Bishay.

Calamarium, a pennar.

Calamintha, an herbe, of the whiche ar.iii. kyndes, the one hath leues like to great basyl, but that they be hoter, & hath square stalkes, with many knottes or ioyntes, and that now is called cõmonly calampynte. The other is lyke to penyroial or puliole royal, but that the leaues ar greatter, and that is cõmonly called wylde peny royal. The thirde groweth higher than any of the other, & hath a larger leafe lyke to wylde mynte, and hath a yeolow floure, & is cõmonly called nep or cat mynte, because that cattes do delite to rubbe them selues agaynst it, and to eate of the braunches. All the thre kyndes be hotte and dry in the thirde degree.

Calamitæ, lytell greene frogges.

Calamitas, generall destruction or miserie.

Calamitosè, miserably.

Calamitosus, miserable or full of aduersitie.

Calamistrum, a pin of wod or yuory, wherwith men & women do set or trym vp their heare.

Calamus, a rede, or wheat strawe. also a pen. it is also take for a pipe or whistel. also a fishing rodde, and a twyg, wherin bryd lyme is put. Also smal braunches of trees. also it is a pole to mete with, conteinyng six cubites and a span, a mete pole. it is also a measure, whiche the Iewes vsed, as we do a pole, but there was of it two sortes, one was called Calamus sanctuarij, whiche conteined .x. feete, and a halfe, the other was called Calamus uulgaris, or the common pole or perche, whiche conteined ix. feete, of our measure three yardes.

Calamus aromaticus, uel odoratus, is a cane or rede growyng in Arabia, Syria, & Iudia, which hath many knotes or ioyntes, & is of a pale red colour. when it is broken, it fasneth in to longe pieces as it were rus, & hath within it lyke vnto cobwebbes. It sendeth forth of it a meruaylous swete sauour far of, & beyng in fed, it cleaueth to the tunge, and stoppeth it. It is hote and dry in the seconde degree.

Calantica, a type or buriel for a woman.

Calanus, a philosopher of Inde, whiche in the presence of the great Alexander, beyng of the age of.73. yeres, feryng him selfe sycke, made a bonefyre, and went into the toppe therof, and burned hym selfe.

Calaris, a citie in Sardinia.

Calaster, tri, he that hath a shill & loude voyce.

Calastri pueri, were children, whiche hadde sharpe voices and loude, & were much sought for of great princis.

Calathis, the name of a citie.

Calathus, a basshette or hamper.

Calatores, seruauntes whyche were alwaye called for.

Calcaneus, et calcaneum, the hecle.

Calcar, a spurre.

☞ Calcar addere, to spurre. It is vsed for a prouerbe, signifyinge to pryche one forward, which is of hym selfe well disposed to a thing

Calcaria fornax, a lyme pyt or kylle.

Calcarius, a lyme bourner.

Calcata, a house whiche is pargeted.

Calcatus, a, um, pargeted or whyte lymed.

Calcearmen, et calciamentum, a shoe, pynson, or socke.

Calcearium, a shoemakers shoppe, also a shoe.

Calceatus, tus, idem.

Calceatus, a, um, shodde.

Calceo, aui, are, to putte on shoen, to shoe an horse or mule.

Calceolarius, a shoemaker.

Calceus, a shoe.

Calceus lunatus, a shoe fashioned before lyke a moone, whiche onely the Senatours of Rome dyd weare.

Calcitro, aui, are, to kycke or wynse.

Calcitro, onis, a horse that doth flyng or kicke

Calcitrosus, a, um, that oftentymes flyngeth or kycketh.

Calco, aui, are, to treade or presse downe.

Calculo, aui, are, to caste accompte.

Calculosus, he that is muche diseased with the stone.

Calculosus, a, um, grauelly or stony.

Calculosus locus, a stony place.

Calculus, a pebie stone. also the stone in the body. also a chesse man. also accompt. also the leste weyghe or popse that maie be. Moreouer a knyfe made of a stone.

Calculum album dejcere, to appryse or allowe a thynge.

Calculum ponere, to pelde accompte.

Calculũ permittere uel porrigere, to put it to ones libertie, to gyue a sentence, or to gyue his voyce in election as he lyketh.

Calculũ reducere, to remoue a sentence, whyche pronounced, or to towrne that purpose, whyche was not well or cõmodiously handled.

C ante A.

☞ Calculo mordere, A prouerbe signifiyng to hurt one in giuing a sentence, or in election

☞ Calculū albū addere, to apporte a thyng. whiche prouerbe hapned of this occasion. In the old tyme in iugementes, litell stones were put into a potte, some white and some blacke, whiche the iudges dyd take out of the potte, & if the more parte of the stones were white, he that was accused, shoulde be acquited by iugement: if the more parte were blacke, the partie shoulde be condemned. If the white and the blacke were equall in number, than shulde he be acquited.

Caldariæ, hote bathes.

Caldariæ cellæ, places ioynynge to an hotte house or drie bayn, which be made warme by the heate that proceedeth frō the saied baynes.

Caldarium, a cauldron wherin water is hette.

Caldor, idem quod calor.

Calecut, is a kampus citie in Indie the more, ioyning vnto the Indian sea, where as is the greatest mart & recours of marchantes that is in all Indie, from the countreys not onely adioyning, but also out of Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Lybia, and Ethiopia, for to sell and bie all maner of spices & swete gummes, muske, and ambregrice, and myrabalanes. The kyng of that countrey is inestimable riche: and although he doth weare no garmentes, yet his necke, armes, and legges be adorned with precious stones of wonderfull greatnesse and beautie, as with diamādes, saphires, rubies, emeraudes, and balasses. The kyng and people be idolaters, called Caffrani. Also they vse those maners and detestable customes, which I haue before spoken of, where I haue written of Caffrani.

Calefacio, to make hotte.

Calefio, I am made hotte.

Calcua, a town in Englād called Oxford, wherin is the first & chiefe vniuersitie of christendome, flourishyng in all kyndes of lernyng.

Calendæ, the firste date of euery moneth.

Calendarium, a calender, declaryng the dayes of the monthes. It is also amonge the ciuilian lawyers, as Budeus saith, a denial or refusel to lende money. Not withstanding by the exāples whiche he bringeth, it semeth to me (except I be deceyued) that it shuld rather signifie suche a boke as marchantes vse to haue, wherin is writen the names of their dettors, with the det & day whan it was due. The examples be these. Calendarij quoq; curatio & quæstura in aliqua ciuitate, inter honores nō habetur. The hauyng of the custody & order of the boke, wherin dettes ar writen, and the treasorership in any citie, is not reputed amōg honorable offices. Itaq; ipsę pecunię si adhuc calendario, id est nominibus faciendis destinatę essent, fidei cōmisso cedere solēt. Whose ouer the goodes if they were assigned vnto the calender, that is to say, to be lent out for a gayn, ar wōt to be left vnto them that ar put in trust for the performance of a wille. This haue I not written in contempt of Budeus, whom I know to be excellētly lerned in greke & latin, but only to declare myn opiniō, which I wil be cōtent to chāge whā I here a better.

Calēdula, an herbe called rudres or marygoldes

Calænum, a citie in the countrey of Napies.

Calent iudicia, the iudges haue muche to do.

Caleo, ui, ēre, to be hotte or warme.

Cales, a towne in Fraunce.

Calesco, to waxe hotte.

Calete, the townes of Calice.

Calidi pedes, light feete.

Calidus, da, dum, hotte.

Caliga, a hose, or legge harnayle.

☞ Caliga Maximini, A prouerbe applied to men of great stature and personage, and hauyng yl condicions or properties, or be had in cōtempt or hatred. whiche prouerbe grew of themperor Maximinus, who being in heighte viii. fete and an half, his greaues were lōger than any other mans more than one fote, not withstandyng he was of maners barbarous and beastly, and extremely hated of all men.

Caligatio, dymmyng of the syght.

Caligatus, hosed.

Caliginosus, darke.

Caligo, ginis, darkenesse.

Caligo, gui, are, to make darke, or be darke.

Caligare in sole, to be deceiued i a plain matter

Caligante animo, with a blynde imagination.

Caligula, the surname of an emperor, called also Latus, who succeded Tiberius themperor and was son of the noble Germanicus, & had the name of Caligula geuē to hym by the mē of war, which wer with his father, for asmuche as to allure the loue of the people toward hym, his mother sometime wold shewe hym to the army, with greaues on his legges, like to the facion of warre, whiche greaues were named in latin caliga, and because thei were little, thei were by a diminutiue called caligula whiche the soudiors in dispost & reioysynge, applied to his surname. This man at the begynnynge of his reigne was of maners right cōmendable, but soone after he became of cōditiōs detestable, as wel in lechery as in beastly crueltie. wherof happened this prouerbe, There was neuer a better prince than Caligula at the begynning, nor a wars tyrāt than he at his later ending. whereby (not withstanding that at the beginning he was moste derely beloued of the Senate and people) afterwarde he was so deadly hated, that thei slew hym, whan he had reigned but foure yeres,

dyeng

beyng than xxviii. yeres olde, after the incarnacion of Chriſte. xi. yeres.

Calim, olde writers vſed for Clam, priuily.

Caliphus, was the name of dignitie of the kinges of Egypt. frō the yere of our lorde. 704. vntyl the yere. 1050. At the whiche tyme Almericus beyng kynge of Hieruſalem and makynge warre on Egypt, the Calif ſente vnto the ſouldan of Babylon for ſuccours, whiche ſent an armie with one Sarraco, who firſte expelled the Chriſten men, and afterwarde dyd caſte the Calif in priſon, and takyng on hym the rule of Egypt, cauſed hym ſelfe to be called ſouldan of Egypt. Caliphus, is alſo the dignitee of hym, whiche is the chiefe biſhoppe of Machometes lawe.

Calirohe, the name of two fountaynes, one by Jeruſalem, the water wherof is medicinable and healeth diuers ſyknelles: An other is by Athenes, whiche fountayne hath. ix. heades.

Caliſthenes, was a noble philoſophier, diſciple of Ariſtotle, whome the great Alexander for his excellent lerning and wyſedom toke with him whā he went in his conqueſt, & had him in great honour. But afterwarde Alexander imbracyng the pryde of the Perſians, and cōmandyng the Macedons to honour him proſtrate, after the fourme of the Perſians, and wold be called the ſonne of Jupiter, Caliſthenes rebuked and diſſuaded him from that folye. Wherfore Alexander commaunded that his armes & legges ſhulde be cut of, and lyke wiſe his eares, noſe, and lippes, & to be throwen into a dungeon, whoſe greuous peynes and deformitee, one Lilymachus a noble man pitying, gaue to hym poyſon, wherof he died.

Calitho, the mother of Archas, whiche gaue the name to the countrey of Archadia, whom poetes fayned to be trāſformed into a beare.

Calix, a cuppe. alſo a pot wherin potage is ſodden, it is alſo the vpteſt greene leaues on the toppe of the ſtalke, out of the whiche cometh the floure, and after the ſeedes. it is alſo the ſhynne of an apple or other fruite.

Callaria, a role whityngе, meane betweene an haddocke and a whityngе.

Callens, wyſe, or perfecte in a thynge.

Calleo, ui, ere, to be harde as brawne. alſo to perceyue, to knowe perfectly by long experiēce.

Calleſco, ſcere, to become harde.

Calliblephara, medicines to make heares to growe in the eyelyds or browes.

Calliblepharon, a medicine for the eies, ſpecially whan the eis lyddes do cleaue togyther.

Callidē, wyttyly, prudently.

Calliditas, ſlypenelle.

Callidum mendacium, a crafty lye.

Callidus, ſlye or crafty. ſome tyme wyſe.

Calligonon, an herbe commonly called Sanguinaria.

Callimachus, the name of a poete.

Calliope, one of the virgins whiche be named Muſæ.

Callipęda, an olde man playyng the boy, beyng wanton and buſy.

Calliopolis, a citie in Thracia.

Callis, a way muche vſed.

Calliſcere, to waxe harde, properly in the ſkyn and fleſhe.

Callitrichon, an herbe called maydenheare.

Calloſus, thicke ſkynned.

Calloſa ulcera, ſores hauynge the fleſhe about them harde.

Callus, brawne, or hardneſſe of the feete made with goyng.

Callum obducere, to harden, to make to indure labours or peynes.

✠ Callum ducere, A prouerbe ſignifiyng to be longe exerciſed or vſed in any thyng.

Calones, thowes of wodde. alſo ſcullions and boyes, whiche do folow an hoſte to carye baggage, woodde, coles, or other lyke thyng.

Calophanta, a mocker.

Calopodium, a paten, or ſlypper.

Calopus, a beaſte in Syria, whiche with his hornes throweth downe great trees.

Calor et Caliditas, heate. Caldor, idem.

Calorificus, a, um, that whiche heateth or maketh a thyng hotte or warme.

Calous, a, um, hotte.

Calotechnus, a good workeman.

Calpar, a tounne.

Calpæ, one of the mountaynes whiche be called Hercules pyllers, by the whiche is the paſſage out of the Spanyſhe ſea, into the ſea called Mediterraneum. Alſo the name of a citie within the realme of Granado.

Caltra, an herbe growynge amonge corne, hauyng a yelowe floure.

Caltha, is a yelowe floure like to a violet, hauynge many leaues, and a greater ſauour, it flouriſheth at the laſte ende of ſommer. Ruellius ſuppoſeth it to be marygoulde, becauſe it ſpreadeth in Autumne, wherof I meruaile ſeing they be founde here in the begynnyng of ſommer, or ſoone after. Neuer the leſſe I ſuppoſe it to be a kynde of yelowe violettes, whiche are called hertes eaſe, ſome thynke it to be a ſtoche geloſer, ſome a wall roſe.

Calthula, a garmēt of the colour of hertes eaſe.

Calua, the ſculle.

Caluaria, the hole head of a man or beaſt, whā the fleſhe is awaye. It was alſo a common place of buryall. Some men do ſuppoſe that it was the place where Adam the fyrſte man was buried.

Calualter, a man ſomewhat balde.

Caluco, I am balde.

Caluesco, to waxe balde.

Calueta, downes or playnes, wheron do growe neyther corne nor trees. They be also called of Columella, Glabreta.

Caluire, amonge the olde Romaynes signified to deceyue or dilapoynt.

Caluinarius porcus, a swyne fedde with grapynes, and suche other vile thynges.

Caluisius Sabinus, was a verate eyche man in Rome, who had so smal a remembyance, that sometyme he forgat the name of Ulisses, sometyme of Achilles, sometyme of Priamus, whiche before he knewe as perfectely as children do their tutours. Not withstanding he wold be sene to be lerned, wherfore he founde this redy waye. he bought dyuerse slaues, of the which one had the warkes of Homer by hert, an other had like wise Hesiodum. Likewise to euery of the .ix. poetes called Lyrici, he appointed one seruãt to kan them by hert. And whan he had gotten this companye, at supper they shulde sytte vnder the bourde at his fete. Of whom he rectiynge verses, wold oppose them whiche sat with him. Yet sometyme he forgat the myddell of the verse. Not withstandynge he thoughte, that he knewe as muche as any man in his house. A mery felowe called Satellius, perceyuynge his folie, exhorted hym to wyssell, he beynge leane, sicke, and pale. Than sayed Caluisius: How mate I wyssle, sens vneth I mate lyue for lebleneſſe: O sate not so, quod Satellius I pray you, to not you behold what a sort of tal men ye haue to your seruantes? This historye haue I written as well for the mery conceite therof, as also that therby men, whiche wolde seme wyse or well learned, if they haue about them seruauntes well lerned or wyse, they them selfes lackyng wysedome and lernynge, mate by this tale be warned, that they not withstandyng be espied and mocked for their vayne arrogance.

Caluities, et caluitium, baldeneſſe.

Calumnia, a false or crafty accusation.

Calumniator, he that accuseth or sueth a man vntrustely.

Calumnior, aris, ari, to accuse or sue a man vntrustely.

Caluo, aui, are, to make balde.

Caluo, ui, ĕre, to deceyue or dilapoynt.

Caluor, eris, eri, to be dilapoynted.

Caluus, he that is balde.

✠ Caluum uellis, Thou plucket of heare of a balde mans head. A prouerbe, where one wold haue any thing of a mã that he lacketh.

✠ Caluus comatus, a bald man with a bushe. A prouerbe appliyed to theim, whiche shewe them selues riche with other mens goodes, or do set forthe warkes for their owne, whiche other men laboured or deuised.



Calx, calcis, masc. gendre, the hele.

Calx, feminine gend. tyme made of stones burned it is take sometyme for the end of a thing.

Calydon, a citie in Greece.

Calydonia syluа, was a great forestе in Scotlande, wherein were white bulles and hyen, whiche had manes lyke to lions.

Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, a nymphe or woman of the sea.

Calypsos, the name of an yle. also of a woman whiche receyued Ulysses, whan he escaped drownynge.

Calyptra, a womans cappe or bonet.

Camarina, a stynkynge herbe, the ayre wherof prouoketh one to vomite.

Cambalu, is a great citie in the countrey of Cathay, whiche is in circuite .xl. miles, whiche is strongely walled, and hath .xii. gates. In the myddell therof is the palaice of the great Cham or Cane of Cathay, whiche is there called the palaice of Iustice, whiche palaice in circuite conteyneth .iiii. myles, and in it be foure great pyllars of fyne golde.

Cambio, iui, ire, to chaunge. In the olde tyme it signified to fight, to begyn a iourney, or to tourne in a iourney.

Cambodunum, a citie in Westphalia, called Monachum, and Munchen, which late was distroyed, bycause that the people mayntened the heresy of the Anabaptistes.

Cambyses, a kyng of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus. It is also the name of a ryuer in the countrey of Hircania.

Camelarij, they whiche do ryde on camelles.

Camelelatia, a dyuer of camelles.

Camelinus, a, um, of a camell.

Camelus, a beaste called a camell, whiche hath a longe neche and a lytell head, and som haue on their backes two bũches like to hillockes, some haue but one. They of the countrey of Bactria bee hygher thanne horses, and more swyfte, in so muche as some wyl runne aboue one hundred myles in one daie.

✠ Camelus bactriana, is a prouerbe, applyed where one bryngeth further a thynge to be meruayled at or feared, whiche in dede is to be contemned and laughed at. Some take it in the masculine gender for an ancre cable.

Camera, the fauste rouke of a house, sollar, or chaumbre, or vaulte.

Camerare, to make a fauste rouke of a house, or to make a sollar, or to syde, or make a vaulte.

Camerarius, a, um, what so euer groweth hanging ouer perches, or on the roukes of houses.

Camerata uehicula, chariottes or lyttere couered with bourdes.

Camerium, a towne of Italy, in the countrey of Picenum.

Cames

In the Cittie of Cambalu in the Countrey of Cathay whiche is in circuite xl myles beyng strongly walled is the Pallaice of the great Cham or Cane of Cathay whiche pylaice conteyneth

✣ Camerinam mouere, is a prouerbe, spoken to one, signifieng that he hurteth him self, by that thig that he stirith or goth about to haue wone. And it proceded of a fen so callyd, which beinge dryed vp, there happyd a great pestylence, wherof the people aboyenge asked of Apollo, yf they shuld make it dry for euer. Who answeryd, Ne moueas camerinam, as he shuld say, tyre not mischief to thy self.

Camertes, the inhabitantes of Camerinæ, a towne in Sicile.

Camillus, & camilla, was in olde tyme a boye or wenche that serued the bysshoppe, whan he dyd sacrifice.

Camillus, was also the surname of a noble Romayn, whiche was dictatour fiue tymes, and triumphed foure tymes: who was of so gentyll a courage towarde his countrey, that not withstandyng that the people of Rome had expellyd hym, & that he was in exile, yet whā the Galles had taken the citie of Rome with an assaulte, and compellyd the Romaynes to redeme theyr heades with golde, he perswadyng the people called Ardeates, with whom he lyued in exyle, to succour the cytie, entred with them er any was ware of his commyng and slewe the Galles, and discomfited them, and saued or rather restoyed the citie from bondage. He was before the incarnation of Chriſte. 350. yeres.

Caminatus, a, um, made lyke a fournays or chymney.

Caminus, a chymney or fourneye.

Cammarus, or gammarus, a fysshe called a creuyse, specially of the freshe water, a creuyse dean doukye.

Camœnę, the Muses.

Camomilla, & camœmēlum, an herbe callyd Camomyll.

Campana, a belle.

Campania, a countray in the royalme of Naples, callyd also nowe Terra laboris.

Camparius, the keper of the fieldes.

Campe, a wozme which eateth herbes, and is rough with many fete, and is callyd a palmer

Campester, tris, tre, of the playne countrey.

Campestria loca, playn countraye.

Campigeni milites, those men of warre, whiche be alway about the standerd, and by their prowesse and actiuitie do kepe the host in exercyse of armes.

Campso, aui, are, to tourn an other way.

Campsores, exchaungeours of money, or they whiche deliuer money by vsery.

Campus, a playne field great and large.

Campus Martius, a field nigh Rome, and ioyning to the ryuer of Tiber, where the Romanes not only exercised them selues in runnyng, leappng, wrastlyng, and swymmyng, but also had there assemblies for the election of great officers in the commune weale.

Camuri boues, oxen or kine with crokyd hozns

Camus, a bytte or snaffle. also a rayne or corde, wherwith men beinge condemned were bounde.

Canaan, the sonne of Cam, sonne of Noe, of whome cometh Cananæus.

Canabarius, & canabinus, a, um, of hempe.

Canabis, hempe.

Canabus, a wyne sellar.

Canales, pypes, wherby water doth runne into a cundyte.

Canaliculus, or canalicula, a lyttell pype.

Canaliculatus, fashioned lyke a pype.

Canaliculata folia, leaues whiche be holowe & turned round like cundite pypes or wafers

Canalitium aurum, golde digged in pittes.

Canan, the countrey called Arabye.

Cananæa, a part of Syria, now called Judea.

Cananitis regio, idem.

Canariæ insulæ, are yles in the greate occeane 400. myles from Spayne, which some suppose to be those that of the olde writers are called Insulæ fortunatæ. The new names of theym be these, Lanzelota, Fortis uentura, Magna canaria, Tenerise, Gomera, Palma, & Ferrea. In these yles of late yeres grewe great numbre of canes, wherein was sugar, but either by distemperance of wette wether, or by coupes, whiche some men suppose were brought thyther, that commoditie is almoste distroied.

Canarius, a, um, pertaynyng to dogges.

Canatim, an aduerbe signifyng lyke a dogge.

Cancellarius, in the olde tyme was taken for a scribe or notary, now it is called a chancellor.

Cancellatim, lattise wyse.

Cancelli, lattyses, or any thynge made lattyse wyse. Also secrete places to loke out. Also wyndowes made with barres of wodde or yron with dyuerse holes. Also lyttell crabbes of the sea.

Cancello, aui, are, to rase or put out, to cutte or teare any thynge that is wryten

Cancer, cri, a kynde of fysshe callyd a crabbe. also a synge in heauen.

Cancer, eris, a disease called a canker.

Cancri, is the same that cancelli be.

Cancris, a pyll in medicine.

Candax, acis, a quene of Egypte.

Candefacio, cere, to make white.

Candela, a candell.

Candelabrum, a candelstyche.

Candeo, ui, dēre, to glowe lyke a burnyng cole, also to be white.

Candico, aui, are, to be whyte, or to make whyte.

Candide uestitus, trymmely apparayled.

Candosoccus, a sea gull, or a Camoise.

Caluesco, to ware balde.
Caluetа, downes or playnes, wheron do growe neyther corne nor trees. They be also called of Columella, Glabreta.
Caluire, amonge the olde Romaynes signified to deceyue or disapoynt.
Caluinarius porcus, a swyne fedde with grapes, and suche other vile thynges.
Caluisius Sabinus, was a verate eythe man in Rome, who had so smal a remembrance, that sometyme he forgat the name of Ulisses, somtyme of Achilles, somtyme of Priamus, whiche before he knewe as perfectely as children do their tutours. Not withstanding he wold be sene to be lerned, wherfore he founde this redy waye. he bought dyuerse slaues, of the which one had the warkes of Homer by hert, an other had like wise Hesiodum. Likewise to euery of the .ix. poetes called Lyrici, he appointed one seruãt to kan them by hert. And whan he had gotten this companye, at supper they shulde syte vnder the bourde at his fete. Of whom he rectiuyng verses, wold oppose them whiche sat with him. Yet somtyme he forgat the myddell of the verse. Not withstandynge he thoughte, that he knewe as muche as any man in his house. A merry felowe called Satellius, perceyuynge his folie, exhorted hym to wyssell, he beynge leane, sicke, and pale: Than saied Caluisius: How mãe I wyssle, sens vneth I mate lyue for feblenesse: O saie not so, quod Satellius I pray you, do not you behold what a sort of fat men ye haue to your seruantes? This historie haue I written as well for the mery conceite therof, as also that therby men, whiche wolde seme wyse or well learned, if they haue about them seruauntes well lerned or wyse, they them selfes lackyng wysedome and lernynge, mate by this tale be warned, that they not withstandyng be espied and mocked for their vayne arrogance.
Caluities, et caluitium, baldenesse.
Calumnia, a false or crafty accusation.
Calumniator, he that accuseth or sueth a man vniustely.
Calumnior, aris, ari, to accuse or sue a man vniustely.
Caluo, aui, are, to make balde.
Caluo, ui, ere, to deceyue or disapoynt.
Caluor, eris, eri, to be disapoynted.
Caluus, he that is balde.
Caluum uellis, Thou pluckest of heare of a balde mans head, A prouerbe, where one wold haue any thing of a mã that he lacketh.
Caluus comatus, a bald man with a bushe. A prouerbe applyed to theim, whiche shewe them selues riche with other mens goodes, or do set forthe warkes for their owne, whiche other men laboured or deuised.



Calx, calcis, mast. gendre, the hele.
Calx, feminine gend. tyme made of stones burned it is take somtyme for the end of a thing.
Calydon, a citie in Greece.
Calydonia syluа, was a great forestе in Scotlande, wherein were white bulles and kyen, whiche had manes lyke to lions.
Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, a nymphe or woman of the sea.
Calypsos, the name of an yle. also of a woman whiche receyued Ulysses, whan he escaped drownynge.
Calyptra, a womans cappe or bonet.
Camarina, a stynkynge herbe, the ayre wherof prouoketh one to vomite.
Cambalu, is a great citie in the countrey of Cathay, whiche is in circuite .xl. miles, whiche is strongely walled, and hath .xii. gates. In the myddell therof is the palaice of the great Cham or Cane of Cathay, whiche is there called the palaice of Iustice, whiche palaice in circuite conteyneth .iiii. myles, and in it be foure great pyllars of fyne golde.
Cambio, iui, ire, to chaunge. In the olde tyme it signified to fight, to begyn a iourney, or to tourne in a iourney.
Cambodunum, a citie in Westphalia, called Monachum, and Munchen, which late was distroyed, bycause that the people mayntened the hereSy of the Anabaptistes.
Cambyses, a kyng of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus. It is also the name of a ryuer in the countrey of Hircania.
Camelarij, they whiche do ryde on cameles.
Camelelasia, a dyuer of cameles.
Camelinus, a, um, of a camell.
Camelus, a beaste called a camell, whiche hath a longe neche and a lytell head, and som haue on their backes two bũches like to hillockes, some haue but one. They of the countrey of Bactria bee hygher thanne horses, and moze swyfte, in so muche as some wyl runne aboue one hundred myles in one daie.
Camelus bactriana, is a prouerbe, applied where one byyngeth further a thynge to be meruayled at or feared, whiche in dede is to be contemned and laughed at. Some take it in the masculine gender for an ancre cable.
Camera, the fauste roufe of a house, sollar, or chaumbre, or vault.
Camerare, to make a fauste roufe of a house, or to make a sollar, or to syde, or make a vaulte.
Camerarius, a, um, what so euer groweth hanging ouer perches, or on the roufes of houses.
Camerata uehicula, charlottes or lyttere couered with bourdes.
Camerium, a towne of Italy, in the countrey of Picenum.

Cames

In the Cittie of Cambalu in the Countrey of Cathay whiche is in circuite xl myles beyng strongly walled is the Palaice of the greate Cham or Cane of Cathay whiche palaice conteyneth

C ante A.

Camerinam mouere, is a prouerbe, spoken to one, signifieng that he hurteth him self, by that thig that he stirith or goth about to haue me. And it proceded of a fen so callyd, which beinge dryed vp, there happyd a great pestylence, wherof the people aduisyng them asked of Apollo, yf they shuld make it dry for euer. Who answeryd, Ne moueas camerinam, as he shuld say, styr not mischick to thy self.

Camerites, the inhabitantes of Camerinæ, a towne in Sicile.

Camillus, & camilla, was in olde tyme a boye or wenche that serued the bysshoppe, whan he dyd sacrifice.

Camillus, was also the surname of a noble Romayn, whiche was dictatour fiue tymes, and triumphed foure tymes: who was of so gentyll a courage towarde his countrey, that not withstandyng that the people of Rome had exyled hym, & that he was in exile, yet whā the Galles had taken the citie of Rome with an assaulte, and compellyd the Romaynes to redeme theyr heades with golde, he perswadyng the people called Ardeates, with whom he lyued in exyle, to succour the cytie, entred with them er any was ware of his commyng and slewe the Galles, and discomfited them, and saued or rather restored the citie frome bondage. He was before the incarnation of Chryste. 350. yeres.

Caminatus, a, um, made lyke a fournays or chymney.

Caminus, a chymney or fourneye.

Cammarus, or gammarus, a fysshe called a creuyse, specially of the freshe water, a creuyse dean douky.

Camœne, the Muses.

Camomilla, & camœmēlum, an herbe callyd Camomyll.

Campana, a belle.

Campania, a countray in the royalme of Naples, callyd also nowe Terra laboris.

Camparius, the keper of the fieldes.

Campe, a worme which eateth herbes, and is rough with many fete, and is callyd a palmer

Campester, tris, tre, of the playne countrey.

Campestria loca, playn countrays.

Campigeni milites, those men of warre, whiche be alway about the standerd, and by theie prowesse and actiuitie do kepe the host in exercyse of armes.

Campso, aui, are, to tourn an other way.

Campsores, exchaungeours of money, or they whiche deliuer money by vsery.

Campus, a playne fielde great and large.

Campus Martius, a field nigh Rome, and lopning to the riuer of Tiber, where the Romanes not only exercised them selues in runnyng, leapyng, wrastlyng, and swymmyng, but also had there assemblies for the election of great officers in the commune weale.

Camuri boues, oxen or kine with croked hosne

Camus, a bytte or snaffle. also a rayne or corde, wherwith men being condemned were bounde.

Canaan, the sonne of Cam, sonne of Noe, of whome cometh Cananæus.

Canabarius, & canabinus, a, um, of hempe.

Canabis, hempe.

Canabus, a wyne sellar.

Canales, pypes, wherby water doth runne into a cundyte.

Canaliculus, or canalicula, a lyttell pype.

Canaliculatus, fashioned lyke a pype.

Canaliculata folia, leaues whiche be holowe & turned round like cundite pypes or waters

Canalitium aurum, golde digged in pittes.

Canan, the countrey called Iewry.

Cananæa, a part of Syria, now called Judea.

Cananitis regio, idem.

Canariæ insulæ, are yles in the greate occeane 400. myles from Spayne, which some suppose to be those that of the olde writers are called Insulæ fortunatæ. The new names of theym be these, Lanzelota, Forris uentura, Magna canaria, Tenerise, Gomera, Palma, & Ferrea. In these yles of late yeres grewe great numbre of canes, wherein was sugar, but either by distemperance of wette wether, or by conyes, whiche some men suppose were brought thyther, that commoditie is almoste distroied.

Canarius, a, um, pertaynyng to dogges.

Canatim, an aduerbe signifying lyke a dogge.

Cancellarius, in the olde tyme was taken for a scribe or notary, now it is called a chancellor.

Cancellatim, lattise wyse.

Cancelli, lattyses, or any thynge made lattyse wyse. Also secrete places to loke out. Also wyndowes made with barres of wodde or yron with dyuerse holes. Also lyttell crabbes of the sea.

Cancello, aui, are, to rase or put out, to cutte or teare any thynge that is wryten

Cancer, cri, a hynde of fysshe callyd a crabbe. also a synge in heauen.

Cancer, eris, a disease called a canker.

Cancri, is the same that cancelli be.

Cancris, a pyll in medicine.

Candax, acis, a quene of Egypte.

Candefacio, cere, to make white.

Candela, a candell.

Candelabrum, a candelstycke.

Candeo, ui, dere, to glowe lyke a burnyng cole, also to be white.

Candico, aui, are, to be whyte, or to make whyte.

Candide uestitus, trymmely apparayled.

Candosoccus, a sea gull, or a Camose.

Candidati, were amonge the Romaynes they, whiche laboured for some of the great offices in the publike weale, and they were so named because they dyd weare in the tyme of their election white apparayle. It may be taken by translation at this tyme for them that in vniuersities be called interpreters or regent maisters. Also for them that be lately christened or newly entred into some honorable or worshypfull state. Vegetius sayth, that Candidati were men of warre, whiche had a priuilege before other.

Candidati Cæsaris, were such as sued for great offices, and were recõmended of the emperor to them whiche had election. Who presumyng alway that themperors recõmendation shuld take place, dyd solicite but negligẽtly. Wher of hapned this prouerbe, Sic petis tanq̃ Cæsaris candidatus, When any man asked any thyng in such form as he thinketh that no mã wyl deny hym. As who sayth, ye aske it as if themperor had spoken for you. They were also called Candidati principis, where that faction is vsed may neuer be publik wele perfit.

Candide, gentyly, or easyly.

Candido, aui, are, to make whyte.

Candidus, a, um, whyte more than Albus, orient whyte. It is sometymes taken for fortunate, gentyll, or easy.

Candidus iudex, a gentyll or easy iudge.

Candidus lector, a gentyl reder, which doth not openly reproue that which he readeth.

Candifacio, to make white, to bleache, to make to glowe lyke a burnyng cole.

Candifico, aui, are, to make white.

Candor, oris, bryghtnes or whitenes.

Canentæ, were of the old Romayns named the apparayle pertaynyng to the head.

Caneo, et canesco, scere, to be hore or graye heared.

Canephora, a mayden, which bare on her heed a basket or coffer, wherein were iewels or ymages of the goddis.

Cangrena, a sore called a canker.

Cani, be taken for white heares for age.

Canicæ, branne of wheat.

Caniceps, a beast, whiche hath onely the face of a dogge.

Canicula, a lyttell dogge or bytche. also a sterre wherof canicular or dogge dayes be named Dies caniculares.

Dies Caniculares

Caniculus, a whelpe.

Caninus, doggyshe, or of a dogge.

Canis, a dogge, a kynd of fysshe, called dogfish, a playe at tables, a synne in heauen, wherof there be two sterres, one called Canis maior, the other Canis minor.

☞ Canis festinans cæcos ædit catulos, The hasty bytche bryngeth forth blynde whelpes, A prouerbe applyed to them whiche bynge hasty in settyng forth their warkes, do make them imperfecte.

☞ Canis reuertus ad vomitum, The dogge turneth again to eate that he vomited, a prouerbe referred to hym, whiche being reconciled vnto god, returneth eftsones to his olde condicions and vices.

☞ Canina facundia, dogge eloquence, A prouerbe applyed to suche as doo neuer intermyt their tungue or penne, but in reprouynge or blamyng other men.

☞ Caninũ prãdiũ, a doggis dinner, A prouerb vsed where there is no wyne at dinner or supper, for dogges of their nature do abhor wine

Caninus appetitus, is a lyghtnes with an vnsaciable appetite to eate. It proceedeth of fiue causes, of abundance of melancoly flowynge from the splene to the mouth of the stomake, or of a colde distemperance of the stomake, or of the lousnes of the body, the pores beynge to open, or of to muche labour reioluynge, or of the consumyng of naturall moysture, wher with the body is nourished.

Canistrum, a baskette.

Canities, horenesse or whytenesse of heares. it is sometyme taken for beautie.

Canna, a poete whyche was in the tyme of Martialis.

Canna, a cane or reede. also a canne or ale pot. Also a village in the countrey of Galilee.

Cannabis, hempe.

Cannabinus, a, um, made of hempe.

Cannæ, arum, a towne in the countrey of Apulia, where a greate hoste of Romaynes was slayne by Anniball.

Cannetum, a place where canes or reedes doo growe.

Cannitiæ, thatched houses.

Cano, cecini, canere, to synge, to play on the shalme or other instrument. Also to prayse, to prophesye.

Canere classicum, uel bellicum, to blow to the fielde, or to the assaute.

Canere candem cantilenam, to tell one tale twyse, or to recite often tymes one thyng.

Canere fidibus, to play on a harpe, or other instrument hauynge strynges.

Canere receptui, to blowe the retraite in battayle.

Canere sibi, to speake for his owne profitte.

Canere sibi & musis, to synge or write for his owne pleasure, and for them that do fauoure hym, nothynge caryng for any other.

Canere signa, to blowe whiles men do fight in battayle.

Canere surdis auribus, to grue counsayle in vayne, to lose labour in speakyng.

Canon, a rule. also the inner parte of a tergate, whiche

Cælius lib. 3.

whiche kouereth the hande. also the reuenues in customes and fee fermes of townesshyppe.
Canonarij, gatherers of taskes and tallages.
Canonia, the transomes in a shyppe, whereon the hatches are made.
Canonici, be those sort of musicians, which do trye musike by raison, as the Pythagorians dyd: lyke as Harmonici, iudged by the dilectation of the eares, accordynge to the folowers of Aristoxenus.
Canonium, a place assigned to deuout persons, whiche lyued vnder a certayne rule.
Canopicon, is an herbe, whyche is one of the kyndes of spurge. Reade more in Pityusa.
Canópus, a sterre of a meruaylous brightnes. It was also the name of hym, which was master of Menelaus shyppes, which being dead in an yle at the entrie of the ryuer of Nilus, was the cause that the yle was called by his name. And he was there honoured for a god, of whome this prety hystory is remembred of Suidas, where it hapned, that the people of dyuers countreys contended for the preeminence of their goddis, whiche they honored. it was at the laste agreed, that those pdolles, whiche were vanquished by any notable experience, shulde giue place to the vainquisher. That perceiuyng an Egyptian priest of Canópus, a witty felowe, he gat a water potte full of smalle holes, suche as in that countrey serued to make water to runne pure, and stoppynge the holes, and fyllynge it full of water, he paynted it, and made it in the fourme of an pdoll, and craftily did set it on the old image, knowyng that the Caldeys honoring the fire for God, did carry it about into all countreis, and therwith consumed all other pdols, made of mettalle or other matter. But whan they came to Canópus, and did set the fire about hym, the wax wherewith the holes were stopped, dyd melte quickely, and the water distillyng into the fyre, quenched it. Wherfore Canópus was demed vanquysher and chiefe of the goddis.
Canor, ôris, melody, loude.
Canorosus, a, um, full of melody.
Canôrus, a, um, loude or shrille.
Canta, olde writers vsed for cantata.
Cantabri, people of a countrey in Spayne called nowe Biskay.
Cantatio, a syngynge.
Cantator, a syngar.
Canterij, be the pieces, whiche do lye vnder a piece of tymber whan it is sawen, which some do call strynges.
Cantherius, a gelding of an horse only. it is also the rafte of a vine born vp with forkes or postes
Cantharia, a stone whiche hath the pryute of a blacke fye called a bytell.
Cantharis, idis, uel cantharida, dæ, a greene worme shynynge with a glosse lyke golde, bred in the toppe of ashes, whiche layde to a mans body, maketh it to blyster. Some doo say, that it is a fye kepered with a scale lyke a bytell, but that he is grene.
Cantharus, a pot or a iugge. Also a beast, whereof there is founde no female. also a kynde of fysshe. also the blacke flie called the bittell.
Cantherij, gotes.
Cantheriatę uineæ, vynes rayled vppon frames or perches.
Cantherium, a maner of a chariot or wagan. also a perche or a rayle.
Canthes, organ pipes.
Canthus, is the corner of the eye, as well that whiche is by the nose, as that which is nexte to the temples. It is also the pyon, wherwith the extremitie of wheeles bee bounden, the strake of a carte.
Canticum, a pleasant or mery songe.
Cantilena, is taken of Cicero for a speeche or tale commonly or to often vsed, and is of a smalle effecte.
Cantio, a songe.
Cantiuncula, a songe of lyght matters.
Cantito, aui, are, to synge often.
Canto, aui, are, to synge or to charme. sometyme to monyshe or exhort. Hæc dies, noctesq; tibi canto, ut caueas: This I exhorte the daie and nyght, that thou mayste beware. Plaut. in Trinum.
Cantus, a songe.
Canus, an olde man.
Canus, a, um, gray or hoore.
Cana fides, the faithfulnes of olde tyme.
Cana ueritas, idem.
Canusium, a towne in the countrey of Apulia.
Capacitas, aptnes to take.
Capax, acis, that taketh or conteyneth anye thynge, able to receyue.
Capax amicitiæ, he that consydereth what belongeth to frendshyp.
Capêdo, the greatnes of a vessell, or lyke thing that conteyneth.
Capella, a yong gote.
Capêna, a towne by Rome.
Caper, a geldyd gote. sometyme it is taken for the bucke gote. It also was the name of an olde grammarian.
Capero, aui, to frowne or lowre.
Capesso, ĭ, ĕre, to take or to go about to take, to receyue, sometyme it signifieth to bryngе in. Plautus.
Capêtus, the name of a kyng.
Caphareus, a mountayne in Greece.
Capharnaum, the chiefe citie in Galilee.
Capidulum, a hoode.
Capillamentum, the heere of a mans heade. sometyme the toppes of herbes, where the seedes do growe.

Capillatia uela, be clothes of heare.
Capillatus, a, um, that hath heare.
Capillitium, the heare of the head.
Capillo, are, to make heare.
Capillotenus, inste to the heare.
Capillus, the heare.
Capillus Veneris, an herbe called maydenheare
Capio cepi, capere, to take willyngly or vnwillyngly. somtyme it signifieth to delite, to mitigate, to deceyue. Capti dolis, deceyued with cautels. somtyme to conteine. Di boni, quid turbæ ædes nostri, nix capiunt, Good lorde, what a rompany vneth our house wyll conteyne them. also to make.
Capere rationem, to fynde the meane.
Rationem cepi, ut & amanti obsequerer, & patrem non offenderem, I found the meane to please my louer, and not withstandynge I displeased not my father. Also to knowe the cause why. Scio tibi esse hoc grauius multo, ac durius cui fit: uerũ ego haud minus egre patior id qui nescio, nec rationem capio, nisi quod tibi bene ex animo uolo, I know well, that to you, whom the thynge toucheth, it is muche more displeasant and greuous, but yet it greueth me no lesse, I can not tell why, but onely because I loue you. Terent. in Heauton.
Capere conditionem, to accept the offre.
Capere fugam, to runne awaie.
Mente capere, to haue in mynde.
Miseriam capere, to be in myserie.
Misericordiam capere, to haue pitie.
Cepit eum sanctas, he was wery of it.
Capere somnum, to sleape.
Capere rationem oculis, to iudge by syght. Plaut. in Pseud.
Hi loci sunt atq; hæ regiones, quæ mihi ab hero sunt meo demonstratæ, ut ego oculis rationem capio, These are the places and stretes that my maister shewed me, as farre as myne eies can iudge, or as farre as I can perceyue.
Capere uoluptatem, to delyte.
Capere uersoriã, to chãge a purpose, to turne sayle, to do the contrary to that he intended.
Capere usuram corporis uxoris alterius, to cõmytte adultery with an other mans wyfe. Plautus in Amph.
Capis, dis, a cuppe.
Capistro, are, to halter or put on a rope or corde.
Capistrum, an haltar.
Capitano, head syluer, or subsidie gathered of euery man after the rate of his substance.
Capitale, & capital, an offence punished by deth
Capitale est, it is dethe, or deserueth dethe.
Capitalem fraudem admittere, to do a thynge worthy punyshement by deathe.
Capitales Triumuiri, iuges in causes of death.
Capitalis noxa, an offence worthy death.
Capitalis aduersarius, a mortall ennemy.
Capitalis dies, a daie appoynted to some to receyue iudgement of death.
Capitalis homo, a man that deserueth deathe. also that is prone or redy to murder.
Capitalis ira, mortall wrathe.
Capitalis locus, the place of execution.
Capitaliter, mortally.
Capitatus, a, um, that groweth greatte in the heade.
Capitati caules, cabages.
Capite censi, were amonge the Romaynes the poore sorte of the people, whyche were dyscharged of all exactions, and remayned in the citie onely for generation.
Capitellum, a lyttell head or toppe of a thyng. Also the hyghest parte of a pyllar.
Capitium, any thyng that coureth the heade, commonly they do call it a hoode.
Capito, onis, he that hath a greate heade. also heady or obstinate in opinion. It is also a fysshe which by his descripcion, seemeth to be a cod.
Capitolinus, was the surname of hym that founde the head, whan the capitol shoulde be buylded. Plinius.
Capitolium, the palaice of the citie of Rome.
Capitosus, he that hath a great head or a dulle heade.
Capitularum, any thynge that is growen to a heade.
Capitulo, are, to diuide by chapiters.
Capitulum, a lyttell heade, also a chapiter.
Capnion, an herbe called fumitorie. It is also called Capnios. Plinius li. 26.
Capo, a fysshe called a gurnarde.
Cappa, the name of a greeke letter, for whiche the latines vse C.
Cappadocia, a countrey in Asia, & hath on the south the mountayne called Taurus, & the cõtrey called Cilicia: on the east the countrey of Armeny, & diuers other nations: on the north the sea called Euxinum: on the weste Paphlagoniam, and is diuided from Armeny the more with the famous ryuer of Euphrates. In that countrey are breddc plenty of excellent good horses. It was somtyme called Alba Siria, for as muche as the people be whyter than they of the other Siria. The people therof are called Cappadoces, whiche were reputed to be of so yll condicions, that among the commune people, if one had ben seene to be of yll facion, they wolde saie that he was of Cappadocia, yet not withstandynge in that countrey was borne the blessed martyr and valyant christen knyght sayncte George, whose noble vertues and constaunt fayethe is written in the bohe of lyfe, and also remayneth an immortall exaumple amonge vs. Also Basilius Magnus, and Gregorius Nazianzenus, holy bysshoppes and moste excellent doctours. Galen. defin.

The blessed Martyr and valiant Christian knight Sayncte George was borne in Cappadocia a Countrey in Asia.

Cappadox, ocis, a man of the countrey of Cappadocia.

Capparis, a fruite called Capers, wherewith we doo make salates and sauce for mutton, whiche eaten afore meales, be very good for the stomake, & against diseases of the spleene.

Capra, a gote.

Capraria, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum.

Caprarius, a goteherde.

Caprea, a beaste whiche dothe see wonderfully quyckely. It is also a kynde of vines so named. Moreouer an yle by Naples.

Capreolus, a kyd. also a beast called a roo. It is also the tendrell of a vyne, whiche wyndeth brode wales, called also Pampinus. Also a forke to set vp a vyne.

Capreus, a, um, that whiche is of a gote.

Capricornus, a signe in heauen, conteynynge xx. sterres.

Caprificatio, the parynge awaye of the barke of a tree.

Caprificiales dies, the dayes called caprificiales daies whiche were dedicate vnto Vulcanus. Plinius.

Caprificus, a wylde fyg tree, whiche rounneth vp by walles.

Caprigenus, a, um, that whiche is of the kinde of a gote.

Caprile, a stable or pen where gotes be kepte.

Caprilis, le, of a gote.

Caprillus, a, um, idem.

Caprimulgi, birdes like to gulles, whiche appere not by daie, but in the nyghte they come into gote pennes, and doo suche the gootes, wherby the vdders of them be mortified.

Caprinus, a, um, of a gote.

Capitilans pulsus, is whan the pulse semethe to erre, and sodeynly is chaunged into an nother fourme of meuyng. Galen, in defin.

Caprone, the toppe or vttell mans, that is in the forhead of a horse.

Caprotina, a surname of Juno.

Caprunculum, a great vessell.

Capsa, a coffer or cheste.

Capsaces, a vessell wherin oyle is kept.

Capsarius, he that kepeth cheistes or apparaile.

Capsis, for cape sius, take it and thou wylt.

Capsus, a couered carte.

Captatio, a purchase, the acte or craste to gette fauour. also deceipte or subtilete.

Captator, oris, he that vseth that craste.

Captio, onis, the acte of takyng or deceyuyng, or that wherby any thyng is taken.

Captiosus, captious, or deceytfull.

Captiuncula, the diminutiue of Captio.

Captiuitas, captiuitie or bondage.

Captiuus, a prysoner taken in warres, or a slaue.

Capto, aui, are, to get the fauour of one with fayre wordes, pleasaunt debes or rewardes. also to deceiue or take quyckely.

Captare cœnam, to get a supper of free cost.

Captare impudicitiæ, to lye in awaite, to take one in the acte of lechery. Martialis.

Captare sermonem, to harken prively what men talke.

Captura, the apprehendyng or gettyng.

Captus, a, um, taken.

Capti oculis, blynde. also greatte louers be called capti.

Captus mente, out of his wytte or madde.

Captus, tus, chaunce, also deceipte, perceiuyng of a thyng, or capacitie. Captus hominum, mens capacitie, sometyme dilectacion. Non possum adduci, & suscipere è pecunia captum, I may not be brought thereto, and take dilectacion of the money.

Capua, a citie in the royalme of Naples.

Capula, a cuppe with an handell.

Capularis senex, an olde man redy to be layde in his biere.

Capulum, a rydyng knotte.

Capulus, & capulum, what so euer may receiue any thing into it: properly it is a beere, wherin deade corpses are borne. also the hylte or handell of a sworde.

Capus, a capon.

Caput, a heade. Also the begynnynge of euery thynge. Also a chapiter of a boke, also an author or begynner of a thynge. sometyme chiefe, otherwhyles peryll. sometyme estimacion.

Ad capita rerum peruenias, come to the point of the mattier.

Capita frumenti & uectigalium, the articles concernyng grayne and reuenues.

Capita rerum expedite, goo quyckely to the principall mattier.

Capite damnatus, condemned to dye.

Capite decernere. Vtinã meo solum capite decernerem, I woide god I mought trye it at myne owne peryll. Cicero.

Sine capite manere res, whan one knoweth not wherof the bruite is sprongē.

Capitis anquirere, to proceede in iugement against one for treason or felony.

Capitis arcessere, to appeache one of treason or felony.

Capitis diminutio, a condemnacion, wherby a man loseth eyther libertie of his persone, and is made bonde, or is banysshed his countrey, or put out of the kynges protection, or renouncyng his owne familye, is adopted or taken into an other, which is not nowe vsed.

Capitis iuditium, proceste criminall.

Caput facere, to gather a sore to a head.

Capys, a mans name that buylded Capua.

Carabus, seu caramus, a fysshe called a lopster, like to a crecyse, but that he is greatter, and is redde whan he is dyue.

Car

Caraxus, was the brother of Sapphus.
Carba, a wynde that bloweth from the southe.
Carbasus, in plural. Carbasa, a kynde of lynnen cruses: also the sayle clothe of a shyppe. It is sometyme taken for lynnen clothe.
Carbaseus, & Carbasinus, a, ũ, of fyne threde.
Carbo, a cole. It was also the name of a Romayne.
✣ Carbone notare, to marke with a cole. It is also a prouerbe signifying to cõdemne a thing, sometyme to take a thyng for yll lucke.
Carbonarius, a colyer.
Carbonarius, a, um, pertaynyng to coles.
Carbunculatio, a redde wynde, whiche bourneth trees.
Carbunculatio in uitibus, is a faute in vynes when the clusters of grapes are not sufficiently couered with leaues, by the whiche occasion they be withered and dyed.
Carbunculo, are, to be burned lyke a cole.
Carbunculus, a botche, whiche commeth of inflammation. It is also a kynde of precious stones, whiche do shyne lyke a burnynge cole. Moreouer a defaulte in a vyne and other trees, wherby they are bourned, whiche happeneth about the canticular daies. Also it signifieth erthe, wherin is founde blacke flat stones. Also earth, whiche with the heate of the son is so hot, that it burneth all thynges that be sowen or set in it.
Carcer, eris, a prison.
Carceres, plural. the place where horses stand whan they runne for prices, and from thense do take their course, wherof commeth a prouerbe, A carceribus ad calcem, from the begynnyng to the ende of an enterprise.
Carcerarius, a, um, of a prison.
Carchedonius, a kynde of carbouncle stones, whiche in the house seme of purple colour, abrode in the ayre they are fyre, agaynste the sonne they sende out sparkes, and if waxe be touched with them, it melteth.
Carchesium, a standyng cuppe with handelles.
Carchoquios, a kynde of frogges, hauyng on their heades yelowe spottes.
Carcina, a tixe.
Carcinodes, the canker in the nose.
Carcinoma, atis, the eatynge canker in the outer partes of the body.
Carcinus, a crabbe.
Cardamine, an herbe called water cressis.
Cardamomum, is a spice, which is lyke a sede somewhat longe, the best of it is harde to bee broken, and sone perseth the nose in smellynge, in taste quycke and somewhat bytter. Instede of this spyce, whiche commethe oute of Arabia or Indie, they nowe doo commonly vse a spice, whiche the apothecaries doo call grana Paradisi, in englyshe graynes.



Cardiacus morbus, uel cardiaca passio, is a sykeneste proceedyng of an humour in the celles of the harte. if the humour be of bloud or choler, there is with the trembelynge of the herte an heate also, with muche thyrste, and a depe fetchynge of wynde. if it be of grosse bloude and melancholy, than is there feare, sorowe, and dulnesse, without thyrste. Sometyme it happeneth by dimynucion of thynges necessary to the comfortynge of the herte, as good and substanciall bloud and clere, commynge from the lyuer. sometyme humours sharpe and pyrchynge do gather togyther in the stomacke, and causeth that sykenesse. Otherwhiles it happeneth in a feuer, wherin the patient sweateth muche: Also of the feblenes of the stomake, specially where the vaynes are lyttell, the pulse feble, sweate out of due measure and tyme, aboute the outermost part of the body, the neche and heade, the legges and fete being than colde and dyle. Galenus. Celsus. Constan.
Cardinalis, le, chiefe or principall.
Cardineus, the same.
Cardinum, an herbe, whiche some do suppose, is cresses.
Cardo, dinis, the poste, wheron the doore hangeth, and is moued. Also a mere or bounde, whiche passeth through the fielde, frome the south to the northe. It is also the tenon, whiche is put into the mortayse.
Cardines temporum, the foure tymes of the yere: Sprynge tyme, Somer, Autumne, and Wynter. Plinius.
Cardo causæ, the issue of the mattier.
Cardo rei, the effect of the matter or thyng: the chiefe poynt of the mattier.
Cardopos, an huche or coffar, wherein breade is layde. In the northe countrein it is called an arke.
Carduelis, a bryde called a lynnet.
Carduus, a thystell.
Care, derely, at a great price.
Carex, icis, sedge that groweth in fenne grondes or watry.
Carectum, the place where sedge dothe grow.
Careo, ui, ere, to lacke, properly those good thynges, whiche once were had. Sometyme it signifieth to be without a thynge: as Careo culpa, I am without faulte.
Careo febre, I am without feuer.
Cares, the name of a heruer, the scholar of Epicurus.
Caria, a region in Asia, hauynge on the northe syde the great ryuer of Meander, on the west the great sea called Icarius, on the east Licia, and dyuers other countreyes, towarde the southe the mountayne of Taurus. The people therof were called Cares, whyche were good men of warre, and therfore they were cus-

euery where reteyned for fouldioures, as Suizaro, or Duychmars be nowe.

Carica, ce, a dyse frg. such as is eaten in lente.

Carica, litell houses set on hygh places, whyche bee stronge by the naturall munition of the place.

Caricus, a, um, of the countrey of Caria.

Carides, a fysshe called a prane, like to a shimp.

Caries, a litell worme that eateth wood. It is also putrifaction or fythe growen by age or continuance.

Cariem trahere, to waxe rotten, or to be putrified or vnnewed.

Carina, the kele or bottome of the shyppe.

Carinæ, arum, a streete in Rome, wherin Pompeie dwelled.

Carinatus, a, um, made in fourme of the kele of a shyppe or bote.

Carino, aui, are, to make any thynge lyke to the kele of a shyppe.

Carinthia, a countrete by Austrithe, ioynynge on the south to the mountaynes called Alpes, and Italye, on the east and Northe to Stiria. The fourme of election of the newe prince or gouernour there, declared by Pius in his cosmographie, is verie straunge, and right pleasante to knowe. In the towne called Sancti viti, is a great valey, where, in a medowe is set a stone of marble, of a good height, where vpō ascendeth an husband man, vnto whom by inheritance that office belongeth: On his right hande standeth a blacke cowe, on the lefte hand an yl fauoured mare, about him standeth a great multitude of carles. On the other syde of the medowe cometh the duke, accompanyed with his noble men in theyr robes of estate, before hym goeth the erle of Gozitia, the great master of his hous, betwene xii. banners, beareynge the princes standerde. The other noble men doo folowe with the prince clad lyke an husbande man, with a shepe croke in his hande, lyke as he were a shepherde. Whom as sone as the carle, whiche standeth on the marble stone, doth see commynge, he alketh with a loude voyce in the slauon tungue: who is this that cometh with so proude a gate? They whyche stande about him, doon answere, that it is the prince of that countrey. Than answereth ofteslones the carle: Is he a righteouse iudge, lokyng for the weale of the countreye, a free manne borne, and worthy to haue honour? Is he a trewe christen man, and defendour of Christis fayth? They all answere: yea, he is, and shall be. Than saith the carle, by what right maie he put me from this place? Than answereth the erle of Gozitia: Thou shalt haue for thy place .xx. grotes, these two beastes ar thyne (shewyng to hym the cowe & the mare)

Marke the order of the election of the newe Prynce of Carinthia.



the princis apparaile, which he dyd late put of, thou shalt also haue, thy familye or kynne shall be free from all maner of tribute. Than the carle stoupynge to the prince a lyttle blowe on his cheke, bydderth him be a good iudge, and commynge downe from the stone, geueth hym place, and so departeth, takynge with hym the cowe and the mare. Than the prince goth vp on the stone, and holdynge a naked swoorde in his hande, and brandishyng it, tourneth to euery parte of the stone, promysing equall iudgement vnto all the people. Than is there brought hym cold water in a husbandes mans cappe, whyche the prynce drynketh, signifiynge that he condempneth drynkynge of wyne. Than goeth he to a church of our lady there by, where after that he hath herde masse, he putteth of the ruttes call apparaile, and putteth on other apparaile of honour, and dynyng with his nobylitie sumptuously, he roweth eftsones to the medowe, where he hereth matters, and ministreth iustice. This hystory I haue thought necessary to be knowen amonge vs, wherfore I haue not spared my labour to depicte other. The duke of this countreye is as it were chiefe master of the game, vnto the imperiall maiestie.

Cariophillon, a spice called cloues.

Cariolus, a, um, as erth is after that it is well dunged & tilled. it is also putrified or rotten.

Cariota, a dare.

Cotiotis, idis, idem.

Caritas, tatis, scarcitie, derth, properly of that whiche seruyth for the sustenaunce of man.

Caritas annonæ, derth of victaile.

Carius, the name of Iupiters sonne.

Carmania, a countrey in India, whyche after Ptholomeus is diuided in twoo parties, one parte is very fertile, an other is very barain. The pepie in the stede of garmētes do weare the shynnes of fysshes, and do eate only fysshe, and theyr bodies bee all rough and heuered with heare, except theyr vysages, and they haue no townes nor other certayne habitation, but are alwayes wandrynge. Of this countrey I fynde one thynge woorthy of remembraunce. Who so euer wyll marye there, muste bryng fyrst to the kynge of that countrey, the head of an enemy, which the kyng setteth vppe in his palaice, and taketh fyrste out the tungue, and causeth it to be cutte in pieces, and myngled with breade, and giueth part therof to him whiche brought the head. And if there be many heades, he diuideth the tunges amonge his gentylmen, as moste delicate meate.

Carmelus, the name of two sundrye hylles in Iudea.

Carn

Carmen, minis, a verse or metre. Also the hole warke, whiche is made in verses. sometime it signifieth a charme.

Carmentis, the name of a lady, whiche had the spirite of prophecie, and gaue answere in verses. She was also called Nicostratis, and was mother of Euander.

Carminare, to carde wull, or other lyke thyng.

Carminarii, they that do picke or make cleane wull, or cardes.

Carmites, people of a countrey in ffrance called Chartres.

Carmon, a place in Messenia, and the temple of Apollo in Laconia.

Carna, was supposed to be the goddesse of mānes lyfe, of hir they desyred the herte and lyuer to be preserued.

Carnarium, a larder, wherein hangeth salte flesshe. Sometyme it signifieth a bouchers shambles.

Carnarius, a boucher.

Carnarius, a, um, that pertayneth to flesshe.

Carneus, a, um, that whiche is of flesshe.

Carni, the people of a countrey in Almayn called Carinthia, belongyng to the duke of Austreshe. It is also the name of an other people in Italy, in the countrey called Marca Tarusia.

Carnifex, ficis, an executioner or hange mān, that cutteth men in pieces. sometyme a murderer.

Carnificina, the place where suche execucion is done. Also the office or acte of a hange man. also great murder, cruelte.

Carnificium, the same acte.

Carnificinus, a, um, pertaynyng to the acte of murderyng or slayng.

Carnificor, aris, ari, to playe the hange mans parte.

Carnimorus, ra, rum, any thynge that deuoureth flesshe.

Carnositās, aboundance of flesshe.

Carnosus, fleshy.

Carnosium folium, et Carnosa radix, a thicke leafe or a thicke roote.

Carnotum, the myddell region of all ffrance.

Carnuntum, a town in the border of Germany

Carnus, a, um, fatte.

Caro, carnis, flesshe, properly of that whiche is beade.

Caros, excesse of meate and drynke. Also an herbe and seede called carwayes. It is also an herbe called caret, the roote wherof is like a persenepe, but some are peelowe, and some redde, and be in eatyng more pleasaunt than persenepes, and will be sooner digested.

Carotæ, uel Carotici, be the greatte synewes, whiche do holde vp the neche, called also Tendondes, whiche in Cornelius Celsus in some prynte be called Cerotes, whiche wolde be amended and writen Carotas.

Caroticæ, be the great vaynes on euery syde of the neche.

Carpāthium mare, the sea lyenyng to Aegypt, wherin be the yles called Sporades.

Carpathos, an yle agaynste Aegypt, the myddes betwene Rhodes and Candy.

Carpātinæ, ploughmens bootes, made of vntanned leather, they mate be called ocreæ.

Carpentarius, a cartwright or carpentee.

Carpentarius equus, a carte horse, or charior horse.

Carpentum, a charlot or waggen.

Carphos, an herbe called Sengrene.

Carpinus, a tree, called among the frenche men Carpi, or Carme.

Carpineus, a, um, of carme.

Carpio, a fysshe called a carpe.

Carpo, psi, pere, to gether or pluche. Also to chose out, to reprooue, or taunt, to vse. Ifruor, to passe ouer quickely.

Carpere agmen, to assayle an host on euery syde.

Carpere cibum, to eate.

Carpere iter, to take a iourney.

Carpere lanam, to tose wull, or carde wull.

Carpere maledico dente, to reproue maliciously.

Carpere uiam, to walke.

Carpere uires, to debilitate or infeble.

Carpere uitales auras, to lyue.

Vnum quicquid quod quidem erit bellissimum carpam, One, whiche so euer shall be the fayrest, I will chose.

Genio carpamus dulcia, lette vs make good cheere.

Carpere exercitum in multas partes, to deuide an host or armye.

Carpet citius aliquis, q̄ imitabitur, One shal soner synde faulte, than do lyke it.

Carpocrates, an heretyke, whiche denied that Christe was god, affyrmynge that he was pure man, of whom the sect was called Carpocratiæ, or Carpocratiani. They also affyrmed, that the worlde was made by aungelles, and not by god, they reiecte the olde testament, and do deny the generall resurrection. They also denied, that Christ was borne of the virgin Mary, sayeng, that he was gotten of the sede of Joseph. Also that his body suffered, and that onely his soule was receyued into heauen. This Carpocrates lyued about the yeere of our lorde. 142.

Carpophyllon, a tree, whiche hath leaues lyke to laurell.

Carptim, pykyng out here and there.

Carptim breuiterq̄ perstringere aliquid, to touche a thynge summarply & in few wordes.

Carp

Carptim dicere, to touche thynges here and there quickely.

Carptura, a gatherynge togyther of foundrye thynges.

Carra, ræ, a citie in Arabia.

Carrodunum, the chiefe citie of Polonia, called Cracouia, or Cracaw.

Carruca, a carte.

Carrucarius, a, um, pertaynyng to a carte.

Carrus, a charyot.

Carteia, a towne in Spayne.

Carthaginenſes, people of Carthage.

Carthaginenſis, pertaynyng to Carthage.

Carthago, was a famous citie in Affrike called Cartage, almoſt enuironned with the ſea, whiche citie was in compaſſe about the walles. 360. furlonges, whiche are. xlv. Italyon myles, wherof. vii. miles and an halfe ran in length on the ridge of an hyl, which went from ſea to ſea, where as were ſet the ſtables of olyphantes, which was a very large place. Almoſte in the myddell of the citie was a caſtell or towre called Byrſa, hauyng an hyll on the top, wherupon ſtode the temple of Aeſculapius, called god of medicine: vnderneth were hauens or hapes of the caſtell, and a lytell ile called Cothon, whyche was rounde ſtandynge as it were in a great ponde, about the whiche were ſette the houſes, that ſerued for the nauy of Carthage. This citie continewed warres with the Romayns. xi. yeeres, and hadde many excellent menne of warre, of whom Hannibal was the moſt noble and famous. That citie had in ſubiection not onely a great parte of Affrike, but alſo Sicile, the more part of Spayne, and the yles of the myddell ſea, whiche now the emperour Charles enioyeth. It was at the laſt diſtroyed by Scipio, and the Romayns, before the incarnacion of Chriſte. 144. yeres. The countrey where it ſtode, is nowe called Tunyſe.

Carthallum, a baſkette.

Carthumandua, a quene in this Britayne, of the people called Brigantes.

Cartilâgo, ginis, a griſtell.

Cartilaginoſus, a, um, full of griſtelles, or of a griſtell.

Caruncula, a lyttell piece of fleſhe.

Carus, a, um, deere.

Carya, the name of a citie in Greece.

Caryatides, the ymages of women, holdynge garlandes or other ſuche thyng, ſet vp to garnyſche houſes.

Caryca, reade in Carica.

Caryon Indicũ, uel nux Indica, a greate fruite ſuche to a nut, whyche the Arabians do ſay are the dates of Inde, out of theim cometh a lyquour more ſweete than butter. This nut is hot in the ſeconde degree, and moyſt in the fyrſte.

Caryon myriſticõ, uel Moſchocaryon, is that ſpice whyche is alſo called Nux muſcata, in engliſche nutmygges, whiche is hot and dry in the ſeconde degree.

Caryopos, the tuyer of a nutte.

Caryotæ, reade in Cariotæ.

Carynus, a, um, of a nut, as Oleum carynũ, the oyle of nuttes.

Caryſte, & Caryſtos, an yle in the ſea called Euboicum, wherein is plentie of marbyll of dyuers colours.

Caryſtæus, a, um of that yle.

Caſa, a cottage.

Caſabundus, a, um, fallyng often.

Caſaria, the woman that kepeth the cotage.

Caſcus, a, um, olde.

Caſeale, a ſtable.

Caſeus, cheeſe.

Caſeus muſteus, Rowen cheeſe.

Caſia, a ſpice whiche hath the vertue of cynamome, and is wonderfull ſoote in ſauour, it is called of the apothecaries Caſsia lignea.

Caſito, aui, are, to fall or dyop oftentymes.

Caſſia fiſtularis, is that whyche is called commonly Caſsia fiſtula.

Caſſius, an hyll in the bordere of Egypt.

Caſner, in the olde tunge is an olde man.

Caſpiæ portæ, are places broken in the rockes of the mountaynes of Caucaſus toward Hyrcania and Perſia, whiche are in lengthe (as Plinius ſaith). vii. myles, as Solinus writeth. viii. myles: in breadthe they are ſo narowe, that a cart male hardly paſſe thrugh them. Martianus writeth, that thoſe gates were faſte ſhutte with great yron beames, to let that no man ſhulde paſſe. In the ſpryng tyme and ſommer all ſerpentes doo repayre thyther from all countreys aboute, wherfore the paſſage that waie is perylous.

Caſpii, a people nowe in Tartaria, ioynynge to the ſea called Caſpium. In them is this inhumanitie, as Strabo wryteth, that whan their parentes do excede the age of. lxx. yeres, they put them into a cloſe place, and do ſacrifyche them, and than do they tape theim in a deſerte, and do beholde them farre of. And if bryddes do pluthe theim out of their couches, and deuoure theim, they accompte them bleſſed: if dogges or wylde beaſtes do it, they do not accompte it ſo happy, if bothe do it, they eſteme thoſe men vnhappy. Other doo write, that they nouriſhe dogges of purpoſe to deuoure theim.

Caſſa dote uirgo, a mayden hauynge nothyng towarde her mariage.

Caſſa nux, a prypped nutte.

Caſſes, ſis, nettes, which may be called haies. Alſo an helmet: but than it hath Caſsidis in the genitiue caſe.

Caſsiculus, a lyttell haye.
Caſsinum, an olde markette place.
Caſsiopa, an hauen on the Southe parte of Sicile.
Caſsiope, called alſo Caſsiopeia, a ſygne in heauen that hath.xii. ſterres, and is figured lyke to a woman, ſyttynge in a chayre.
Caſsita, a larke.
Caſsiterides, be.x. yles in the Spanyſche ſea, wherin was dygged muche tynne, and they be not farre from the weſte part of Spayne.
Caſsiterus, tynne.
Caſsitias, the gumme that droppeth oute of a fyre tree.
Caſsius, a proper name of a man.
Caſſo aui, are, to putte out or make of none effecte.
Caſſus, a, um, voyde and of none effect.
Caſſus lumine, deade.
Caſſutha, is that herbe, whyche is commonly called Caſcuta, in engliſche withwynde.
Caſtalius, a fountayne in the foote of the hylle of Pernaſſus, whyche was dedycate to the Muſes.
Caſta mola, was a kynde of ſacrifyce, that the virgins veſtales made.
Caſtanētum, a place ſet with cheſten trees.
Caſtaneum, a cheſten or cheſt nutte.
Caſtē, chaſtly, honeſtly, vncorruptly.
Caſtellani, the inhabitaunte of a lyttell walled towne.
Caſtellatim, one lyttell walled towne after an other.
Caſtellum, a lyttell walled towne. It is alſo a cundite, out of the whiche water runneth. It is alſo the name of a countrey called Iuliers or Gulike.
Caſterium, a houſe, wherein the tackelyng of ſhyppes is kept.
Caſtigatio, correction.
Caſtigabilis, le, that whiche maie be corrected or amended.
Caſtigo, aui, are, to chaſtyſe with wordes, alſo to correct or amende, to refourme, to punyſh.
Caſtitas, atis, chaſtitie.
Caſtimonia, idem.
Caſtor, a beuer, whyche hathe the taple of a fiſhe, in the reſidue is lyke to an ottar.
Caſtor et Pollux, were bretherne, bothe borne at oone byrthe, whyche were honoured for goddes.
Caſtra, orum, an armye of men of warre, whan they lye or abyde in any place. Alſo the place where the hoſte lodgeth. Alſo the pauilions beinge pitched. Alſo they do ſygnifie Stationes, reſtynge places, where the hoſte tarieth to refreſche them, whyche amonge the olde Romaynes conteyned. ix. myles, as Penalis dothe wryte.



Caſtris exuere, to compel the enemies to raiſe their campe. Nec ante abſceſſum eſt, quam caſtris exuerunt hoſtem: Nor they departed not awaye, vntyll they had conſtrained their ennemies to raiſe their campe.
Caſtramētor, to laye or lodge an armye.
Caſtrata reſpublica, a weake or feble common weale.
Caſtrenſe peculium, that whych a man of warre hath gotten in the warres.
Caſtrenſis, ſe, that whych perteyneth to an hoſt or armye, or warre.
Caſtro, aui, are, to geide. Sometyme to cut of generally.
Caſtrum, a caſtell or fortreſſe.
Caſtula, linnen clothe, wherwith maydens dyd gyrde theim ſelfe vnder their pappes.
Caſtus, a, um, chaſte, honeſte, and continente, or vncorrupted.
Caſu, by chaunce.
Caſura, a fall or decaie.
Caſurgis, a citie in Boeme, now called Praga.
Caſus, happe, ruine, myſfortune, or myſtery. alſo a caſe.
Catabaſis, the ſunne ſette.
Catabathmus, a place in Affrike ioynynge to Egypte.
Catachreſis, a figure, whereby the propertie of a worde is abuſed: as Facies ſimillima lauro, where facies onely belongeth to a man, and not to a tree, although it dothe ſignifye there a ſimilitude or figure.
Catachyſmata, among the Athenienſes the vſage was whan newe ſeruauntes were fyrſte come into an houſe, as they ſtode by the chimnaie or herthe, there were poured on theyr heades, frygges, nuttes, dates, beanes, and peaſon, whiche were catched vp of the other ſeruauntes. And the ſame was doone on the newe bryde in token of good lucke. And this was called Catachyſmata, for catachyſis, in greke, is in engliſhe a pouryng out.
Cataclyſmus, an vniuerſall flouddе.
Cataclyſta, a garment cloſe all about.
Catacryſis, a condemnation.
Catadromus, the place where men do run horſes for prices or wagers.
Catagrapha, pmages lokynge dyuers wayes, and in dyuers fourmes.
Catalecticum metrum, a verſe wherin one ſyllable lacketh.
Catalepſis, occupation, or depiehenſion.
Catalexis, a fynyſhyng of a thyng.
Catalogus, ſpeche or writyng, where thynges be rectited in order and numbre. A rehearſall or table of the numbre of thynges.
Catalyma, refection. alſo an vnne.
Catamidio, are, to ſet one vp with a paper on his heade to be mocked or rebuked for ſome offence

offence, as they vse to do with men periured, or with forgers of euidences.

Cataphora, a deade sleape, or disposicion to slepe or wake.

Cataphractus, armed and fensed on all partes.

Cataphracti equites, men of armes on barded horses.

Cataphractæ naues, hewered shippes.

Cataphriges, were heretikes, which tooke that name of one Montanus of Phrigia, an arch heretike, who affirmed, that the holy ghoste was gyuen to theim, and not to the apostels. They baptysed not in the name of the trinitie: they baptised also menne after that they were deade, and damned the seconde marryage. This secte beganne the yeere of oure lorde. 170.

Cataplasma, a playster made with herbes and sewet.

Catapotia, pylles in medicine.

Catapulta, an arrowe, or a quarell.

Catapultarium pilum, a bolte.

Cataputia maior, the greatter spourge. loke in Racinus.

Cataputia minor, an herbe called the lesse spurge. loke more in Tithymalus, and also in Lathyris, whiche is the same herbe.

Catarrhacta, a postculleys. Also cloudes. sometyme causes in the eythe. also a web in the eie.

Catarrhactæ, great courses of water, fallynge downe from hyghe places. Also the places from whens they do fall.

Catarrhus, a reume or flyxynge downe of water or fleume from the head.

Catascopium, a shyp that watcheth or espieth for other, a brigandine.

Catasta, a cage wherin men be set, whyche are to be solde. also wherin they were punysshed.

Catastroma, parte of a shyp or pauement.

Catastrophe, a subuersion, or a volume.

Cataxypolis, a fygure where one thyng is described by an other.

Catechesis, an instruction or teachyng propyrly by mouth and not by writyng.

Catechiso, aui, are, to instructe, to enfourme, or teache.

Catechumenus, he that is newely instructed.

Categoria, accusation.

Catellus, Catella, a lyttell hounde, a bytche.

Catena, a chayne.

Cateno, aui, are, to chayne togyther.

Caternula, a lyttell chayne.

Caterua, a company of men of warre. sometime a multitude of people.

Cateruarij, they that do assemble in cõpanies.

Cateruatim, by companies.

Cathalanũ, a towne in Feaunce called Chalon.

Catharctica, purgatiue medicines.

Cathari, were heretikes, whiche affirmed, that it was not lefull to a christen man to sweare, for any cause, or at any tyme. They also denied all the sacramentes of the churche.

Catharmos, a tertayne purgacion with fyre.

Cathay, is a greate region in the easte parte of the worlde, extendynge vnto the easte ocean sea, and on the southe vnto the ouer India, and is also called Synarum regio. It is deuided into nyne royalmes, whyche be all vnder the great Cham. This countrey is wonderfull ryche in golde and syluer, and aboundeth in grayne and wynes, and all other thinges necessary for mannes sustynaunce. The people for the more part dothe honour Christ as god, but they are not baptysed, they are courteyse and reasonable, and very cunninge artificers.

Cathedra, a benche or stoole.

Cathinea, a kynd of erth, wherof latin mettall is made.

Catholicus, vniuersall, nowe it is vsed for him that hepeth the faith, as the vniuersall churche hath obserued it. Also the bysshop of the Armenians was so called.

Cathortoma, the right worke of vertue, a vertuously done.

Cathortosis, a right affection.

Catillatio, a great reprooche layd to gentylmen, whiche had robbed the countreyes that were alyed to the Romaynes, and had ryotously consumed the goodes.

Catillo, aire, to eate lyke a glutton.

Catillones, lyrne dyshes, gluttons.

Catillus, the ouer stone of a mylle, called the rũner. Also a potager.

Cãtma, a citie in Sicile.

Cãtinus, a dyshe.

Cato, onis, was not fyrste a surname, but a name of merite, for the auncient Romaines called hym Cato, that was wyse by muche experience. Of this name were dyuerse, of whome two were moste excellent persons: the one of theim was called Marcus Cato Censorius, bycause that he alwaye vsed the grauitie and rygour, whiche was wont to be in the correctours of maners called Censores, and also he hym selfe beynge Censor was aboue all other most sharpe and rigorous. Valerius Maximus wryteth, that he was almoste an olde man er he lerned latine letters, and than it semeth he was olde er he lerned greeke. And yet notwithstandynge by gatheryng ryghtes out of Tucidides and Demosthenes workes, he became the greatest oratour of his tyme, and was called the Romayn Demosthenes. He being made consul, wan more cities in Spayne, than he had abyden dayes in that countrey. In the whiche iourney he nothyng retayned to him selfe of



Cathay is a great Region in the Est and is wonderfull riche in gold and silke grayne and wynes and all other thinges for Names sustenaunce 15 Mar. 1604

of all that was founde there, but meate and dynke only: but made his souldioures ryche, geuynge to euery of theim a pounde weyght of syluer, sayinge: That better it were that many Romaynes retourned with syluer to Rome, than a fewe Romayns with gold. He taught his owne sonne grammer, not withstandyng that he had a seruaunt called Chylo, whyche was an excellente grammarian, and taught a greate schoole: sayinge, that it was not conuenyent, yf his sonne were slowe in lernynge, that he shulde be rebuked or pulled by the eares of hym, whiche was of a seruile condicion. He also taughte hym the ciuile lawes, and all maner of exercise, not only to handle al weapons, and to ride well, but also to fyght with the fystes, and to sustayne bothe colde and heate, & also to leape into waters, and to swymme agaynst swyft runnyng streames. Beinge Censor he spared none estate, whom he founde corrupted in maners, or superfluous in lyuing, whereby he brought into the citie a meruaylous image of vertue. His sentences rehersed by Plutarch be wonderfull, of the whiche I wyll remembre thre for the excellency of theim. Lyke as the dyars (sayd he) do dye most often that colour, whiche they perceyue moste men do delyte in: so longe men do moste studiously haunte and embrace that, whiche they se olde menne and counsailours haue in most estimacion. He also blamed the people of Rome, for as muche as they commytted authorities and offyces, often tymes to one person, saying: They semed not to esteme rule and authoritie, or elles that they supposed that there were but a few that were worthy promocion. The one was a signe of contempt, the other was discourage to good wyttes, and rebuke to theyr countrey. Also whanne there were three ambassadours chosen to bee sente into Bithynia, of whom one had the goute, an other had peyne in his heade, the thyrde was tymerouse, Cato laughynge, sayde in the senate: The people of Rome sendeth an ambassade, whiche hath neither feete, heade, nor yet herte. The lyfe of this man, & also of the other Cato, ar worthy to be oftentymes radde, specially of counsailours and men in authoritie. He was before the incarnacion of Christe. 182. yeres.

Cato Vticensis, was so called bycause he slewe him selfe in the towne called Vtica in Affryk. His greate grandfather was the other Cato called Censorius. This man in chyldhode shewed a wonderfull constance and grauitie, seldome very mery, or lene to laughe, and yf he dyd, it was a very litle smylyng, nor would lyghtly be angrye, but if he were angrye, he was not shortely appeased. Also he was harde to lerne, but that whiche he lerned, he perfectly reteyned, and was very studious in all moral philosophye, practysynge in his actes and lyuyng that whiche he rad of vertue and honestie, and also studied eloquence, onely to the entente that in counsaylynge and raysonynge he mought adde vnto philosophy more force & ornament, and yet wolde he not shewe it, or practise it openly. And whan one sayd to hym, men dispraise thyne obstinate silence, he answered: I force not, so that they dispraise not my lyuing: But I wyll breake out of this silence, whan I can speake that, whiche is not worthy to be vnspoken. Beinge Tribunus militum, that is to saye, capitayne of a thousande men, or as Budeus resembleth, marshall of an army, and beynge sente into Macedonia, he with his meruaylous grauitie, prudence, and pegnfulnelle, made all theim, whiche were vnder hym, fierce and hardy agaynst theyr ennemies, gentyle to theyr felowes, fearefull to do iniury, prompte to get prayses: and hym selfe labourynge with them, and vsynge his apparayle, feedyng, and goinge lyke vnto them: he contrary to mennes expectacion (not withstandynge his severitie) wan the hertes of theim, goynge on foote, and talkynge with euery manne. And was of suche constance, and soo far from ambicion and flatterye, that neyther by Pompeie nor Cæsar in theyr chiefe pryde, whan all menne eyther for dread or for fauour, inclyned to theyr desyres, he mought bee by no meanes perswaded, to agree to theyr myndes, in cases where it semed to be agaynste the weale publyke, nor any maner of menacynge or dreadfull tokens, mought from that constance remoue hym. In so muche that whan he herde, that Julius Cesar hadde vanquyshed Pompeie, and that his frendes wolde haue sent to Cæsar to desyre his fauour, Cato answered: They whiche are vanquyshed, or haue any wise trespaced, ought to make suite, but sense he in all his life was neuer vanquyshed, and in innocency he surmounted Cesar, whiche in makynge war agaynst his owne countreye, hadde condemned hym selfe to haue done that thynge, whiche he had often denyed. Fynally not for maiyee of Cesar, but bycause he wold not beholde the weale publike distroied, he slewe hym selfe at Vtica, haynge with hym at souper, the euenynge before, the greatest officers of that citie, and many of his frendes. Also this sentence beynge spoken amonge other: Onely a good man is a free man, all yll men are bonde. Whan one hayned to reason agaynst it, Cato beinge therwith chafed, disputed with the other so vehemently and longe, that all men suspected, that he wolde not longe lyue. He dyed afore the incarnacion of Christe, 44. yeres.

Catoblepas, a beast full of poyson, called a basiliske.
Catularia, one of the gates of Rome.
Catulinus, a, um, of a catte.
Catulire, the desyre of female kynde, to compasse with the male kynd, properly to go assaut, to rudder, to horsyng, or to dissonyng.
Catulitio, the goyng assaut, &c.
Catullus, the name of a poete.
Caulus, a kytten or ponge catte. also it is put generally for the ponge kynde of all beastes. also for a dogge.
Caturactonium, a citie called Carlyle in England.
Catus, a cat. sometyme wyse or wyttie. also the name of a noble and wyse familie in Rome.
Caua, a hole, wherin byrdes do byde.
Caucasus, an hyll, one of the highest in all Asia, and stretcheth of a meruailous length, and is named of some men Caspij montes, forasmuche as it stretcheth forth by the sea called Caspium. Not withstandyng in the charte, called Charta marina, the hylle of Caucasus, is set on the North parte of that sea, and Caspij montes, are on the southe parte, hauynge on the northe Alania, and a parte of Media, and on the southe Assyria.
Cauda, a tayle of a beaste. sometyme a mans priuie membre.
Caudacus, gentyll and pleasaunt.
Caudacę, ipsei coffers of wickers, or a tunket, wherin ceo are taken in reuers.
Caudeus, a, um, of the stemme of a tree.
Caudex, dicis, the lower part of a tree next the roote. also a table hauyng many leaues or tables. It also signifieth a dulle foole, suche as can neither well speake nor doo.
Caudicalis, le, pertaynyng to the stem of a tree.
Caudicariæ naues, shippes made of thicke plãkes, or a shippe whiche carieth victayles.
Caudis, a towne of the Samnites.
Cauea, a caue or darke place in the ground. also a cage or coupe, wherin byrdes be kepte. Also ouer a place, where a comedie or enterlude is played.
Cauedium, is a place at large, hauynge many porches, whiche serueth to a commune, like a market place. It is also a priuell court with in a house.
Caueo, caui, cauẽre, to beware, to eschewe. also to prouide diligently, to take hede: and ioyned with an accusatiue case, signifieth to byd to beware.
Caue tibi, take heede of thy selfe.
Caue tibi illum puerum, beware of that childe.
Caue facias, take heede what thou doest.
Cætera cauebuntur, the reste I will prouyde for.



Cauẽre alicui, to geue counsaile to one in matters of lawe, or concernynge contractes, to instructe one what he shall doo.
Cauẽre capite, to put in suerties to appere in matter of lyfe and deathe.
Cauere sibi ab aliquo, to take a quietance or other discharge for the payment of money, or assurance of any thyng. At uero, inquam, tibi ego Brute non soluam, nisi prius a te cauero, amplius eo nomine neminem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum. Truely saied I, Brutus, I will not paie the, excepte I haue first a quietance of the, that thou shalte not afterwardes demaunde it of hym, of whom thou moughtest alse it.
Quid isti caueam? B. Vt reuehat domum. What shall I prouide for hym? B. one to bryng hym home.
Cauẽre testamento, to geue in charge by testament a thyng to be done.
Caueri, to be taken hede of.
Caneares hostiæ & cauæ, were partes of the beastes nexte to the tayle, to be sacrificed for the bysshoppes.
Cauerna, a caue or holow place in the ground, sometyme cauernæ doo signifie cares.
Cauernosus, a, um, full of caues.
Cauilla, uel cauillum, a mocke or a skoffe.
Cauilatio, a cauillacion, a subtile forged tale.
Cauillator, a mocker, a bourder.
Cauillo, aui, are, uel cauillor, ari, to iest, to mocke, to bourde.
Caula, a shepehouse, but properly a folde.
Caulescere, to growe into a stalke.
Caulias, liæ, the tayes whiche is pulled out of the herbe called Lacerpitium.
Cauliculus, a tender stalke.
Caulis, a stalke or stemme of an herbe or tree. It is sometyme taken for all pot herbes, the rumpe of a beaste, and for a shafte or iauelyn. It is also an herbe called colewoortes. Vede Brassica.
Caulon, a towne, whiche as Plinie saieth, is situate in the first region of Italie.
Cauma, atis, heate.
Caunus, an yle in the ocean sea.
Cauo, aui, are, to make holowe.
Caupo, onis, a hoxhster that selleth meate and drynke.
Caupona, a woman that selleth wyne. also the tauerner.
Cauponaria, tauerners craft.
Cauponius, a, um, pertaynyng to the tauerne.
Cauponor, to sell as hoxhsters doo.
Cauros, was an yle, whiche afterwarde was called Andros, and after that Antandros.
Caurus, a westerne wynde.
Causia, an hatte or cappe after the fascion of Macedonia.

Cauſima, dyle wodde, that will burne quickly.
Cauſon, is an hotte continuall feuer, ingendred of red choler and ſharpe, in the vepnes nexte to the herte, and in the vepnes of the mouthe of the ſtomake, and in the holownes of the liuer or longes. The ſignes of the whiche feuer is intollerable heate, with cõtinual thirſt, hoꝛrour, a ſwyft pulſe, kepyng none oꝛdre, ſhoꝛte breathe, the urine high coloured and thynne.
Cauſſa, a cauſe oꝛ matter in ſuite.
Cauſſam accipere, to take the matter in hande. alſo to take an excuſe.
Cauſſam capere, to take an occaſion.
Cauſſa cadere, to loſe his action.
Cauſſam agere, to pleade a matter.
Cauſſam dicere, to anſwere vnto that, whiche is layde vnto his charge.
Cauſſam dicere, to ſaie cõtrarie, to denie.
Hoc ſi ſecus reperies, nullam cauſſam dico, quin mihi & parentum, & libertatis apud te deliquio fiet, If thou dooeſt fynde it other wyſe, I will nor ſaie contrarie, but that it is at thy pleaſure, that I ſhall loſe bothe my parentes and libertie.
Cauſſam dicere ex uinculis, to aunſwere in warde, oꝛ beyng a pꝛiſoner.
Cauſſas nectere, to feigne matters, to make excuſes oꝛ delates.
Cauſſam orare, to pleade.
Cauſſam quærere, to ſeke an occaſion.
Cauſſam ſuſtinere, to beare the blame.
Cauſſam tenére, to obteyne in iudgement.
Cauſſa mea, foꝛ my ſake. Syro ignoſcas uolo, quæ mea cauſſa fecit: I will that ye foꝛgiue Syrus al that he hath done foꝛ my ſake.
Cauſſa inferior, the laſſe right oꝛ weaker title.
Cauſſa ſuperior, the better right oꝛ title.
In cauſſa hæc ſunt, the reaſon is this.
Cauſſarii, they whiche be eſſoyned in our lawe, oꝛ excuſed foꝛ a ſpeciall cauſe.
Cauſſaria miſsio, a diſcharge of a ſouldioure foꝛ a reaſonable cauſe.
Cauſſarii milites, ſouldioures, whiche foꝛ cauſes reaſonable, were diſcharged out of the armie, foꝛ ſickeneſſe, as Politianus writeth.
Cauſſatio, an inwarde ſickeneſſe.
Cauſſatiuus, a, um, that is cauſe that a thynge is done.
Cauſsidicus, a man of lawe.
Cauſsificor, aris, to complayne me of a thynge that dooeth greeue me.
Cauſſo, aui, are, to cauſe.
Cauſſor, aris, to fynde the matter, oꝛ to byynge foꝛ excuſe.
Cauſtica medicamenta, medicines whiche do bourne the ſkynne oꝛ the fleſhe.
Cautéres, & cautéria, is a marking pꝛon, oꝛ an inſtrument wherwith ſoꝛes are burned.
Cauteriatus, a, um, marked oꝛ bourned with that inſtrument, oꝛ marked with an pꝛon.
Cautes, a ragged roche, oꝛ hylle full of great ſtones.
Cauté, wiſely, circumſpectly, ſubtilly.
Cautim, idem.
Caure loquatior, moꝛe clatteryng than a roche.
A pꝛouerde applied to great ſpekers, gathered of the continual clackyng that the ſea maketh, whan it ſtryketh againſt a roche.
Cautio, is a pꝛomiſe oꝛ wꝛityng made diligently foꝛ the aſſurance of any thyng.
Cautio, onis, pꝛouiſion.
Cautio eſt, it is nede to pꝛouide oꝛ beware.
Cautum eſt prædibus ac prædꝫ, aſſurance taken by bondes and ſuretes.
Mittere cautionem chirographi, to deliuer wꝛityng ſigned with his owne hande foꝛ aſſuraunce.
Cauto eſt opus procedere, it needeth to be wyſely handled.
Cautor alieni periculi, he that warneth an other man of any daunger.
Cautor formularum, he that can ſhyl of al kindes of actions to be ſued.
Cautum eſt, it is oꝛdeyned oꝛ pꝛouided by an acte of parliament oꝛ counſaile.
Caurus, a man that is circumſpecte.
Caua uena, the vepne of the liuer.
Cauus, a, um, holowe.
Cauus, an holowe place.
Cauſter, a fludde of Lidie.
Cayſtrus, fœm. gen, a citie of Cilicie.



CEcrops, opis, was an auncient kyng of Athenes, whoſe pmage was made hauing two heades, as ſome men do ſuppoſe, becauſe he did firſt inſtitute matrimony in Greece. Other wꝛite, that it was becauſe he was boꝛne in Egypt, and alſo did vſe both langages, greke and egyptian. He was aboꝛe the incarnation of Chꝛiſte. 1584. yeres.
Cecropidæ, men of Athenes.
Cecropidis, a man oꝛ woman comyng of hym.
Cecropius, a, um, of Cecrops.
Cecriphalea, a roche in the ſea, oꝛ an yle.
Cedar, a region of Araby.
Cedo, ceſſi, dere, to geue place, to depart, to go awaie, to voyde, to withdꝛawe, to obeye, to graunt, to geue, to ſucceede.
Cedere auctoritati, to be of laſſe authoꝛitee.
Cedere ad factum, to come to effecte.
Cedere creditoribus, is pꝛoperly where one not beyng able to paie his dettes, leaueth all his gooddes oꝛ landes to his creditoures.
Cedere ex tranſuerſo, to go ſydelynge lyke a crabbe.
Cedere famæ, to regarde moꝛe his honeſtee.

Cedere,

Cedere intercessioni, to procede no further, to admytte the contrary.
Cedere iuri, to gyue ouer a right or title.
Cedere pro, to be in the stede of an other thig Nam pro pulmentario cedit ficuti ficus, for it is in stede of the meate, lyke as figges be.
Cedere uita, & cedere fato, to dye.
Cede manum, gyue me thy hande.
Cedere possessione, to leaue the possession.
Cedere periculo, to flee from the daunger.
Cedere precibus, to graunte to the requeste or prayer.
Cedere tempori, to accommodate hym selfe to the tyme.
Cedere remedys, the sickness is vanquished
Cedit dies, among the lawyers is, The time is come, that the dette is due to be payde.
Cedit huic questus ille, he hath that auantage by it. Cedit illi res, his matter cometh wel to passe. Quin tu mihi argentum cedo, But yet gyue thou me the money.
Cedunt mihi ea bona, those goodes are come or happened vnto me.
Cedo, in the imperatiue mode, tell thou, recherche, tell on.
Cedo cuium puerum? telle or saye, whose childe or seruaunt?
Cedunt dies, the dayes passe away.
Cessit, it happened.
Cessit parum gratus, he hadde lyttell thanke for his labour.
Cessit in prouerbium, it became, or was turned into a prouerbe.
Cedentes capilli, heares hanging down ryght.
Cedrati libri, bokes whiche wyll neuer perishe, nor be eaten with wormes.
Cedrelate, tes, a great cedre tree.
Cedria, the rosyn that runneth out of the cedre
Cedrides, the fruite or bearies of cedres.
Cedrinus, a, um, of a cedre tree.
Cedrium malum, & Cedromelum, was of old tyme taken for an orenge, as Athenæus and Dioscorides do write.
Cedropolis, a towne in Caria.
Cedros, an ylande in the costes of Germany.
Cedrosis, a white vynegarde.
Cedrus, dri, is a tree hauyng leaues like to iuniper, bearies like myrtils, but they be yelowe, swete of sauor & pleasant to eate, they beare all tymes of the yere new fruit & old, as the orenges do, & the leaf neuer falleth. The tree sweateth out of him a licour like to rosyn, meruaylous odoryferous In the land of cipres there haue ben seen of theim growyng, which were in length, 130. fete, and in cõpasse fyue fathom Of like greatnes or greater be in Siria. The woode therof neuer rotteth, nor wormes may breade in it. Wherfore is it muche praysed in buildynge.
Cedris, dridis, the fruit of the cedre tree.
Cedro digna, thynges worthye perpetualle memorye.
Celatura, grauyng in metall.
Celatus, a, um, hydde.
Celeberrimus, a, um, most honourable, or most in reputation
Celebrare nuptias, to make a feast at a mariage. Celebrare epulas, to make banketts.
Celebrare conuiuium, to make a great feast or banckette.
Celebrare exequias, & funera, to bringe one solemnely to buriengе.
Celebrare ludos, to make playe with great assemblye of people.
Celebrare suum natalem, to make a greate feaste at the day of his byrthe.
Celebrare cœtus hominum, to assemble a great numbre of people.
Celebratio, solemnisation.
Celebratus, a, um, muche spoken of, or haunted.
Celebresco, I am in gret fame, or am renomed
Celebris, bre, famous, also swift, honourable.
Celebris locᵘˢ, a place moch hanted & knowē.
Celebritas, tatis, renoum. also a great assembly.
Celebriter, honourably.
Celebro, aui, are, to celebrate or bringe in renoume, to make good reporte. also to haunte, to honour or worshyp.
Celer, eris, swyfte, quycke.
Celeris copia Date dū quæso conueniundi mihi eius celerem copiam, God graunte that I may very shortly mete with hym. Plaut' in Mercat.
Celeramter, for celeriter, hastily or quickly.
Celeratim, idem. Actius.
Celeres, olde writers vsed for Equites, horsmē. Sisenna.
Celeritas, quyckenes, swyftenes.
Celeritudo, idem.
Celeripes, swyfte of foote.
Celeriter, celerius, celerrimē, swyftely, swyftlyer, swyftlyest.
Celero, aui, are, to doo a thynge quyckely, to make haste.
Celetes, runnynge horses.
Celeusma, the shoute or crye that shyppemen or botemen doo make, whan the mayster bothe whystell or calle.
Celeustes, he that calleth on the maryners to comfortynge them.
Cella, a cellar, wherin any thinge is kept. also where we be priuily washed, also a secrete place in the temple, a chauncell.
Cella penuaria, a garnere, or storehouse.
Cellaria, a wyne cellar.
Cellarium, a storehouse.
Cellarius, he that hath the charge of a cellar or storehouse.
Cellulæ columbarum, culuer hooles.
Celatim, priuily.

Celo, aui, are, to hide or wyl not knowe.

Cl. ep. fa. Celare aliquem. Balbus noster me de hoc libro celauit, Our frend Balbus told me nothynge of that boke.

Celox, a swift shyp, callid a Brigantine.

Celsus, highe. it was also the name of a noble Romayn, whyche wrate in philyche and husbandry in moste eloquent latyne.

Celtæ, frenche men.

Celtiberia, Biskay.

Celtiberi, people of that part of Spayn, which is called Biskay.

Celtis, a kynd of swete trees growing in Affrik.

Celtogallia, is that part of France, whith conteyneth Aquitaniã, Lugdunensem, Belgicã, & Narbonensẽ, wherof the frenche king hath iii. partis holy, Belgicã, for the moze part hath the emperour that nowe is, Charles the. v. Reade of eueryche of them in their letters.

Celydrus, a womans apparail.

Cemellio, a towne in Liguria.

Cemẽta, pl. lytel stones & rubbel, which ar layd betwene great stones in the making of a wal.

Cementum, morter.

Cenchris, a bryd lyke an hauke, which maketh a greate sowne whan he crieth. Also it is the name of a towne or countrey in Grece.

Cenina, a citie of Italy.

Cenodoxia, vainglory.

Cenomani, people of Lumbardy.

Cenotaphium, a monument of theym which are dead.

Censio, sui, ere, to suppose, to shewe mine opinion or sentence, to determine, to be disconẽt, to number people, to thentent to take theim, whiche be apt for the warres, or to leuy a tax or a subsidy, to speake or tell,

Varro. Ne vobis censeam, si ad me referretis, lest I Plaut. in Sticho. wold be angry, yf ye tolde me.

Quid grauate censeas? Telle me, what is that, that greueth the?

Plinius. 8. Censeri, to be had in estimation, or to be set by, also to be meruayled at.

Censio, onis, a chastysement, a pyece, aduise, or opinion.

Censor, a iudge of mens maners. also suche as was appoynted to value mens goodes.

Censitor, idem.

Censorius, a, um, pertaynyng to them, which had ouersyght of the maners of the people, whiche were callyd Censores.

Censorius vir, he that hath ben a Censour, or is worthye for his grauitie to iudge and correct other mens maners.

Censoria animaduersio, was a punishement of them, whiche were of yll maners.

Censoria nota, the rebuke or check of the master of maners.

Censualis, he that dothe assyste or accompanye the iudges of maners called Censors.

Censura, the authoritie or iudgement of a censour. also correction of maners, lawe or were, concernynge maners.

Censuram vini facere, to taste wyne, to assay whether it be good or badde.

Census, sus, yerely reuenues. also valuacion of goodes, also a subsidi, the nũbrig of the people

Censui agri, were those fieldes, which by the lawe cyuile mought be bought and solde.

Census equestris, was the estimation or value of them, whiche were in the order of gentilmen, callid ordo equestris, which rate was 400. Sestertia, and that some amoũted after the rate of our money at this day, to. 2635. li. 6. s 8. d. wherby it appereth howe ryche Rome was at that tyme, sens that was the generall estimation of one order or state.

Census senatorius, was the estymation of them which were senatours, and was double the rate of equestris, & in Augustus tyme it was treble so moche, which amounted of our money now currãt to 7900. s. vi. li. not withstãding that there were aboue 600. senators

plutarch

Census, si, he that is assessed or taxed.

Capite censi, taxed by the poll, or he that payeth head syluer.

Centauri, a people in the countey of Thessaly, whom the poetes dyd fayn to be the one half lyke a man, the other halfe lyke an horse. also they be certayn great shyppes.

Centaurium, an herbe, wherof there be two kyndes, the great which apothecaries do call Reuponticum, and the lasse whiche is callid Centory, also Febrifugia, & Febrifugia.

Centaurus, a riuer, which was first callid Fuens

Centenariæ cœnę, were suppers, on the which by a lawe callid Licinia, was bestowed but one hundred of the brasen coine callyd Asses.

Centesimus, a, um, the hundred, as Centesima, pars, the hundred part.

Centesimæ usuræ, were gaynes of the hundred one peny for euery moneth lone.

Centimanus, hauyng an hundred handes.

Centipeda, a worme callyd a palmer, which is heary, and hath many feete.

Cento, a quilt, or a tacke, or other lyke thynge stuffed with lynnen, flox, or cotten, or a cushen made of pieces of cloth of diuers colours.

Centies, a hundred tymes.

Centralis, le, that which is set in the very middes of a thynge.

Centrones, moũt Hemels going into Lũbardy

Centrum, the poynt, which is in the very mydes of a thynge. Budæus.

Centum, a hundred.

Centũuiri, where as the people of Rome were deuided into. 35. tribes, of euery tribe were thre men chosen to be iuges in commune matters, which

which company was callid Centumuiratus, & thei were callid Centumuiri although that there were .v.mo thã a hũdzed in that compa ny, & their iugement was named Centum uirale iudiciũ, and Centu uiralishasta, forasmoche as those iudges, whiles they sate in iugement, had a speare pitched vp before them.

Centunculus, a vyle garment.

Centuplex, plicis, an hundzed folde, an hundzed double.

Centuria, a parte of an hoost, conteynyng an hundzed men, also a portion of grounde in the field, containing an hundzed acres.

Centuriata cõmitia, were generall congregations of people to traite of cõmune affayres, which assembly was not gathered by diuisiõ of parishes or wardes, but by the rate of their substance, or by their age.

Centuriatæ leges, lawes whiche were inacted by the people assembled after the rate of their substance or age.

Centuriatim, by a hundzed togither, also plentuously, or in a great numbze.

Centuriatus, tus, the office of a centurio.

Centurio, onis, a capitayne ouer one hundzed of foote men.

Centurio, aui, are, to diuide men into a company, containing an hundzed persons, or fieldes into an hundzed acres of lande.

Centurupe, a fielde in Sicile, wherof is Centurupinum crocum.

Censuis, a rate of money at Rome, which was of ten of their grotes callyd Denarij, whych amounteth in the rate of our money at this tyme to .v.s. vi.d.ob. halfe ferthyng, half an halfe ferthynge.

Cepa, pe, & cepe indeclinab. an onion.

✠ Cepas edere, to eate onyons: was a prouerbe spoken of them, which do seme to wepe or do wepe often.

Cephale, or cephalis, signifieth the head.

Cephalea, is a greuous and longe continuyng pein in the hed, of euery light cause sustenimg moch grieke, neither abidyng noyse nor light, nor swete sauour. The patient feleth as if his head were broken in pieces with hammers. It hapnith somtime of cold, somtime of heat.

Cephalenia, an yle beyond Corcyra in the myddel sea: which is also callid Ulysses yle.

Cephalocrustes, a worme, which is in the leaues of a peache tree.

Cephalus, the name of a man, and of a fysshe.

Cephenes, vnprofitable bees, whiche make no hony, but only with the multitude of theym, do kepe warm the yong bees it was somtime the name of Persians, as Herodot' writeth.

Cephéus, the name of a kyng of Ethiope.

Cephisia, the region Attica.

Cephisis, a lake nere to the sea Atlanticum.

Cepina, an herbe callyd cynes.

Cepites, a precious stone, hauing many whyte strekes.

Cepius, a, um, of an opnion, or like to an opniõ.

Ceporus, a gardiner.

Cera, waxe, also waxed tables.

Cerabaroa, is a contrey late found by the Spaniardes in the west occian, where all the men do go naked, and haue their bodies paynted with diuers figures, wearyng only garlãds made with sũdry flowres, mixt with the clepes of ipons and tygres, in that countrey hathe bene founde plenty of golde.

Ceramicus, a place in Athenes, where mẽ beyng slayne in battayle, were buried. also an other place, where cõmune women dwellyd.

Ceramion, the same measure that Amphora is.

Cerastes, a serpent which hath hornes lyke a ram, the body very lyttel, wherby he deceiueth men, hidyng his body in the grasse.

Cerasum, a cherry.

Cerasus, a chery tree.

Cerates, a small weight or poyse, which is the fourth part of a scruple the 48. part of an vnce

Ceratia, is an herbe which hathe but on stalke, and a great rote full of knottes.

Ceratinæ, is of Quint callid a kinde of argument, whiche can not be resolued.

Ceratium, is the fruit, which is callid Siliqua, loke there, for the description. By the weight therof, the auncient phisitions made all their poyses, whiche tryers of golde do now call a carracte, wherof Dragma conteyned .18. as Leonardus Portius writeth.

Ceratum, siue Cerotum, a playster made with waxe, roseyn, or gummes it is callid in greke Dropax.

Ceratura, the dressyng of a thinge with waxe.

Cerberus, the porter of hell. also a dogge with thre heades, whiche Hercules drewe oute of Hell as poyetes supposed.

Cercius, vide Circius.

Cerea, a certayne drynke, whiche the Spanyardes vsyd.

Cereales, were .ii. of these offices callyd Aediles in Rome, whiche had authoritie ouer the markette.

Cercope, a lyttell grassehoppe. Cœlius.

Cerchopithecus, an ape with a tail callid a marmoset it may be also taken for a munkay.

Cercurus, a certayn sorte of shyppes.

Cerdo, nis, a cobbler. sometyme generally al craftes vsynge sowynge.

Cerdon, dõnis, an heretike, whiche affyrmed, that Christ was neuer borne of a woman, & that he had no flesshe, nor suffred any passion, but that he fayned to suffer. Also he taughte that the god, which was declarid by the lawe prophetes to be god, was not the father of our

sauiour Christ, for he was knowen, the other was vnknowē, thone was iust, the other was good. also he said, that the old testament was naught. moreouer that som creatures of them self ar yl, and that they were not made of that god, that was the chief goodnes, but of an other the beginning of all yl, which he nameth the principal mischief. He was about the yere of our lord. 1 + +. whose heresies bē al cōdemned by the generall consent of al christendom.

Cerrale, pertayning to Ceres the goddesse.

Cerebrosus, a man being brayniche, or wylde brayned, rulyng onely to his owne wyll.

Cerebrum, the brayne.

Diodor⁹ Siculus. Ceres, called also Isis, was wyfe of Osyris, kyng of Egypt, who as the greekes supposed dyd fyrst inuent the sowyng of wheate & barley, whiche before dyd growe wylde amonge other herbes. Also that she first made lawes, wherby iustice shulde be equally ministred to all men, violence and wronge beinge by feare of punishment taken awaie. Herodotus writeth, that the Egyptians do affirm, that Ceres & Bacchus do beare the chiefe rule in hel.

Ceretani, a people in Spayne.

Ceretum, a towne in Italy.

Cereus substant. a taper, or other lyke candelle of waxe.

Horatius. Cereus, a, um, softe, also fatte, also of waxe.

Cerea pruna, wheaten plummes.

Cerinthe, an herbe hauynge the taste of waxe and hony togyther, a hony suckle.

Cerinthus, the meate of bees, whiche is founde in hony combes, separate from the hony, whiche is in taste bytter, and is also moyst.

Actius. Cerinum, a garment of the colour of waxe.

Ceritus, madnesse or frensy.

Cerium, a soore lyke a hony combe.

Cero, aui, are, to dresse a thynge with waxe.

Cic, inca. Ceroma, an oyle wherwith wrastlers were anoynted.

Cerostrotum, an ymage of waxe.

Ci. Dolobellæ, & ad Attic. Plin. 18. Cerno, creui, cernere, to se or perceyue. also to consyder, somtyme to iudge, or determyn. somtyme to trye out. Also to syft or raunge floure of corne. Otherwhyle to deuyse togyther, or talke one with an other.

Plautus in Trinum. Verecundari neminem apud mēsam decet, nam ibi de diuinis atq; humanis cernitur: No man ought to be abashed at the table, for there men do deuyse and talke of matters concernynge as well god as man.

Cernere falsam hereditatē alienę glorię, To get praise to him self of an other mans actis.

Cernere hereditatem, to entre into land fallen by inheritaunce.

Hier. con. Ruffinū. Cerno animo, I do foresee or consyder before

Cernulus, he that is busye to fynde faute in an other man.

Cernus, nus, a certayne showe.

Cernuus, stouppynge or lokynge downewarde. Ruellius.

Certus, a great tree lyke to a poplar, hauyng a longe stem and a straight. he beareth a kinde of mast, rough without lyke a chestin, but not apt to be eten: but only of swine, & yet is it not very good for them, there hangeth on the bowes longe pendantes lyke dyre russet mosse, whiche is swete in sauour. The tymber therof is not conuenient for buyldyng.

Certamen, a conflict or bycherynge, a contētion.

Certamina sacra, were certayn great games in Grece, where men contended in feates of wit, strength, and agilitie. Of theym were foure: Nemæa, Pythia, Isthmia, & Olympia, the price of Olympia was a garlande of wylde olyue, at Isthmus a garlande of pyne apple, in Nemea of persily, in Pythia, of apples growynge by the temple of Apollo. Uitruuius remembreth, that the auncient grekes ordeined that the people there assembled, stādyng with palme in their handes, shuld singe their prayse, whiche had victorie at those games, and also whan they returned home to their houses, the citie or towne, where they dwelled, shulde receyue them with moch honour, they ryding in chariotes, & during their lyues, they shuld haue pēcions out of the comon tresure.

Certatim, one contendyng or stryuyng with an other, who shall do most or best.

Certe, truely, verily, assuredly. Certō, idem.

Certatio, debate, strife, study, prouocation.

Certisso, aui, are, to be certified or sure.

Certitudo, dinis, certaynte or surtie.

Certō, without doubte.

Certo, aui, are, to strine, to contend, to fight, to sue one an nother. Certare damnis, to goo a bout to distrope one an other. Cicero.

Certare pignore, to lay in a paun in cōtentiō

Certus, a, um, certayne, sure, without dout, somtyme it signifieth euen as we wold haue it.

Certæ opes, ryches that is parmanent.

Certi homines, sure men and fayth full.

Certi, certayn other.

Certiorem facere, to aduertise, to lette me to wete or vnderstande.

Certo certius, as sure as may be.

Certum habere, to knowe surely.

Cerua, an hynde.

Ceruchus, a cabin in the highest part of a ship.

Ceruicale, & ceruical, a bolster.

Ceruinus, a, um, of a hart.

Ceruisia, ale or biere.

Ceruix, icis, the hynder part of the neche.

Ceruici imponere, to laye on his neche, to charge one with a thynge, wyll he or no.

Ceruices dare alicui, to offre to one his head.

Cerunina, carte wax.

Cerus, a kynde of oken trees.

Ce-

Ceruſſa, ceruſe, or white leade, wherwith ſome women be paynted.
Ceruſſatus, a, um, paynted white.
Ceruus, a harte, or a foxhe, wherwith cotages were propped vp.
Ceryx, cis, a purſeuaunt or bedell. It is alſo a ſhell fyſhe of the kynde of purples.
Ceſpes, pitis, a tyrfe. ſome do call them ſoddes, graſſe and eethe togither.
Ceſſatio, ſlackenelle in doinge, ydelneſſe.
Ceſſator, he that is ſlowe in doing his duetie.
Ceſsio, where one claymeth a thynge, whiche an other man hath, who denyeth it not, nor maketh contrary clayme.
Ceſim ferire, to ſtryke edgelyng.
Ceſsim, in recullyng.
Ceſſo, aui, are, to ceſſe, to leaue warke, to abide to do nothyng, or to be ydell.
Ceſticillus, a garland of cloutes, which wom̃ w lay on their heades whã thei cary any thig.
Ceſtreus, a kind of codfiſh, which neuer eateth any other fyſhe, wherof came this prouerbe, Ceſtreus ieiunat, the codde faſteth, ſpoken of good and iuſt men, whiche do not rauyn nor taketh any other mens gooddes from theim.
Ceſtrum, an inſtrument, wherewith pnoyr is made holowe. alſo a dagger or a wimble. alſo an herbe, whiche is called Betayne.
Ceſtus, a gyrdell, wherewith the huſbande dyd gyrd his wife, which was set full of ſtuddes.
Cetariæ, places nigh to the ſea ſide, where Tunny & other great fyſhes be taken and ſalted.
Cetarius, a fiſhmonger or taker of great fiſhes.
Cetra, a lyght targate.
Cetrati milites, ſoldiours with light targates
Cete & cetus, a great fyſhe called a whale.
Ceu, as it were, euen as.
Ceua, a lytle tow that gyueth muche myke.

## C ANTE H.

CHaam, called alſo Gog Chaam, is the name of a dignite of the great emperor of Tartariance, called alſo the great Chane of Catay or Cambalu, whoſe domini on extendeth from the furtheſt part eaſt, vnto the countrey of Ruſſy northweſt, and ſo north vnto the ſeptentriall or northe ſea, and on the ſoutheaſt vnto the ſouth or Indian ſea. on the ſouthweſt vnto Perſia. ſo that by the chart it appereth, that there is vnder hym as muche mayne land within litteli, as is the reſydue of all Aſia, Europa, and Affrica.
Chabrias, a noble capitayn of the Athenienſis, of whom this inuencion in armes is lefte in remẽbrance. Whan he cam in the aide of the Thebans agaynſt the Lacedemonians, Ageſilaus king of the Lacedemoniãs, vãquiſhing the aray of the ſouldiors retained, & putting theim to flight, Chabrias reſtrained the reſidue, cauſing them to ſet their targats againſt their knee, & thraſting forth their ſpeares, to abyde and receyue the bryunt of their enemies, which Ageſilaus beholdig durſt not go forth, but cauſed the retreate to be blowen. This man in a battayle on the ſea, agaynſt them of Chius, was ſlayne, chooſyng rather to die honorably, than forſakyng his ſhyp (as the reſidue dyd) to throwe awaie his harneis, and ſwymme with his company.
Chære, the imperatiue mode of a verb of greke whiche in latin is ſalue, god ſpede, wel metts and ſuche other ſalutacions.
Chærephillon, an herbe called Cheruyle.
Chalame, a citie of Perſy, whiche nowe is called Acteſiphon.
Chalaſis, the knot wherwith womens garmentes were knyt about theyr neches.
Chalaſtra, a certayne apparayle.
Chalaſtricum nitrum, ſalte peter, whyche is very pure and lyke to ſalte.
Chalaza, a gatheryng vnder the ſkynne lyke the diſeaſe called Bubo.
Chalazia, a ſtone lyke to hayle, and ſo cold, that no fyre maie heate it.
Chalazium, a lytell round wert in the eie lydes, whiche may be moued with ones fingre hyther and thyther.
Chalcantum, coperoſe, or vitriole.
Chalcedonia, a citie in Aſi agenſt Cõſtãtinople
Calchis, a fiſh of the ſea, of the kynd of turbut.
Chalcis, dis, the name of a citie in Greee. alſo of an yle, and of a bryde.
Chalcites, a ſtone of the colour of braſſe, but more blacke, wherof braſſe is treied.
Chalcographus, a peynter.
Chalcos, ſeu æreola, the .xxxvi. part of a dram.
Chaldæa, a countrey, whyche as Strabo wryteth, doth ioyn to Arabia, & to the ſea called Mare Perſicũ, Solinus and Plinius nameth that countrey Chaldæa, where the great citye of Babylon ſtode. In the new charres it is in this wyſe ſet, on the weſt it ioyneth on Meſopotamia, on the north vpon Aſiria, and Media, on the eaſt vpon Perſia, on the ſouth vpõ Arabia deſerta, & ſo is it far frõ Iudæa. Thei haue a proper lãgage, ſomwhat lyke to hebru but their letters are vnlyke to any other letters. Strabo nameth the countrey, where the people called Chalybes dwell, Chaldea. li. 12
Chaldei, be taken for great aſtronomers of the countrey of Aſſiria.
Chaleſtra, a citie of Theſſalye on the ſea coſte.
Chalybes, a people in the laſte Aſia, in the coũtrey called Pontus, whyche people do bryng great plentie of yron, they beinge naked. alſo it is the name of a ſtudde in Spayne.
Chalybs, lybis, ſteele.
Chalyx, a tynte ſtone, out of the whyche fyre is ſtryken.

Chamæcissos, an herbe called grounde pyp.
Chamedaphne, an herbe, whyche groweth in lengthe, wyndyng togither in diuers partes, and hath leaues lyke to laurell or bayes, and hath a flowre lyke to a violet, and is called of some men perwincle.
Chamædris drios, an herbe called Germander.
Chamæleo albes, is a maner of a thystel growyng by the ground without any stalke, puttynge vp pryckes lyke an hedgehog, hauyng in the middle a knap ful of prickes on a shorte stalke, in the whiche doo appere purple flowres, whiche growe into plumes, and do fly awaye with the wynd lyke as of other thistels, and hath a white rote, and swete, & groweth on olde landes and bare hylles.
Chameleo niger, is the cõmon thistle, whiche hath a great stalke and longe, somwhat ruddy, hauyng on the toppe a round knap with sharpe floures chaungeable of colour.
Chameleon, ontis, a lytell beast, hauyng his skyn spotted lyke to a lybarde, which chaungeth into diuers colours, accordynge to the thyng that he seeth. They be ingendred in Inndia, and is of the quantite and figure of a lesarde, but that his legges be lẽgar, and goth vpright, and hath a snowte lyke a swyne, a longe tayle & small at thende, his eyen benether closed, he-d the neuer eate or drinke, but is nourysshed onely by ayre.
Chameleuce, ces, an herbe growing by riuers hauing leues like a popular, but much greatter.
Chamæmelon, an herbe called camomyll.
Chameleopardalis, a beast whiche is as greate as a camel, of skin and colour like a panther, hauing spottes of sundry colors, and hath his forelegges and necke longe, and the head like a camell, his feete and legges lyke an oxe.
Chamelus, a beaste called a camell, commonly knowen.
Chamemirsyne, is a bushe or tree, which hath sharpe prickes in the leaues, and redde berries clustered. I suppose it to bee a kynde of holly or holme.
Chamæpytis, an herbe, wherof be iii. kindes, the one is commonly called herbe pyn, but it is not that, whiche is described of Dioscorides, although it haue ben proued to haue like vertue. The seconde is the small cipres set in pottes. The iii. is supposed to be that, whiche is called saincte Johns worte.
Chamæreæ, maydens, whiche were wonte to syt at theyr maistresses feete.
Chamezeleon, an herbe called cinquefoyle.
Chamitteræ, & Chamiteridæ, lytell ymages made folowyng a greatter ymage.
Chaniscus, the hyndermoste parte of a shyppe, by the whiche the anker hangeth.
Chanona, a tarte or marchepayn, or other lyke delycate thynge.
Chaones, people of the countrey of Epirus in Greece. The countrey is called Chaonia.
Chaonides, wolues that doo slea beestes.
Chaos, a confuse matter without forme, made fyrste of nothyng, whereof poetes supposed all other thynges to procede.
Characatæ uineæ, vines inclosed with canes or reede in the stede of pales.
Characias, an herbe called spourge.
Characoteæ, a frame, about the whyche vines be wounde and tourned.
Character, a token, a note made with a penne, a figure, a style or fourme of speakyng.
Characteres, letters.
Charadrius, a great deuouring byrd of the sea.
Charax, a fysshe called also Dentix, with teethe standyng out of his lyppes, & is a brode fysshe, & somwhat redde with a changeable colour.
Charaxes, the brother of Sapphus.
Carchesia, a cup longe and smalle in the myddell, and full of handels.
Chariophilon, a kynde of soote spyce that groweth in Inndia, I suppose it to be cloues.
Charisma, grace, a thankefull gyfte.
Charistia, plur. is as it were a Christmas feaste or a wake, where kynsfolk do resort togither, bryngyng or sendyng presentes mutually.
Charisius, the name of a grammarian.
Charistium, a greene marble.
Charitas, charitie or loue, properly towarde a mans countrey or neyghbours.
Charites, the graces, which were supposed to be the doughters of Iupiter, thre in numbre, whose names were, Aglaia, Thalia, Euphrosyne. And where in speakyng or writyng appered to be a meruailous dilectatiõ or swetenesse, it was saied, that therin was a grace, in latin Charis.
Charmesynum, a kynde of sylke, whyche delyteth the beholders. I thynke it to be crimsyn.
Charon, tis, was named of the Paynyms, the boteman that caried soules ouer the thre ryuers of helle, Acheron, Stix, and Cocytus.
Charopus, amyable, pleasaunt, or hauynge a good grace.
Charta, paper. also a leafe of paper, or other lyke thyng, wherin we doo wryte. Moreouer any thynge contaynyng the description of a place in picture. Also a mayden that had neuer chylde.
Chartaceus, of paper.
Chartariæ officinæ, paper mylles.
Chartilago, ginis, a grystell.
Chartophylacium, a place where writinges or monumentes are kept, as the place called the rolles. And the maister of the rolles maie be called Chartophylax, or Magister scriniorũ, which office had Ulpinnus the great lawyer with

with themperour Alexander called Severus.
Charula, a lytell leafe of paper.
Charundas, the name of a man, whiche gaue lawes to the Athenians.
Charus, well beloued.
Charybdis, a gulfe of the sea by Sicile, wherin is daungerous sayling, by reason of stremes flowynge contrary eche agaynste other, wherby shyppes be therin deuoured.
Chasma, a gappynge or openynge of the firmament, or of the erthe.
Chelę, the hiees of a crab eranayle or scorpion.
Cheledonia, an herbe called celandine: also a westerne wynde.
Chelenophagi, a people in Carmania, whiche lyue by eatinge tortoyses.
Chelonalopices, I suppose to be the bydes whiche we do call barnacles.
Chelonium, the shell of a tortoyse
Chelydony, lytell stones founde in the mawe of a swalowe.
Chelydros, a sea snayle.
Chelys, a tortoyse: sometyme it is taken for an harpe or lute.
Chema, is a measure of the grekes contenynge two cochlearia, which receyueth of wyne in poyse or weyght. ii. drammes. i. scruple. iiii. graynes, and. iiii. fyue partes of a greyne.
Chemiscus, a parte of the foreshyppe, wherby the anhar doth hange. sometyme it is taken for all the shyp.
Chemites, a maner of tombe, lyke to pooyr.
Chennis, is an yland, as Pomponius writeth.
Chenoboscion, a place where geese be fedde.
Chenopus, a goose foote.
Chenotrophia, a house or place, where water foule are kepte.
Cheospes, a kyng of Egypt, whiche made the great steple at Memphis, wherein were soo many men woorkynge, that the same kynge spente onely in perslly, onyons, and garlike, a thousand and thre score talentes, whych yf it were the great talent: it amounted of our money to. CCl. thousande fyue hundred and fifty pounddes.
Cherinthus, an heretike, which affirmed, that Christe should come and reigne in the worlde the space of a thousande yeres: and duryng that tyme men shulde lyue in all carnall desyres, and afterwarde shulde come vp to hym, where they shuld euer lyue in the pleasures of gluttony and lechery. Also he denyed that Christ was god, but pure man. Also that the world was made by god, but of principates. He also receyued onely the gospell of sayncte Mathewe, and reiected the other euangelistes, and the actes of the apostles. He was about the yere of our lorde. 88.
Cherronesus, the parte of Grece, called nowe Morea. It is sometyme taken for the northe parte of the great Asia. It is also called Chersonesus.
Chersina, a kynde of londe snayles.
Chersydrus, a kynd of serpentes in Calabria, whych liue bothe on lande and water.
Cherubin, one of the holy ordyrs of angelles, wherin is the science diuine and mystycall.
Cherusci, a people of Germany.
Chia, a serpentes dennt.
Chibis, an herbe.
Chiliarchus, a capitayne of a thousande men. It is the same office, whiche Tribunus militum was amonge the Romaynes.
Chilias, adis, the numbre of a thousande.
Chiliastæ, were christen men, whiche had this opinion, that Christe shulde come personally, and reigne as a kyng in this worlde a thousande yeres.
Chilon, one of the vii. wyse men of Grece.
Chilones, men hauynge great lyppes.
Chilorus, a ryuer of Macedony.
Chimæra, a gote. Also a mountayne in Licia, also a monster hauyng thre heades, one lyke a lyon, an nother lyke a gote, the thyrde lyke a dragon.
Chimerinos, a cercle of heauen, into the whiche whan the sonne commeth, the dayes bee at shortest.
Chymus, the iuyce proceedynge of meate digested, whiche by the vaynes commeth into the membres, and restoreth that whiche is consumed by heat.
Chiragra, the goute in the fyngers.
Chiragricus, he that hath suche a disease.
Chirographum & Chirographus, an obligacion or lyke instrument, whereby a manne is bounden, and hath put to his hande.
Chirogylius, an hedgehogge.
Chiromantes, he that telleth mens fortune by palmestry.
Chiromantia, palmestry.
Chiron, nis, the name of a man, who fyrst dyd fynde the vertues of herbes, and taught Esculapius physyke, and Apollo to harpe, and astronomy to Hercules, and was mayster to Achilles, and excelled all other menne of his tyme in vertue and iustyce.
Chironia, is a foule sore harde to be cured, by ypocyphod it is that which comonly is called, Noli me tangere. It is also a wylde vyne.
Chironium, an herbe called Centauria maior, in englyshe Centory the more. It is hot and dry in the second degre.
Chironomia, a facion of gesture with the handes vsed in dansyng, or in kerueyng of meates.
Chironomus, he that daunseth with gestures of the handes.
Chirotheca, a glone.

Chi,

Chiron did first fynde the vertues of herbes.

Chirurgia, surgery.
Chirurgus, a surgeon.
Chius, an yle by Greece in the sea called Aegeum, whiche as Strabo wryteth, is in compace. 900. furlonge: which is a hundred Italion myles. In this yle do grow very good malmesyes and other hotte wynes. It is remembred among the authoures in greke, that it mought neuer be remembred, that within that cõtrey was any aduoutry committed, or vnlaufull accompanienge with women amonge them selues, whiche is a thynge worthy to be put in remembraunce.
Chlamis, idis, a cloke which properly is worn by men of warre.
Chlamidatus, cloked.
Chlorion, a grene herbe as great as a turnyll, whiche is neuer sene but in sommer.
Choa, a certayne measure. also vessell, wherin was put licoure, which was offred to dyuers.
Choaspes, a famous ryuer in Asia, which runneth into the great ryuer of Tigris.
Chobar, signifieth all the great floudes, whyche be in the region of Caldee.
Chœnix, nicis, a measure of the Greekes, whiche conteyneth after Ruellius. ii. Sextarios, whiche amounteth to. xl. measure ounces, or ynche measures, so is it lasse than our quart. After Georgius Agricola it conteyneth thre Cotylas, and than is the measure vncertayn, for as muche as Galene sayethe, that there were dyuerse opinions of the measure of Cotyla. Rede more in Cotyla, not withstanding this measure was soo commune amonge the auncient greches, that therby they measured as muche meate as shoulde suffyse theyr seruauntes for one day, as Suidas remembreth in expoundyng a place in Homer.
Chœnici ne insideas, was one of the cõsels of wyse Pythagoras, whiche sayne Hierom doth in this wise expound: be not much careful how thou shalt liue to morow. Plutarch in this wyse: Leue some for to morow, for he sayethe, that in the olde tyme it was not lefful to take vp the table without any thyng left, whiche exposicion is contrary to sayncte Hieromes. But Erasmus doth declare it in this wyse: men ought not by ydelnesse and slouthe eate that whiche other men pape for, but by his owne labour or studye gette some what, wherby he may honestly lyue. Nowe ye haue all three expositions, euery manne take that whiche he lyketh best.
Cholera, one of the foure pryncipal humoures called choler. It is also a sickenes of the stomake & bowels, wherin happeth both vomit and flyx, with tourment in the bowelles, sendinge forth choler vpward and downwarde, first watry, afterward lyke as fleshe had ben washed in it. That sickenes is ingendred with inordinate feedynge of longe tyme, specially of rawe fruites and mushroms, muche vse of cucumbres and pompones, and all fruytes very colde, whyche eaten after meales or the meate bee digested, are corrupted in the stomake, and ingendreth a venomous iuyce, whiche nature may not susteyne, and therfore she expelleth it with violence.
Cholericus, & Cholerica, he or she that is choleryke.
Cholerica tormina, tourmentes or frettynges, whiche come of choler.
Choliambi, a kynd of verses, made of the fote of meter called Iambus.
Cholon, is the gut, wherin the ordure or dregges of the meate is fourmed, and commeth from the lefte kednay, & toucheth the spleene, and esseth vp to the right syde of the stomak, and cometh by the ryuer, and receyueth a litle choler from the gal, by the sharpnes whee of the ordure is prouoked to descende, and made ready to passe.
Chomata, water bankes to kepe in ryuers that they ouerflowe not.
Chomer, idem quod Chodrus.
Chonca, a shell fishe.
Chondrilla, is an herbe of the kynde of cichoree, by the descripcion thereof it is an herbe growynge in corne fyeldes, haueng leaues lyke vnto wyld cicory, but that they be more full of mylke, and the stalke is greatter, and more tender and holowe: oute of the whiche commeth muche mylke. Hauyng that whyche Dioscorides doth wryte of, hath mastyc commyng oute of the braunches, which may happen to be, where the cuntray is very hot, which although it happen not here, yet may our herb be Chondrilla, & haue his vertues.
Chondrus, rede more in Alica.
Choragiũ, stuffe, properly wherwith that place is adorned, where as shalbe enterludes or disguisinges. Also the apparayle of the players.
Choragus, he that keepeth suche stuffe or apparayle.
Chorannei, certayne men that lyue in woodes in Persia, which are so swyft, that they take hartes with runnyng.
Choraula, the craft to blowe trumpettes, or to play on shaulmes. or other lyke pypes.
Choraules, minstrels that do play for dansing.
Chorda, a strynge of a harpe or lute, or other instrument.
Cordapson, the sikenesse called Illiaca passio, reade more in Illiaca passio.
Chorea, a daunce.
Chorebus, was one of Athens. which first inuented

uented the makynge of erthen vessell.

Choriambus, a fote in meter, whiche hath the fyrste syllable and the laste longe, and two in the myddell shorte.

Chorius, a fote in meter, whiche by an other name is called Trocheus, and is but of two syllabies, the firste longe, the seconde shorte.

Chorobates, a measure to mette ground with, or a masons rule.

Chorocithariſta, he that leadeth a daunce, and playeth hym selfe on an instrument.

Chors, tis, a place inclosed, wherin cattell is kepte, a barton called in some place. Chortales aues, poultry feedynge abyde in a barton or courte of husbandry.

Chortos, hape or grasse mowen.

Chorus, the company of players or daunceers, also a quyre.

Chorus, siue Chomer, a measure of the Hebrues, whiche conteineth ten tymes as moche as Batus, or Ephi, and amounteth to. vii. bushelles and a halfe of our measure.

Chresis, is vse & Catachresis, is abusion.

Chreston, an herbe called eisory.

Chresius, the name of a noble author of Athenes.

Chria, a notable sentence, spoken shortely, to exhorte to vertue, or dissuade from vice.

Chrisis, vnction.

Christus, annoynted, the surname of our redemar.

Chromaticus, whose colour neuer chaungeth, but is alwayes one.

Chronica, orũ, an history of actes done, with the tymes expressed, Chronicles.

Chronicus, a, um, temporall, or pertaynynge to tyme.

Chrysanthemum, is the herbe called crow fote which hath yelowe floures commonly called golde knappes.

Chryse, an yle whiche Plinius and Solinus do set out of the mouthe of the famous riuer of Indus, where as Martianus writeth, is suche abundaunce of fyne golde, that therof the yle toke his name: for Chrysos is in englyshe golde.

Chrysendeta, a cup hauyng a border of golde, lyke as our maseres and nuttes were wont to haue, and therfore they may be so called.

Chryses, the name of a prophete amonge the gentyles. Also of a mayden geuen by the grekes to kynge Agamemnon at the battayle of Troy.

Chrysia, a citie in Phrigie, and an yslande in Indie.

Chrysippus, a noble philosopher borne in Cicilia, in a towne called Solee, as Solinus writeth: but Laertius writeth, that he was borne in Tarsus, he was of the secte called Stoici.

Chrisitis, the skym, whiche is on golde being molten.

Chrysoaspides, knyghtes that had shyeldes of golde.

Chrysoberillus, a crystal stone, wherin the colour of golde shyneth.

Chrysocolla, a stone with the poulder, wherof paynters doo make a golden colour: also goldsmythes do vse it to solder golde.

Chrysocoma, golden heare.

Chrysocomus, he that hath golden heare.

Chrysogonum, that bryngeth forth golde.

Chrysolachanon, an herbe called orage, in latyne Atriplex. Ruellius.

Chrysolampis, a stone of fyry colour by nyght.

Chrysolitus, a precious stone of the colour of golde.

Chrysomela, yelowe quinces, of Vergilius they are named Aurea poma, as Ruellius supposeth.

Chrysoprasius, a stone grene as a leke, hauing specles of golde.

Chrysostomus, the name of a bysshop of Constantinople, and also of an hystorian, whiche were so called for their eloquence, for Chrysostomus is in englyshe, A golden mouthe.

Chrysothemis, the doughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestre.

Chus, uel Choa, is a measure of the grekes, of the whiche there is three sortes, one is called Attica, or Medica, and conteineth. vi. sextarios atticos, whiche is of englishe measure one pottle and halfe a pynte. An other is called Georgica, or of husbandry, and is of englyshe measure vi. pyntes a halfe and a quorter, that is in poyse of oyle. xi. li. and. iii. ounces: of wyne. xii. li. and di. of hony. xviii. li. and. ix. ounces. An other is Veterinaria, or of theym whyche cure cattell, whiche receyueth of our measure a potrell and a quarte, and in weighte of wyne. xi. li. one ounce. ii. drammes. ii. scrupies: of oyle. viii. li of hony. xvi li. di one ounce. di. and one dramme.

Chymosis, is a mysture in the skynne, whiche inclioseth the eye. Galen. in defini.

Chytra, a pot with lere, or a trusel.

Chytracus, a trisset or tradell, wheron pottes are set to boyle meate.

## C ANTE I.

CIBALE, pertaynynge to meate.
Cibarium, meate.
Cibarius, a, um, vyle.
Cibarius homo, a vyle person. Cice. tus. quest.
Cibarius panis, ranged breade, or cribble breade. Varro.
Cibarium uinum, small or yll wyne.
Cibatus, tus, victuales.

Cibele

Cibele, les, the doughter of Minois kynge of Creta, nowe Candy, the kynge caste out into a deserte, was nourished with beastes, and founden by a womanne that kepte shepe, the was by her nourisshed, after became meruaylouse faire, and also wyse, and founde fyrste the pipe and tabour, and also the cymbales amonge the grecches. Moreouer the education of children, the tenderly louynge them all, in so muche as for the death of a chylde, called Atys, whom she muche loued, she became madde. Afterwarde she was honoured of the gentiles for a goddesse. She was also called Rhea, mother of the goddes, and Vesta. Her ymage beyng specially honoured in a citie of Phrigia called Pessinmus, was by the counsayle of Sybilla, fetched thence by Scipio Nasica, and brought vnto Rome, and there had in great reuerence.

Cibo, aui, are, to feede.

Ciborium, A kynde of appule of Alexandry.

Cibus, meate.

Cibi repositi, meate set vp to be kepte.

Cibum facere, to make redy meate. Mane a liquid fiet cibi, There shall be some meate made redy betyme.

Cibum subducere, to take meate away from one.

Cicada, a grashopper.

Cicatrico, are, to strike one so that a marke alwaye remayneth.

Cicatricosus, he that hath many tokens of woundes.

Cicatrix, icis, a token or scar where a wounde had ben.

Cicatrizo, idem quod Cicatrico, also to heale a wounde, so that onely a seme or scar maye appere.

Ciccum, the tender rynde of a pomegranade.

Cicer, eris, a graine lyke to peason, whereof some are red, some blacke, & some are white.

Cicercula, is lesse than Cicer.

Cicerculum, idem.

Cicerbita, an herbe called southistell.

Cicero, onis, the surname of Marcus Tullius whose diuine eloquence, abundant lernynge, sharpnesse of wyt, dexteritie in actes, & moste ardent loue to the comune weale of his countrey, can not be sufficiently expressed by noo mortall mannes tunge or pen. He was lineally discended from the auncient kynges of the people called Volsci, all be it tyme and occasion wearynge out dignities in bloudde, his name continued long in the state of worshyp: his auncestours were named Ciceriones, because that Tullius Appius, a noble kynge of Volscis, one of them had on his nose a marke lyke a chiche pease called Cicer. In his childhode he so excelled in wyt all other childrene, that the fathers of them mened with his fame, went purposly to the schole to behold and here hym. He so profited in the eloquence of greke and also of latyne, that not onely his companions were in a meruaylous admiration of hym, but also Apollonius, the moste excellent oratour at that tyme, in herynge hym beynge sore abashed, and not speakynge a great space, sayd at the laste: Truly Cicero I prayse the, and meruayle at the, but I lament the fortune of grecches, whan I consider that by the, lernyng and eloquence, whiche onely was lefte vnto vs, is euen now translated vnto the Romaines, whiche the satyns of Apollonius, was founden afterward true. For loke what subtelte is in logike, what commoditie in moral philosophye, what secrete knowledge in philosophye naturall, he knewe it (as Tacitus writeth) and declared it in latine in moste perfecte eloquence. And whiche is to be wondred at, not withstandyng that beynge a very ponge man, he came to practise in Rome, and had studied abundauntly the ciuile lawes, and was meruaylously occupied in great and weightie causes, and after that he was senatour, was continually (as it semed) most busie about the weale publike: yet he that dothe exactly reade and study his warkes, shall thynke, that he neuer dyd any thynge but rede great authors and write bokes. For there was no secte of philosophers, none oratour, no poete afore his tyme, that escaped hym, but that he rad his warkes, as in his bokes sufficiently it appereth. And yet howe many bokes made he? sens we haue not the thirde parte of them, yet suche as we haue of them, if any man now did write so muche and so well, we shoulde thynke hym to haue spente the more parte of his tyme in writynge. And yet noble Cicero, lorde god, howe many thynges dyd he exploit by his wisdome and diligence in moste weightie affaires, as well in warre as in peace? Howe dyd he by his dexteritie and prudence saue the citie and people of Rome from the moste pernicious confederacy and rebellion of Catiline, and many other of the nobilitie, whiche went about to destroye the weale publike, and robbe the citie? Howe preserued he the same citie and people, after the deathe of Caesar, that they were not oppressed by Marcus Antonius? For his incomparable actes the hole Senate and people gaue to hym firste before any the name of father of the countrey. what trouble and misery susteyned he, beynge exiled, by the procurements of Clodius, onely for the puttynge of the sayd rebelles to deathe? Such is the reward of people vnstable. Likewise for dryuynge Antonius out of Rome, and by his sharpe orations causynge hym to be proclaimed enemy to the weale publike, he made Antony so moch his enemy, that

Quintil. Plautus in Trucul.

in the treaty of peace betwene hym and Octauius, he demaunded Cicero, to doo with hym at his pleasure, whiche being graunted of the vnkynd Octauius, whom Cicero had brought vp, and by his meanes cauſed hym to be made the chyefe gouernour of the Romaynes: finally Antony ſent one Herennius, whom Cicero had ſaued from deathe by his eloquence, who purſued hym as he fled: whiche Cicero perceyuynge, abode his comynge lynge in a horſe lytter for wakenes, & with conſtant eyes prepared his throte to Herennius, who, al other men therat abhorrynge, ſtrake of his head and his handes, & brought them to Antony, who eſpyeynge therat, cauſed the heade and the handes to be ſette ouer the place of ciuile iugementes at Rome, whi che beholden of the ſenate and peple was dai ly lamented. This haue I purpoſely written, to the intente, that this moſte noble counſay ſour ſhulde not be hyd to ſuche as can not yet vnderſtande his lyfe wrytten in greeke or latine, and that all men ſhoulde be inflamed to reade and vnderſtande his warkes, whiche afore all other gentyles, weld be chiefly red and folowed of Chriſten menne, fyndynge in them incomparable wiſedom and eloquence. And trewely I wyl alſoyn Quintilianes ſaiynge: He may well thynke, that he harthe muche profyted, whom that Cicero ſpecially lyketh, he flourished about. xl. yeres before the incarnation of Chriſt.

Ciceronianus, he that coueyteth to folow Cycero in eloquence.

Cichorea, & Cichoreum, an herbe called ſuccory.

Cicina, a nyght crowe.

Cicindula, a fly whiche ſhyneth by night.

Cicinia, a litte leane ſerpent in Italy.

Ciclades, be yles in the ſee Ionium called Ciclades, becauſe they lye rounde together, or els becauſe in ſailynge to theim menne muſte fetche a great compaſſe aboute, by reaſon of promontoryes: whiche are in number. 53.

Cicones, a people of Thrace.

Ciconia, a bryde whiche ſome do ſuppoſe to be called a ſtorke, and is of the fygure of an heron, but that he is greater, and is whyte, ſauynge that the toppes of his wynges are blacke, and his byll and legges ar red. ſome thynke that they haue no tounges. they naturally be ennemies to ſerpentes, and do ſlea them. Of them it is wrytten, that whan they be olde, theyr brydes do fede them, and prouyde meate for them, for the which cauſe the ymage of them was the token of iuſtyce. and the auncient kinges had it on the top of their ſceptours, as they had in the lower parte the beaſte called Hippopotamus, which contrarye wyſe ſleeth his father, and rydeth on his mother, wherby they were eroyted to aduāce iuſtice and pitie, and to oppreſſe iniuſtice and cruelitie. Of this bryde came a greke worde for a prouerbe, Antipelargein, whiche ſignifieth (as I mought ſaye) to be lyke a ſtorke, whiche prouerbe is to exhort men to be kynd to theyr parentes, or to theyr maiſteres, whyche teacheth them or bringeth them vppe, requiryng them the benefyte, whiche they receyued of them.

Ciconius, the name of him that bylded Byrria.

Cicorium, an herb that groweth euery where.

Cicum, a thynne ſhynne, whyche is within a pomegranade.

Cicur, euerie beaſte or bryde, whiche ones beyng wylde, is made tame.

Cicuro, aui, are, to make tame.

Cicuta, a venemous herbe, which groweth. ii. cubites in heyght, with a grene ſtalke full of knottes, buſhy in the toppe, hauynge leaues ſmaller than Coriander, and ſeedes greater than anyſe ſeede, and is horrible in ſauoure. ſome do nowe vſe that name for hemlocke.

Cidaris, a cap, whiche the kynges of Perſia dyd vſe, and alſo the buſhops in the old law.

Cieo, & Cio, ciui, to meue a thynge, to cal or name: alſo to trouble or make one angrye. Quid negotij eſt, Piſtoclerum Lydus quod herum tam cietꝰ What is the mattier, that Lydus thus troubleth or angreth his maiſter? Bellum ciebant, they did ſet forth in batatle. Ciere aluum, to prouoke on to the ſtoole. Ciere urinam, to make one to pyſſe.

Cileo, ui, ere, to meue or ſtyre a thyng.

Cilicia, is a countray in Aſia beyond the mount of Taurus, partly incloſed with the higheſt parte of the ſayd mount, and hardeſt to paſſe by. Strabo deuideth Cilicia in to two partes, one called Tracher, that is to ſay rough or rochy. The other Campeſtris, that is to ſaye playne. Joſephus wryteth, that it was of olde tyme called Tarſus of Tarſis, oone of the ſonnes of Japhet, the yōgeſt ſon of Noe. Herodotus ſayeth, that the people were called Cilices of Cilix, the ſon of Agenor kinge of Phoenitia, where before it was called Hypatæus. Mayſter Hierom doth interpret Cilicia, a congregacion, a lamentacion, an aſſumcion, a lamentable cailynge, or vomite. The people were by nature inclyned to lieng and ſtealynge, whereof grew this prouerbe: Cilex non facile uerum dicit, The Cilician not lyghtly ſayeth trouth. A prouerbe applyed to a coueto⁹ man, which alway lyeth for his particular aduauntage, as nowe a dayes mooſte parte of men doe, whiche lyue onely by ſellyng.

Cilicinus, a, um, made of hearen clothe.

Cili-

Cilicium, any cloth or garment made of heare.
Cilium, the ouer thynne wherwith the eye is closed.
Cilix, icis, an inhabitaunt of Cilicia.
Cilibe & Ciliba, a rounde table.
Cilones, men hauyng great round foreheades.
Cima, the tender part of the stalke of herbes.
Cimaria, thynges that be foure square.
Cimbalaris, an herbe whiche groweth in stone walles, whiche hath a lyttell leafe, somwhat in faction lyke to an iuy, and hath a lyttell purple floure. It is supposed to be the herbe, whiche is called Vmbelicus Veneris.
Plutarch. Cimbices, they whiche do make moch of a lyttle, or greatly esteme a thynge whiche is of small value.
Cimbri, were the people whiche dyd inhabite Denmarke and Norway, who hadde a meruayllous custome, whiche Strabo writeth: that with their wyues, who folowed theim in warres, were also women kunnynge in diuination, whose heare was white, and likewyse their gownes, vnder the whiche they hadde launde clothes made faste with pynnes or taches, beynge girte with girdelles of brasse, and wente bare foted. They alwaye, as prisoners were taken, with naked swordes bete them to the grounde, & drewe them vnto a brasen cauldron, whiche contayned fyftie Amphoras, of our measure, 250 gallons, and hauynge an hault place made for the purpose, they went vp quickely, and lyftynge on hygh the men that were taken, they dyd cut their throtes ouer the cauldron, and by the droppynge of the bloudde, they declared their prophesies. Some other openynge mens bealies, serched their bowelles, and prophesied victory vnto the people.
Budeus. Cimeliarchion, a iewell house.
Cimeliarchus, maister of the iewell house.
Cimex, a stinkynge worme breedynge in woode or paper.
Cimmerij, are people inhabytynge in the furthest parte of Europa, not fer from the great fennes called Paludes Meotidis, and about the sea called Bosphorus Cimmerius, north east from Grecia. Plinius and some other do affirme, that by the farre distaunce of the sonne from it, that countraye is alwaye verye darke, wherof hapned this prouerbe:
✣ Cimmerijs tenebris atrior, Blacker than the darke of Cimmeria. applyed to muche darkenesse, or dulnesse of wytte, or lacke of wysedome.
Cinabulum, a cradle.
Cinædus, of Martius Marcellus is expounde to be an exercitser of wanton dauces and motions of the body in dyuers fourmes. Perotus in Cornucopie declareth it to be a person exercisynge actes of lechery detestable, and agaynste naturall foureme and order, whiche I wyll not expresse, and if he had omytted it also, he had nothyng offended, beyng a thyng worthy to be out of remembraunce.
Cinamomum, a kinde of spice odoriferous and delectable, called Cinamome, of some cancll. It groweth in Ethiope, like a lowe bushe in diuerse stemmes, whiche do not excede two cubites in heighte, hauynge leaues lyke to organum, the tyndes therof is that whiche we haue in vse. It is hot and dry in the third degree.
Cinara, an herbe, whiche some men do suppose to be an artochoke.
Cincinnati, men that haue curled heares.
Cincinni, heares that be curled.
Cinclidæ, are bayes or parclosis made about the places of iudgement, where men not beynge sutars, maye stande, beholde, and here what is done and spoken amonge the iudges and pledours. Suche a lyke thyng is at westmynster hall about the common place, and is called the bekens. Cel. lib.
Cinclidarius, was he whiche kepte the place, where monumentes or recordes were kepte, that euery manne shoulde not enter without leaue. So he whiche now kepeth the recordes in the towre, or the porter of the rolles maye be so called. Celint. ant. 3.
Cincticulus, a shorte cote called a ierkin.
Cinctus, tus, a shorte garment, which the consull dyd weare, whan he profered battaile.
Cinediæ, stones founde in a fishes head.
Cineraceus, & Cinereus, a, um, of the colour of asshes.
Cinericius, a, um, baken or rosted vnder asshes.
Cingo, xi, gere, to girde or compasse aboute.
Cingria, a shorte pype hauynge a small sounde.
Cingula, a girth for beastes.
Cingulus, a girdell for men.
Cinisactum, brought into asshes, as thynges whiche are burned.
Cinifio, onis, he that maketh hote the instrumentes, wherwith me or women dyd trimme their heares.
Cinis, neris, asshes.
Cinna, a citie of Thessaly. Also the name of a Romaine, whiche exceded in cruelte.
Cinnabaris, a stone called a sanguinarie, it is also called in latine Sanguis draconis, dragons bloud. It is put into sundry medicines to staunche bloud.
Cinnamolgus, called of Plinye, and Cinnamomus of Aristotle, is a birde, which maketh her nest with cynamome.
Cinniligium, a girdell, whiche a bryde or new wedded wife weareth, a corse.
Cinnus, a heare of a man or womans head, or a mel-

a medley of dyuers thynges togythers.
Ciperum, a soote plante or herbe, whyche is good to breake and expulse the stone.
Cippus, a payre of stockes. Also a lyttell hyll, whiche men call a barrow. It is also a crosse or other marke, whyche sheweth the ryghte waie to a place.
Cio, ciui, cire, reade Cīo.
Circa, about, nygh.
Circania, a byrde whiche in his flight fetcheth a compasse.
Circe, was daughter of Æeta, kynge of the ile of Colchos and Hecate the witche, and was the syster of Medēa. This woman knew the meruaylous operacions of sundry herbes, & howe to cure all maner of poysons. Not withstandyng at the laste she slewe her husbande kyng of Scithes with poyson, and vexed the people with much tyranny, wherfore she was expelled the countrey, and fled into a deserte ile in the ocean sea. Homerus nameth her the syster of Æeta, and sheweth how Ulisses arryuynge in the ile, where Circe dwelled, diuers of his companions were by her transfourmed into swyne, and afterwarde by the intercession of Ulisses she restored them vnto theyr pristynate fourme, and were more beautyfull and yong in syght, than they were before.
Circerus, a great shyppe, whyche they of Asia vsed.
Circino, aui, are, to compasse, to make a cercle.
Circinus, an instrument called a compasse.
Circiter, about, and is referred sommetyme to tyme.
Circiter calēdas Iunias, About the fyrst day of June. Sommetyme it is referred to the place.
Circiter in media arce, About the myddes of the castell.
Sometyme to the thyng. Circiter duo millia hominum cæsa sunt, There were nygh two thousande men slayne.
Circites, houres of ryon or bralle.
Circitores, officers in cities, whiche do go about to see that good rule be kept.
Circius, a southerne wynde, which is wonderfull vehement.
Circuitio, a compassyng, goyng about, or enuyronnyng.
Circuitus, a circuite, a compasse about.
Circius, the name of an ile in Illyria.
Circuitores, the serchers of watches. also they whyche do go about the streetes to selle garmentes or lynnen clothe.
Circulatim, by cercles, or in the fourme of a cercle.
Circulator, he that goethe about to shewe hym selfe what he can doo, or to deceyue the people with crafte or subtilite.
Circulatorius, a, um, pertaynynge to suche sauunters or deceyuers.
Circulatrix, she that goeth about to get money with daunsyng or tumblyng.
Circulo, aui, are, to compasse or close with a hedge, or other lyke thynge, or to make a cercle or compasse about a thyng.
Circulus, a cercle or compasse.
Circum, aboute.
Circumago, egi, agere, to leade aboute, to tourne about.
Circumcelliones, tauerne haunters or rayters aboute.
Circumcidaneus, a, um, cut rounde about.
Circumcido, cidi, cidere, to cut about a thyng.
Circumfisus, cut rounde aboute, circumcided.
Circumcirca, all about.
Circumcise agere, to make an oracion by peces, without comyng to the purpose.
Circumcidaneū mustum, wyne, whyche after that the grapes are pressed, is taken oute of the same grapes, being cut and newe pressed.
Circumcludo, si, dere, to inclose rounde.
Circumcolo, colui, colere, to dwell nowe here nowe there.
Circumcolumnium, a place sette aboute with pyllers.
Circumcurso, are, to run hyther and thyther.
Circundo, are, to enuyron or compasse aboute, as a ryng dothe about a mannes fynger, or a hedge about a close.
Circumduco, duxi, ducere, to leade one about.
It is also to abolyshe or set asyde an acte.
Quodsi is qui edictum peremptorium impetrauit, abūt die cognitionis, tunc circumducendum erit edictum peremptorii, And if that he that hath optayned the peremptory decree, be absent the day whan the matter shuld be determined, than the peremptory decree is to be dissolued or abolyshed. It is sometyme to deceyue by cautelles.
Circumducere aliquē argento, to get ones money by falsehode.
Circūmductio, decepte.
Circumductus, a, um, led de about.
Circumeo, iui, ire, to go about any thynge.
Circumfero, to carye or beare aboute. also to clense. Idem ter socios, pura circumtulit unda: Also he clensed his company thre tymes with cleane water.
Circumferre se, to goe braggynge aboute the streetes.
Circumflecto, tere, to tourne hyther & thither.
Circumflexus, bowed.
Circumfluo, to abounde. It is also to flowe or renne aboute, as water aboute a citie or countrey.
Circumfluus, a, um, that floweth aboute.

Circumforanei, malapert gueſtes, and tellers of tydynges in marketes.
Circumforaneus, a, um, that may be, or is caryed about.
Circumfundo, dere, to caſte water or other licour about.
Circumfundere hoſtes, to ſlea ennemies on all partes.
Circumfuſus, a, um, gathered about, as people whan they deſyre to ſe a thynge. Sometyme wrapped about lyke an adder or ſerpente.
Circumiaceo, ieci, icere, to put about.
Circumlino, to annoynt about.
Circumlinitio, onis, bournyſhynge, cleuſynge, or polyſhyng.
Circummiſſus, a, um, ſent about.
Circummitto, to ſende about.
Circũmunio, iui, ire, to incloſe, wall in, or dyche in. Alſo to enuiron ſtrongely, to fortifie with walles or men.
Circumnaſcor, to growe aboute.
Circumpedes, lacquayes awaytynge at theyr maiſters tyme. alſo footemen of princis.
Circumſcriptus, ta, tum, put out, raſed, aboliſhed.
Circumſcripte dicere, to ſpeake in a certayne nombre and meaſure.
Circumſcriptor, a deceyuour.
Circumſcriptus, deceiued or abuſed.
Circumſcripta oratio, a meaſurable oracion.
Circumſcriptio, abuſyng or deceyuyng.
Circumſcriptio temporis, a certayne meaſure of tyme.
Circumplector, to imbrace or cloſe in.
Circumſcribo, pſi, bere, to wryte, or drawe about with a lyne. Alſo to deceyue one in bargaynyng with hym. Fratrem circumſcripſit in diuiſione hæreditatis, He deceyued his brother in particion of the inheritance. Alſo to gather, cõprehend, or deſcriue thyroughely. Cuius ſcientię ſummam breuiter circumſcribo, The effecte of whoſe learnynge I wyll comprehende or deſcriue ſhortely. Sometyme to put out that whiche is wryttẽ.
Circumſecus, on bothe ſydes.
Circumſedeo, ceſsi, cedere, to beſiege.
Circũſido, ſedi, ſidere, to go about to beſiege.
Circumſiſto, ſtiti, ſiſtere, to ſtande aboute one to defende hym.
Circumſpectatrix, a woman that beholdeth about, or watcheth.
Circumſpecto, are, to beholde about.
Circumſpectus, circumſpect.
Circumſpicientia, circumſpection.
Circumſpicio, exi, cere, to lohe about.
Circumſpicuus, a, um, that may be beholden on all partes.
Circumſto, ſteti, ſtare, to ſtande about.
Circumtego, texi, tegere, to couer all aboute.
Circumuado, to inuade or perſe on all partes.
Circumucho, uexi, uehere, to cary about oftentymes.
Circumuecto, tare, to cary about often.
Circumuenio, to compaſſe a man, to deceyue hym, to cloſe hym in, as in warres, to oppreſſe.
Circumuenire iudicio, where iudges do condemne one by a conſpiracy, contrary to iuſtice and reaſon.
Fenore circumuentus, oppreſſed with vſury.
Circumuerto, tere, to tourne about.
Circumuolito, aui, are, to flee about.
Circuo, iui, ire, to go about.
Circus, was a place in Rome walled aboute, wherin was fyghtynge with the fyſtes, runnyng with horſes. About it were ſundry galeries, where the ſenatoures and gentylmen beheld the paſtyme.
Circenſes ludi, were thoſe games, whyche were exercyſed in Circo, and were ſo called as it were Circum enſes, amonge ſwoordes, for as muche as before there were any ſuche place made as Circus was, the homely antiquitie vſed to haue thoſe games in the open fielde, enuironned with ryuers, and ſwoordes the poyntes vpwarde, that on euery part he that was a cowarde, ſhulde be in danger.
Cirnea, a wyne potte.
Cirratus, he that hath his heares brayded.
Cirri, heares curled, or fethers that doo growe on the top of a brydes heade, as a larke or hearon. Alſo lyke thynges growyng on herbes, whiche mate be clypped of. alſo thynges lyke heares about oyſters.
Ciſſion, an herbe, whiche is cõmonly called bugloſſe, not that whyche is called languedebuefe, but that whiche hathe the great leafe, whoſe pyckes are not ſo harde.
Ciſſocele, is a louſyng or pullyng out of theyr place of thoſe veſſelles, whiche do nouryſhe the ſtones of a man, and a gatheryng of yll humour in the bagge.
Cittacus, a kynde of braune.
Cis, a woyme amonge corne, whiche I ſuppoſe to be called weuyls. alſo it ſignifieth on this ſyde: as, Cis Rhenum, on this ſyde the ryuer of Rhine: Cis Alpes, on this ſyde the mountaynes called Alpes, Sometyme it ſignifieth laſſe.
Cis naturę leges, leſſe than the lawes of nature mate ſuffer. Maiuſ vſeth it ones for beponde: Cis Rhenum, atq; intra mare noſtrum & oceanum: Beyonde the ryuer of Rhine, and within our ſea and the occean ſea
Cis paucos dies, within fewe dayes.
Cis undiq;, in all places about.
Ciſalpina Gallia, was ſometyme that countrey, whiche is from the mountaynes called Alpes,

vnto the ryuer of Rubicon.
Cisium, aut Cissium, a carte with two wheles.
Cisiarus, a carter.
Cispello, puli, pellere, to kepe one out that he come not into the house.
Cispius, a mountayne in Rome.
Cissanthemos, an herbe, whiche the apothecaries doo call Sigillum Mariæ.
Cisseus, a kynge of Thrace, father of Hecuba quene of Troy.
Cissites, a precious stone like an ruy leaf bright of colour.
Cissos, in greke is ruy.
Cissybium, a cuppe or boll made of ruy.
Cista, a cheste, coffer, or basket.
Cistella, a casket.
Cisterna, a cesterne.
Cistophorus, a certayne auncient coyne, wherin was a man hauyng a panyer on his head, of the whiche .vii. M. and D. were in the talent, called Talentum Euboicum. This wold be set for Costrophinati, in the .xvii. boke of the digestes, tit. depositi. L. publia.
Cistula, a casket.
Cita aluus, a louse bealye., Aluo cita est, he hath a laske.
Citanim, quyckely, swyftly.
Citato gradu, with quycke speede.
Citatus, called, summoned, or cited.
Citerior, nerer.
Citerior Gallia, Lumbardy.
Cithæron, onis, kynge of Plateæ, in Greece, of whome this history is remembred: Juno beinge on a tyme angry with Jupiter her husbande, departed from hym into Bœotia. Jupiter desyrous to haue her agayne, went to Plateas, to Cithæron, beynge than reputed a man of great wisedome and much experience, to aske his aduise, who gaue to hym counsaile in fourme folowinge, he caused an ymage to be made of wod, and to be cladde eyrely, and in the apparayle of a bryde to be set in a charyot, and that it shulde be publyshed amonge the people, that Jupiter was determyned to marry Plateam, the doughter of Asopus, But as this ymage was solempnely carred, Juno inflamyd with ielosy, met with the charlote, and entreynge therinto, fyrst dyd rent the clothes and apparayl about the ymage, and thã fyndynge that therein was but an ymage of tree, and noo bryde, deluded at the inuention, wherwith she was begiled, and tournyng her anger into laughinge, she was forthwith reconcyled to Jupiter.
Cithara, a harpe.
Citharista, whiche onely playeth on the harpe. It is also an angle of Fraunce by Marcile, lyeng out to the sea.
Citharistria, a woman harper.



Citharizo, aui, are, to harpe.
Citharœdus, an harper, whiche syngeth to his harpe.
Citimus, a, um, the last, the nexte vnto vs.
Citius, sooner.
Citius dicto, sooner than one may speake it.
Citissime, as soone as is possyble.
Cito, soone, shortly.
Cito, aui, are, to cite, to summon, or call. Citare testes, to bryng in wytnesse, to recyte or name.
Citorus, a mountayne where growyth plenty of boxe trees.
Citra, on this syde. sometyme without.
Citra adulationem, without flattery.
✠ Citra pulueris tactum, without any duste. A prouerbe applyed vnto them, whiche commeth to a thyng without any labour.
Citrago, ginis, the herbe whiche is commonlye called bauime, of the apothecaryes Melyssa.
Citrea malus, an oyenge tree.
Citreum, an oyenge.
Citrum, a fruite called pome citron.
Citrus, is an nother maner of tree, whereof in the olde tyme were made fayre tables and tosters, as nowe ben of eypresse.
Citta, a ppe.
Cittium, a towne of Cyprus.
Citus, quycke, hasty, swyfte, sometyme dryuyng or parted.
Ciuicus, a, um, is the same that ciuilis is.
Ciuica corona, a garlande of oken leaues, vsed to be giuen to them that had saued a citesyn in battayle.
Ciuilis, le, that pertayneth to a citezyn.
Ciuilis homo, a man expert in those thynges that appertayn to the mynistration of a common wealle.
Ciuilitas, tatis, curtesy, ciuilitie, good humanite
Ciuiliter, lyke a citesyn, also curteysly or with good maner.
Ciuis, a citesyn or denysen. also Ciuis meus, my countrey man.
Ciuitas, tatis, a citie, propely it is the multitude of citesyns gathered to gether, to lyue at ouerynge to lawe and ryght.
Cius, a ryuer in Thrace.
Cizicus, a citie in Asia the lesse.

C ANTE L.

CLades, dis, a discomfiture in battayle, a destruction of men, losse.
Clam, prepiye, vnwares. Is amare occœpit Alcumenã clam uiro, he loued Alcumena vnware to her husband. also by steithe.
Clam alter alterum, the one knoweth not of the other.
Clam me profectus est, vnwares to me, he went his wayes.
Clam me, clam te, I or thou not knowyng.
Clam omnes, vnwares to euery mã, no man

I kno-

Noted well this fable how Iuno was begiled.

Note well that Citizens ought to lyue together according to lawe and right.

knowyng or wyttynge.
Clamito, tare, to crye often.
Clamo, aui, are, to crye, to call.
Clamor, oris, a crye, a clamour, a noyse.
Clamosus, a, um, clamorous or full of noyse.
Clancularius poeta, a poete that wryteth, not shewynge his name.
Clanculum, secretely.
Clandestino, priuyly or secretely.
Clandestinus, a, um, priuy or secrete.
Clango, xi, gere, to sowne a trumpet.
Clangor, oris, the sown of a trumpet. somtyme the cry that gese or other lyke byrdes do make.
Clanius, a citie of Champaigne, nere to the citie Arras.
Clare, clerely, apparantly.
Clare audire, to here perfitely.
Clareo, ui, ere, to appere, to be well knowen, to be clere, to be renoumed. Claresco, idem.
Clarifico, aui, are, to make clere or apparant.
Clarigatio, a clerynge, a subsidy or taske granted by a commune consent. It is also authoritie gruen to arreste one.
Clarigo, aui, to demande a thyng with a loude voyce, it was properly a worde pertaynynge to the kynge of armes of the Romaynes, called Pater patratus, whan he went to the borders or marches of them, which had done iniury vnto the Romayns, & there with a loude and clere voyce demanded of them amendes.
Claritas, tatis, clerenes, sommetyme nobilitie or honour.
Claritudo, idē quod claritas, also bryte, renome
Clarium, a town in Grecia, where Apollo was honoured, in that towne was an hole in the grounde, out of the whiche ran a lyttell broke, wherof if any man dyd drynke the water, he gaue maruelous answeres, but he lyued not longe after. Of this towne was Apollo surnamed Clarius.
Claro, aui, are, to make noble or honorable.
Claros, a citie in Grece.
Clarus, a, um, clere, honourable, famous.
Clara pugna, a battayle worthy memory.
Clarus clamor, Clara uox, a loude crye, a loude or shyll voyce.
Clara res, a playne matter.
Clarus genere, of a noble or honorable hous.
Clarus, a ryuer whiche runneth from the highe mountaines of Alpes into the ryuer called Danubium.
Classiarius, a man of warre on the sea.
Classiarius, brygent.
Classici, they which in a town were most ryche and substantiall.
Classici authores, writers of most estimatiō.
Classici testes, witnesses hauig most substāce.
Classicum, a peale or noyse of trumptes or bellos, to call men togyther, or to go to battayle.



Classica bella, warre on the sea.
Classicus, an officer, whyche with a trumpet or taboyr called people togither. sometyme a man beinge in reputation.
Classicus, a, um, pertaynyng to nauyes.
Classis, is, a nauy of shippes. it is also an order of fourmes or stoles set in a place, where men do sytte accordyng to theyr degrees, authorities, promotions, in hunnynge or substance.
The people of Rome were deuided by Seruius Tullius, the .vi. kynge of Romaynes into fyue bandes, whiche were called Classes, and they whiche were of the fyfth bande, were of no value. The thyer places of iudgement in Westm hall, may be called Classes.
Clatrum, & clatrus, a lattyse wyndowe, or any thyng made lyke a lattyse, or with barres called a grate. some do wryte it Clathrum, with an aspiration.
Clatro, aui, are, to shut a wyndowe, specially a lattyse wyndowe.
Claua, a clubbe.
✠ Clauam extorquere Herculi, to take from Hercules his clubbe. A prouerbe applyed to hym, whiche gothe about to get a thing, that an other man hath, muche stroger thā him self
Clauarius, an officer, appointed to deale themperours gyfte of money or coyne amonge the souldyours.
Clauator, he that vseth a clubbe.
Clauatus, sette with nayles.
Clauata uestis, was a garmente sette with spangles lyke to the heades of nayles, as we do nowe behold in some vestementes in churches wrought in braunches and flowres, and if the garment were wyde, it was called Latus clauus, whiche in Rome no man mought weare, except he were a senatour.
Claudeo, to halte, sometyme to erre.
Claudia, was a gentyle womanne of Rome, whiche for the curiositie that she vsed in apparaylynge her selfe, was infamed to be vnchaste. But whan the image of Idea, called mother of the goddes, was brought out of Phrigia to Rome, being caried in a barge by the ryuer of Tyber, it hapned to sticke so fast in a shalowe place, that it mought not be remoued with no force. This mayden kneling downe, desyred that goddesse, that she beinge a cleane virgine, and falsely slaundered, the sayde ymage wolde wyllyngly to folowe her to the cytie, and thanne she onely tyenge her gyrdelle to the barge, easyly drewe it to the lande, whyche all the youth of the citie were not able to do.
Claudianus, a famous poete.
Claudico, caui, are, to halte.
Claudicare in aliquo officio, to be negligent in doinge a mans duetie.

Claus

Claudia was a cleane Virgyne, and was falsely slaundered to be vnchaste

Claudicas, haltyng, lamenesse.
Claudius, was the proper name of dyuers Romaynes, and also a surname of a noble family in Rome, whiche were euer repugnant to the actes of the commune people.
Claudo, si, dere, to shyte, somtyme to compas, also to put of, also to halte. somtyme to turne about. Claudite nymphæ Dictææ, nymphe nemorum, iam claudite saltus, Turne about ye goddesses of Dictea, ladies of the forestes, turne your daunce about.
Claudus, a, um, lame.
Clauena, the duchie of Cleues.
Clauicula, a tyrell hay or clubbe.
Clauicula, or clauiculus, diminutiues of clauis.
Clauicularius, he that beareth the kayes.
Clauiculus, the tendrell of a vine.
Clauiger, idem quod clauicularius.
Clauis, a kaye.
Clauola, a griefe.
Claustrarius, a maker of kayes and lockes.
Claustrinus, a keper of the cloyster, or of any other place, wherein any spunge thynge is inclosed.
Claustrum, a cloister or other place, where any spung thynge is inclosed.
Clausula, a tyrell sentence or parte of a sentence.
Clausura, a shuttyng in.
Clauulus, a diminutiue of clauus.
Clauus, a nayle, also the sterne of a shyppe, also a corne on a mans toe or fynger. Moreouer clani, be tyrell swellynges of harde flesshe in the corner of mens eyen. Also pukes growing in the stemmes of great trees. also in harnes is that whiche is callyd the eyuette. Moreouer clauus is a garmente pyzed or poudred with spangles, lyke nayles heades. Wherfore the proper garmente of a senatour, was callyd Latus clauus.

☞ Clauus cneus, a brasyn nayle. Curius wryteth it for a prouerbe, signifieng a sure remedie agaynst all myschoppes, whiche prouerbe he sayethe proceded here of. In the olde tyme hunters whan they had ouerthrown a wyld swyne or hart in places farre from habitation, they dyue into the beaste a brasyn nayle, beleuyng that therby the flesshe shuld be kept from putrifaction, and of this superstycion came the sayde prouerbe.

☞ Clauum clauo pellere, to dryue out one nayle with an other. A prouerbe, signifieng one yll to putte a way an other, one labour an other labour, one griefe with an nother griefe, one deceyppe with an other deceppte, extreme pleasure with extreme peyne.

Clazomenæ, a cite of Ionie, whiche Perseus buylded.
Clazomenia, an yslande, whyche is callyd Mastuhusa.
Cleanthes, the name of a noble philosopher, whiche succeded Zeno in his schole.
Clearchus, the name of a philosopher, There was a noble capytaine of the same name, of whom Xenophon wryteth in the expedition of Cyrus the yonge.
Clemens, tis, mercyfull.
Clementia, mercy, somtyme patience.
Clementia ætatis, the temperatnesse of sommer.
Clementer, mercifully, gentilly, without anger
Clementer tractare, to entreate gentyly or swetely.
Clementer uolo, I am well content.
Cleobulus, was one of the seuen sages of Greece, who had a doughter callyd Cleobulina, whiche was an excellent poet, and made a boke of eyddelles contayned in thyer thousand verses.
Cleodamas, the name of a geometrician in the tyme of Plato.
Clena, a sticke.
Cleomprotus, the sonne of Pausanias, cappetayne of the Lacedemons.
Cleopatra, the name of dyuers greate ladyes, specially quenes of Egypt, of whom one excellyng in pleasantnes and sharpnes of wyt, fyrst allured vnto her Iulium Cæsarem, afterward Marcum Antonium, companion in thempire with Augustus, whom she brought into suche dotage, that in folowynge her appetite, he aspired vnto the hole empire, wherfore he was afterwarde distroyed by Augustus. This woman so much exceded in lumptuous gluttony, that she puttyng an excellent perle into tarte vinegar, wherin being consumed, she receyued it into her bodye, the perle beinge estemed at. 100. Sestertia, whiche is of our money This lady after the death of Antony, inclosed her self in a tumbe, being on lyue, and hauing two serpentes sustynge at her pappes so dyed.
Clepo, psi, pere, to steale.
Clepsydra, a dyall, which dyuyded the houres by the rownyng of a certayne measure of water. It was also the name of a fountayne in Athenes.
Cleronoma, heritage.
Cleronomos, an heyre.
Clerus, chosen by lotte. Also a woyme whiche destroyeth and corrupteth hony combes.
Clibanarius, he that fyghteth in Justynge harnesse.
Clibanus, an ouen, or the mouth of a fournesse.
Cliduchus, he that beareth a mace.
Liens, tis, is he which belongeth or receyueth to som man in authoritie, to haue his defence

and assistence in causes honeste. It is also he which hath retayned a lawyer to sustayn his matter called a client.

Clientela, the noumber of clyentes or of seruauntes retayned, or duetie. somtyme safegarde by reason of a great mans fauour.

Clientularium, an yerely fee, for counsayle or assistence.

Clima, tis, is a portion of the worlde betwene south & northe, wherin is variation of tyme in the length of the day, the space of halfe an houre, which is set out in the tables and charttes of cosmographye.

Climactericus, a, um, signifieth the degrees of mans lyfe by seuen yeeres, in the whiche he is in daunger of deathe or misfortune.

The degrees of mans life by vij yeres.

Climactericum tempus, the sayde daungerous tyme.

Climacterum, idem.

Climax, a ladder, & the figure called gradation

Clingo, gere, olde wryters vsed for cingere, to gyrde.

Clinicus, a phisition, that healeth with medycines, also he that is so sycke, that he cannot aryse out of his bedde.

Clinopale, wrastlynge in the bedde.

Clinopodium, the herbe whiche is called Pustiole mountayne.

Clio, the name of one of the muses.

Clisis, declinacion.

Clitellæ, a packe saddell. also the name of a place in Rome.

Clitellarij, packehorses or mules that do serue for cartage.

Clitorini, the cullions or stones of a man.

Clitomachus, the name of a philosopher.

Clitorius, a fountayne in Greece.

Clitumnus, a ryuer in Italy.

Cluia, all thinges harde to be brought to passe.

Cluosus, a, um, pitchyng downe, or steepe downe

Cluus, seu cluum, the pitche of an hyll. somtyme the syde of an hyll. somtyme a litell hyll, wheron is some thynge builded.

Cloaca, a synk or gutter wherby water passeth

Cloacare, to defyle or pollute.

Cloacarium, scotte in a towne for clensynge of commune draughtes.

Clodius, was a name of the Romaynes, whereof were two, whiche by theyr yll actes gatte specialle remembraunce. One was sonne to Aesopus the player in tragedies, vnto whom the father lefte meruaylous great rychesse, whiche he shortly consumed in banketynge, wherin he was so sumptuous, that vnto them whiche souped with hym, he wolde gyue perles of great value, relented in vineger to eate. An nother Clodius was of a noble house of the Romaynes, who so muche hated Tullie, for bearyng wytnesse agaynste hym, whan he



was accused for committyng adultery with Pompeia the wyfe of Julius Cesar, that afterwarde beynge Tribune of the people, he neuer ceased to styre the people against Tullie, vntill he compelled hym to go into exyle.

Cloris, a mayden or nymphe, whiche was maried to Zephirus, vnto whome was assigned for her dower, to haue rule ouer floures.

Clostrum, olde wryters vsed for claustrum.

Clotho, one of the fatall ladyes, hauynge power ouer mannes lyfe, in dissoluynge thereof.

Cludo, si, dere, to shytte.

Clumæ, the huskes of barley.

Clueo, ui, ere, to contende or fyght.

Clunaculum, a bouchers choppynge knyfe.

Clunes, the buttockes or haunches.

Clupea, a citie of Affrike next to Carthage.

Clymene, the mother of Prometheus, doughter of Oceanus.

Clypeus, a shielde or targate of footemen.

Clysmus, a purgacion or washyng.

Clyster, eris, & clysterium, a tergate.

Clytemnestra, the wyfe of Agamemnon.

## C ANTE N.

CN, vel Cneus, the name of a man.

Cnicus, an herbe called of the apothecaries Carthamus, of the which be two kyndes, the one is of the gardeyne, the other is wylde. Of the fyrste is a notable confection made, called Diacarthami, whiche louseth the bealy, and pourgeth watry fleumme. It is of some called wylde saffron, and is hote and dry in the seconde degree.

Cnipes, is a lyttell wourme, whiche is founde bredde in an elme tree.

## C ANTE O.

COaccedo, cedere, to be added to the principall summe.

Coaccesso, cessi, cessere, to waxe sowre or tarte.

Coaseruo, aui, are, to heape vppe, or gather into heapes.

Coacta pecunia, money gathered for somme pourpose.

Coactio, a particular receypt.

Coactores, particular receyuours.

Coactura, a great gatheryng togyther.

Coaduno, are, to assemble.

Coæqualis, equall.

Coæquare, idem quod æquare.

Coæquus, a, um, lyke, euen.

Coætaneus, of one age.

Coagito, idem quod simul agito, vide Agito.

Coagmento, aui, are, to ioyne togyther, or make lyke.

Coa-

Coagulo, aui, are, to gather into a courde or creame.
Coagulum, courde or creame.
Coalesco, ui, scere, to gather togither to ireas
Coarcto, aui, are, to straine or presse togither.
Coarctus in oppido, kept within the towne by force.
Coarguere, to rebuke with other.
Coaslo, to planke or bourde, or to ioyne bourdes togither.
Coaxare, to make a noyse lyke a frog or tode.
Cocalus, a kyng of Sicile, to whom Dedalus fledde out of Creta, whan Minos kynge of Crete pursued hym.
Coccalus, a pyne appull.
Coccentum, a meate made of hony & poppy sede
Cocceus, a, um, & coccineus, a, um, of scarlet colour.
Coccina, a scarlet vesture.
Coccinatus, he that weareth a scarlet gowne.
Coccinus, & coccus, scarlet colour.
Coccis, igis, a byrde called a cuckoe.
Coccum, grayne, wherwith clothe and sylke is grayned. Coccos baphice, idem.
Coccum cnidium, is a beary lyke to mirtyls, blacke and hard without, and within white, the herbe whe. of some doce call Thymælea, some Oliuella, some Leozerræ, some Linum syluestre. The beary is medicinable to purge cholee water and fleme: some authours doce call it Granum cnidium.
Cochlear, a spone. It is also a measure whiche conteyneth. iii. drammes, and one scripte, and is the fourthe part of Cyathus.
Cochlearium medicum, seu articū, conteineth one dramme, halfe a scripte. ii. graines. ii. fiue partes of a grayne in measure, and in weight of wyne as muche, of oyle one dramme, and two scriples.
Cochlium, a wyndyng stayre.
Cocles, a snayle hauing a shell, also a fysshe called a pyrwinke.
Cocles, itis, he or she that hath but one eye.
Cochides, wyndyng stayres. also a stone found in Italy, which being boyled seuen days and as many nyghtes in hony, and all the erth taken from it, it is made wonderful pleasant in sight, hauing veins and spottes of sundry colours, and is so great, that sometyme therof is made horseharneys for kynges.
Coctie, a part of the mountaynes of Alpes.
Coctilis, le, sodden or baken.
Coctito, aui, are, to boyle.
Coctiuus, a, um, redy to be boyled.
Coctona, quynces.
Coctonum, cotton.
Coctus, a, um, sodden ynough.
Coculum, a pot to boyle in sometyme Cocula do signify stickes, which will sone be on fire.
Cocus, a cooke.
Cocynthum, a mountayne in Italy, that diuideth two seas.
Cocytia, sacrifices that were done in honours of Proserpine.
Cocytus, a ryuer of Helle.
Coda, a tayle.
Codatremula, a birde called a wag tayle.
Codex, icis, the body of a tree, or a great booke or volume.
Codicariæ naues, shyppes or barges made of thyck planckes.
Codicilli, epistles. sometyme it is taken for letters patentes of a prince.
Codicillus, signifieth properly a letter missiue.
Codiculus, a diminutiue of codex, whan it is put for a boke.
Codonia, an plande that the Almayns kepe.
Codrus, the proper name of a kynge of Athenes, whiche to saue his countrey, wyllyngly loste his lyfe.
Cœa, of Poittian. is vsed for Coa, of the ile of
Cœlator, he that graueth. (Cos
Cœlatura, the graueynge.
Cœlatus, a, um, grauen.
Cœlebs, a syngle man or woman. also excepte chaste persone.
Cœlestis, cœleste, heauenly, or of heauen.
Cœlestis aqua, rayne water.
Cœliaca, is a peyne in the belly, with a contynuall fluxe, diuers in colour, with losse of appetite, and coldnes in the extreme partes, whi che sygnes hapneth of the feblenes of vertue digestiue in the stomake and belly. Some do suppose it to be that, whiche is called Cholica passio, I thinke it rather to be Lienteria ventriculi reade in Lienteria.
Cœlibaris hasta, was the staffe of a sawcyn, whyche had bene in the body of one of them, whyche were called Gladiatores, and was slayne, with the whiche staffe the heade of a maiden new maried was kempt, and strehen, signifienge that likewise as the staffe hadde stiked fast in the body of him that was slain, so shulde the sticke faste, and be ioyned with hym that maryed her.
Cœlibatus, a syngle lyfe without mariage.
Cœlicola, he that inhabiteth heauen.
Cœlicus, a, um, of heauen.
Cœlifer, was the surname of Atlas, whom poetes fayne to beare heauen on his shulders.
Cœlipotens, almyghty god.
Cœlisonia, the pronouncyng of the voice low in the mouth, without perfect digestion.
Cœlites, heauenly creatures.
Cœlitus, heauenly.
Cœlo, aui, are, to graue in mettalle.
Cœloma, tis, is a rounde and holowe coote about the cercle of the eie, nigh to the syght.

Cœlum, heauen or the firmament. also the palat or rouse of the mouthe. sometyme a grauynge tyron.

✠ Cœlum digito attingere, to touche heauen with his fynger. A prouerbe applyed to them which suppose them selfes able to do thynges impossyble.

☞ In cœlo esse, A prouerbe signifienge to be in felicitie, or to be most happy.

Cœlus, the father of Saturnus and Titan.

Cœmeterium, a churcheyarde.

Coemptio,, where two or mo persons boo bye togyther.

Cœna,, a soupper.

Cœnacularia, the way or craft to ordeyn a supper. Cœnaculariam facere, to let a house in diuers partes to sundry persons, wherein are many parlars or dynyng houses.

Cœnacularius, he that doth lette suche houses to hyre.

Cœnaculum, a parler or other place, where men do soupe.

Cœnaticus, a, um, pertaynynge to soupers.
Apparatus cœnaticus, ordinance for supper.
Sermo cœnaticus, communication mete for suppers.

Cœnatio, a lower parlar to soupe in, a sommer parler.

Cœnatiuncula, a lyttell dynynge house.

Cœnatorius, a, um, belongyng to soupers.

Cœnaturio, ij, ire, to labour or endeuour my selfe to soupe.

Cœnatus, he that hath souped.

Cœnipeta, a goer about to soupers vnbodeu.

Cœno, aui, are, to soupe.
Cœnare alienũ, to sup at an other mans cost.
Cœnabis hodie magnum malum, thou shalt haue thy souper soone in shewde rest.

Cœnobium, a monastery or other place, where men lyue in commune.

Cœnosus, a, um, full of myre, dyrty.

Cœnula, a lyght souper.

Cœnum, myer, or dyrte.

Cœpio, pisi, pire, to begyn.

Cœpta, torum, thinges or matters begun.

Cœpto, tare, to begyn.

Cœptus, a, um, begunne.

Cœpulonus, a banketter or reuellar.

Cœtus, an assemblye of people.

Coĕo, ui, ire, to come togyther, to assemble, to ioyn to, to draw togither, to gather togither, to vse the act of generation, to ioyn togyther in action by maintenance or champertie.
Coire in fœdera, to make alyance.
Coire societatem, to be semilyar.

Cœh, the part of Syria, that ioyneth to Arabye.

Coërceo, cui, cere, to restrayn, to bynde hard, or strayght, to compelle or constrayne, to kepe within a compasse. also to comprehend or cõtayne, to correcte or punysshe.
Coercere ignes, to stynte the fyre, whyche bourneth a house, or other lyke thynge.

Coërcitus, ta, tũ, restrained, compelled, kept in.

Cogitate, aduysedly. Cogitatim, idem.

Cogitatio, onis, a thought. Cogitatus, tus, idẽ.

Cogitatum, idem quod cogitate.

Cogito, aui, are, to thynke, to imagine.
Cogitat curas, he thinketh on his matters.

Cognati, kynesmen. Cognatio, kynrede.

Cognitio, a knowlage, it sometyme signifieth iugement. Qua lex earum rerum, quas Cæsar statuisset, decreuisset, egisset, Consulibus cognitionem dedit, The whyche lawe gaue to the Consules iudgement of those thinges, whyche Cesar shoulde haue iudged, decreed, and executed.

Cognitor, oris, an attorney or procto in the law.

Cognitus, ta, tum, knowen. Cognobilis, idem.

Cognomen, a surname whyche a man hath of his anteesters. Cognomentum, idem.

Cognomines, dyuers men of one surname.

Cognomino, aui, are, to gyue a surname.

Cognosco, noui, noscere, to know, to cõsyder, to vnderstand, to lie with a woman, to iuge a matter, or here a matter to iudge it.

Cogo, egi, gere, to constrayn, to gather togither to milke a beast, to make lyhour thyk or hard, to presse, to set or bring in order. Cogere in arctũ, to kepe one strait or frõ his libertie. Cogere in ordinẽ, to abate ones pryde. Cogere oues, to putt vp the shepe into a stable or folde.

Cohæreo, hæsi, hærere, to be ioined, to be familiar togither, or cleue to a thig. also to com to passe. Nuptiæ non cohærent, The mariage come not to passe. also to agree togither.

Cohæresco, scere, idem.

Cohæres, he that is ioyned with an other in inheritance. it may be vsed for a ioyntienant.

Cohibeo, ui, ere, to restrain, to kepe of, to let, to refraine, to kepe one short. also to retayne or kepe to him selfe. Cohibere filium, to kepe vnder his son. Cohibere intra limen, kepe you within the doores. Cohibere se, to moderate hym selfe, or to refrayne.

Cohibitus, a, um, lette, refrayned.

Cohors, tis, was a company of men of warre. There were in euery legion. x. Cohortes, but the fyrste excelled the resydue as well in preeminence as in multitude. Therein was the chiefe banner of the Romaynes, wherin was paynted the egle. And the capitayn of that cõpany called Centurio, was of more reputacion than any other Centurio, for as muche as in that companye required to be menne of good byrth, well lerned, & of valiant courage, also the capitayn wyse, valiant, stronge in armes, and politike in leading. In that companye were. 1105. footemen, and. 142. men of armes

mes, and was callyd Cohors miliaria. The seconde Cohors had. 555. footemen, and. 66. men of armes. The thyrde had as many fotemen, and but. 56. menne of armes, but therin were the strongest men, bycause it was set in the myddes of the battayle. The fourthe had lyke number of fotemen, and. lxvi. men of armes. The fyfth had as many fotemen & horsmen, but therin were chosen mē, bycause that lykewyse as the fyrst bende was on the rightes wyng of the battayle, so the fifth was on the left wyng: for fyue Cohortes or bendes make the fyrst battayle. The other fyue had equall number euery of them with the sayde fourthe and fyfth bend, so that these ten bendes make vp a legion, containyng. 6100. fotemen, and 730. men of armes. Cohors, is also taken for the domestical company of seruantes and ministers, attendyng vpon a man of high dignitie or authoritie, and suche was Cohors Prætoria, the companye whiche awayted on hym that was Prætor or gouernour of countreys. Cohortes conscribere, & cohortes contrahere, haue one signification, to get togyther or assemble bendes or companies of menne of warre. Ex finitimis regionibus, quas potest, contrahit cohortes ex delectibus Pompeianis, Out of the countreys adioynynge he gat bendes togyther of theym that had be chosen of Pompey. Ille cohortes ueteranas, quas tumultus causa conscripserat, in fronte, post eas cæterum exercitū in subsidijs locat, lyke dyd set in the front of the battayle the bendes of olde souldioures, which he had gatheryd to gither bycause of the sodayn commotion, behynde them he set the residue of the hoste for succours if nede were.

Cohortes complere, to make vp bendes of men of warre, after the rate of the companye that is assembled. Catilina ex omni copia, quam et ipse adduxerat, et Manlius habuerat, duas legiones instituit, cohortes pro numero militum complet, Catilyne of all the men of warre, that as well he had brought with hym, as also Manlius had there alredy, he ordeined two legions, and made vp bendes accordyng to the number of souldioures.

Cohors, seu cors, tis, a barton or place inclosed wherin al kynde of pultrey is kepte.

Chortalis gallina, et chortalis anser, an hen or goose that fedeth abrode.

Cohorto, aris, ari, to exhorte.

Cohum, a thonge or lyngell, wherwith the oxe bowe and the yoke are bounden togither.

Coinquino, aui, are, to sople or stayn. also to defame a man or woman.

Cois, a garment of fyne sylke.

Coitio, an assebly. it is also a secret pact or agrement amōg mē to do som act, whiche they wold not haue other mē know: it may be taken for coitus.

Coitus, tus; the acte in generation.

Coix, a basket. it is also a certayne kynde of nspars, hauyng a stalke lyke a rede, wherewith basketes were made at Athenes.

Cola, a strapnour.

Colaphizo, aui, are, to buffette.

Colaphus, et colaphum, a buffette or blowe on the cheke.

Colasis, a kind of punishmēt that is don for the (coulde

Colax, a flatterer. (trifemēt.

Colchi, people in Asia, wherof the countrey is of Strabo callid Colchis, by the sea callid Pontus, where the top of the hil callid Caucasus, turneth to the mountains callid Riphei, thens stretching to the sea callid Euxinū, & the sea called Meotis, the other syde towarde the sea callyd Caspium. In this countrey is the famous ryuer callid Phasis. And it was the countrey of Medea wyfe to Jason.

Coles, the parde of a man.

Colei, the stones.

Coleus, the cod whiche contayn the stones.

Colica, a passiō called the colyk, bred in the gut named colon, the grick wherof is kric. iiii. fingers bredе aboue the naupl on the right syde, extending like a girdel vntil the left side. The occasion wherof procedeth of one of these causes, either by a colerik heat drieng vp the moisture of the ordure, whiche therfore may not passe out of the body, or that the meate eaten was dry & byndyng, lettyng the said passage, or els that viscous and clammy fleme is so augmented in that gut, that it stoppeth the issue thereof, or that a grosse and thycke wynde is there ingendred, either by coldenes of the naturall complexion, or by weakenes of the stomake in digestion, or of the lyuer, or by meates fatte and wyndy, or it happeth by an imposthume in the sayde gutte, or by wormes wrapped in the ordure, or for the insensiblenesse of the gutte, wherby one feleth not the annoyance of the ordure.

Colicus, colica, he or she that hath the colyke.

Coliculus, a tender stalke of an herbe.

Colidos, an ylonde in the ocean of Jndie.

Colina, for culina a kytchen.

Coliphium, a kynde of bread, which wrastlers dyd eate, to make them stronge.

Colis, the lyttel tender stalke of colewortes or cabages, also the branche of a tyne.

Colira, a great furrow for water to ryne into, for sauynge of the corne.

Colla, a kynde of glewe.

Colla pasco, scere, to be redy to falle.

Collabefactari tesiula, to be banysshed out of the citie by lottes of shelles, as it was vsyd in Athenes. See after in Ostracismos.

Collabello, aui, are, to ioyne lyppes togither.

that is to saye, to hysse on the tryppes.
Collacrimo, aui, are, to wepe with other.
Collactaneus, he that souketh with me of one nourse, a foster brother.
Collacteus, he that souketh of the same breast, and at the same tyme.
Collare, a collar for a hounde.
Collatia, a towne by Rome, whereof one of the gates of the citie was called Collatina.
Collatina dea, was supposed to be the goddesse ouer small hylles.
Collatina porta, the name of a gate in Rome.
Collatinus, the name of a noble Romane, whiche was husbande to the chaste Lucrece.
Collatinus uenter, a greate panche or bealye whiche worde Plautus vsed.
Collatio, a taske or collectio a cõferring togither
Collatitius, a, um, that whiche is gathered and brought togither.
Collatis signis pugnare, to fight a field pight
Collaudo, aui, are, to praise that whiche other do commende.
Collectanea, thynges written gathered out of many workes.
Collecte et Collectim, compendiously.
Collectio, a gatherynge.
Collectitius, a, um, that whiche is gathered.
Collega, a felowe or companyon in office.
Collegium, a company of them, whiche haue equall authoritie, also a company of men, whiche be of one mystery or craft.
Collibet et collubet, collibuit, collibitũ est, collibere, to lyke, to plese. Vtcunq; animo collibi tũ est meo, Euẽ as it pleseth me, or liketh me.
Colliculus, an hyllocke.
Collido, si, dere, to beate or knocke togither.
Colligo, aui, are, to bynde togither.
Colligo, egi, igere, to gather togither, to take away, to bringe togither. also to prepare. Se colligit in arma, he made him redy to fight.
Animum colligere, to bringe home again the partes of the mynde that were dispersed.
Colligo rationem, I make accompte.
Colligere uestem, to tucke vp his garment.
Collimare, to wynke with one eye, or to looke streight on the marke.
Collina porta, a gate at Rome.
Collineo, as, are, idem, quod collimo.
Collino, linis, lini, uel leni, linere, to rub or frot softly togither many thinges, as one maketh an ointment of a thyng.
Colliquæ, great gourdes of water, rounnynge thyough fieldes, after great rayne or snowe.
Colliquo, qui, liquere, to melte.
Colliquor, liqueris, liqui, to be molten.
Colliquesco, scere, idem.
Collis, a hylle. also Colles, the backe.
Colloco, are, to sette in a place.
Collocare se in arborem, to clym vpon a tree.



Collocare aliquẽ in soporẽ, to stryke one in suche wyse that he is amased and lyeth as he were on sleape, or to speake it more shortly, to laye one a sleps with a stroke.
Colloces te in otium, drawe the to ease.
Collocare in lecto aliquem, to bringe one to bed, or to to laye one in his bedde.
Collocare filiam nuptui in dimidia parte agri, to gyue halfe his lande in mariage with his doughter.
Collocare patrimonium in salutem populi, to employ his inheritaunce to the wealthe of the people.
Collocare beneficium, to do pleasure.
Dotem in fundo aliquo collocare, to assigne dowery to one in some lande.
Male collocare horas, to bestowe the time yll.
Insidias collocare, to laye in wayte to do one harme or displeasure.
Præsidium collocare, to sette a garrison in a place to defende it.
Spem in aliquẽ collocare, to put trust in one
Collocare se palã in meretricia uita, to gyue her selfe to lyue lyke a common harlot.
Collocare se in otium, to dispose hym to lyue quietly and without labour.
Collocare nuptum, to bestowe a woman in marryage.
In luce benefacta collocare, to cause benifites or good tournes to be openly knowen.
Collocare aliquem in aliquo gradu, to exalt or aduaunce one to some degree or dignitie.
Collocatus, a, um, put or set in some place.
Collocupleto, tare, to enryche.
Collocutio, a communication.
Colloquium, idem.
Colloquor, queris, qui, to talke with one, or to talke togyther.
Colloqui alicui, to deuyse or talke with one.
Colloqui aliquem, to speake to one.
Colliotrati, be chyldren whiche do souke of the fyrst mylke of theyr mothers as soone as they be borne.
Collostratio, a sikenes, which chyldren haue by sucking curdy mylk of womã newe deliuered.
Colluco, aui, are, to make a glade in a thik wod
Colluceo, cere, to shyne.
Colluctatio, a wrastlynge.
Colludo, dere, to playe with one, or togither, also amonge ciuilians it signifieth to pleade togither by coueyne, to the intente to deceyue some other man.
Collum, a neche.
Colluo, lui, luere, to washe or rynce.
Collue poculum, rynce the cuppe.
Collus, idem quod collum.
Colluſor, he that doth any thyng by collusion or coueyne.
Colluſor, oris, a play felowe.

Cole

Collustrare, to beholde on all partes.
Collustrare lumine, to make very clere.
Collutilo, aui, are, to dishonest or defyle.
Colluuiarium, a fynke or gutter.
Colluuiaris porcus, an hog that walloweth in the myre, and there hath meate giuen hym.
Colluuies, whan the erthe is couered with water by great fludds.
Collybia, frygge tartes, tartes of Poytingall, or other lyke thynges.
Collybistes, et Collybista, he that deliuereth money by exchaunge, a banker.
Collybus, money receyued by exchaunge, or in banke, as men do whiche goo in to straunge countreyes, deliuerynge moneye of this realme, to receyue as muche of an other coyne, where he commeth.
Collyra, a lofe of bread, or a bunne.
Collyrida, a cake.
Collirium, a medicine for sore eyes.
Colere questum suum, to seke his owne profit.
Colo, aui, are, to strayne out licour.
Colo, ui, ere, to worshyp, to loue, or fauour. to haunt, to inhabite or dwell, to tyll or husbande ground, to lead, to haue in estimatiõ. Hanc uitam colo, I leade this lyfe.
Colere officiũ, to do his dutie or indeuour.
Colere pietatem, to haue his parentes in reuerence.
Colere se, to apparayle hym selfe.
Colere uitam, to lyue.
Colobium, a cloke or cote without sleeues.
Colocasia, a beane of Egypt.
Colocynthis, a hynde of wylde gourdes, called of the apothecaries Coloquintida, whiche moste vehemently pourgeth fleume, afterwarde choler, finally bloude. Many men by this medicine haue finyshed theyr lyues, whan they haue thought therby to haue purged theyr bodies.
Colon, a gut whiche goeth from the left syde vnto the ryght, in the whiche the dunge taketh his fourme, and there is the disease called Colica, the colyke. It is also a member or parte of a sentence.
Colonari, rusticall people, tenauntes in vyllenage.
Colonarium, was a certayne pencion, whiche the Romaynes were compelled by the three prynces called Triumuiri, to paye for theyr houses at Rome. Also a rente payed for thynges belongynge to husbandry. It may be taken for suche tenour, whiche with vs was called villenage, where the tenaunt was bounden eyther to ploughe, or to hedge, or to repe the corne of the lorde.
Colonia, people sent to dwell in a place, which is not inhabited. It is also a citie, the people whereof came from an other citie buylded before. It is somtyme a graunge where husbandry is kepte.
Colonias nouas deducere, to make a newe citie, and to bryng inhabitauntes of an other citie to dwell there.
Colonicus, a, um, pertaynynge to husbandry.
Colonus, a husbande manne. Also Coloni be they, whiche are sent to inhabite a countrey or town. Also a high place in Athenes, where Neptune was worshypped.
Colophon, nis, a citie of Ionia in Greece, where as was the temple of Apollo called Clarius, and Homerus the famous poete was borne. Colophonem addere, to achieue or bryng to conclusion the thyng that is enterpryse, or taken in hande.
Colophonia, is the herbe called also Scammonium, whereof is made the vehement purgation of choler: one of the roote distylleth a gumme, whiche in greeke is named Diacridion, whiche signifieth a lyttell teare, which worde is nowe corrupted, and for Diacridion, they call it Diagredium, which medicine beyng geuen without discretion, killeth many men.
Color, ôris, colour. Colos, idem.
Coloratus, a, um, coloured.
Coloriæ uestes, garmentes made of wulle dyed.
Colorificus, he that maketh colour.
Coloro, aui, are, to geue or make a colour.
Colos, the fundement.
Colosseus, et Colossicus, a, um, in fourme of Colossi, or great ymages.
Colossi, were ymages of horrible greatnesse, lyke vnto towres, whereof there was one of Apollo in the capitoll at Rome, whiche was xxx. cubites hygh. Also at Tarentum, was one made by Lysippus the famous mason, whiche was. xl. cubites hyghe. But at the Rhodes was one of the Sun, exceedyng all other, whyche was in heyghte. lxx. cubytes, made by Colaste, scholar to Lysippus: the thomb of that image few men might fathom It was in makyng. xii. yeres, and the charge therof drewe to. 300. talentes, which amounteth to thre and forty thousande, one hundred and xxv li. Strabo writeth, that the image was of Iupiter, and was made by Chares Lyndius: Besydes this were a hundred lesse Colossi, in the Rhodes, and at Rome were many made of mettall.
Colostrum uel Colostra, as Palladius saith, was called of shepeherdes the thycker parte of mylke, whiche I deme to be creame, other thynke it to be the hurdes.
Colostrati infantes, chyldren whiche haue sucked curdy mylke.
Colotes, the name of a mã that was a paynter.

Coluber, a serpente, whiche lyeth in the thatche of woodes.
Colum, a strayner, a colander.
Columbar, aris, a pyllory.
Columbaris, re, of a doue.
Columbarium, uel Columbaria, a douehouse or culuerhouse.
Columbaria, an ylande in the Tuskan sea.
Columbarius, he that taketh doues.
Columbatim, in the maner of doues.
Columbinus, a, um, of a culuer.
Columbulus, a pigeon.
Columbus, et Columba, a culuer or doue.
Columella, the name of one that wrate of husbandrie moste eloquently.
Columellares dentes, cheke tethe.
Columen, luminis, the succour or staye, the vpnde beame of a house.
Columis, et hoc columne, hole.
Columna, a pyller.
Columnæ Herculis, are two mountaynes, one at the vttermoste parte of Spayne, the other in the vttermost west parte of Affrike, where as nowe are the straytes of Cyuil or Barbarie. Some holde opynyon, that it is two pyles in the sayde straightes: some (as Strabo sayth) do affyrme, that it were in dede. ii. pyllars of brasse in the yle called Gades, longynge to Spayne, set there in the temple of Hercules, in the honour of hym: where they whiche trauayled by the myddell sea, were come to the vttermoste parte therof, and entrynge in to the ocean sea, came and dyd sacrifyce to Hercules, which opinion Possidonius thought to be moste true. They that suppose it to be two yles, do say, that the one of them is in Europe, the other in Affryke.
Columnus, was in olde tyme, that whiche we call now culmus,
Coluri, ar two great cercles in the sphere, whiche do declare the tymes called Æquinoctia et Solstitia, that is to saye, when the daye and nyght is equall in lengthe. Also when the daye is lengest, and the nyght at moste length.
Colurnus, a, um, of hasyll.
Colus, a distaffe.
Colûtea, the tree called Sene, wherof the leaues and coddes are occupyed in medicines, to purge melancholy.
Colymbades, olyues, or ople bearies condite in bryne or pickell.
Colyrides, tyrrell small lowes lyke manchettes.
Coma, all the heare together, called a bushe. It is also somtyme taken for the leaues of trees.
Comagene, a parte of Syria.
Comare, to haue much heare, or a gret bushe.
Comata, a shepherdes name in Theocrite.
Comata Gallia, all Fraunce, on this halfe the mountaynes.



Comatulus, a boy with a fayre bushe of heare.
Comatus, ta, he or she that hath a greate bushe. By translation it is sayde of trees or herbes, that haue long leaues or flowres.
Combe, a mayden that inuented the armure of Eneas.
Combino, aui, are, to combyne or confederate to gether.
Comburo, bussi, burere, to burne or consume with fyre.
Come, an herbe called gotes berde.
Comedim, olde wryters vsed for comedam.
Comedo, edi, edere, to eate.
Comedo, onis, he that consumeth his owne goodes riottously.
Comedere patrimonium, to consume his inheritaunce in riotte.
Comedere beneficium, to forget a good turne.
Comes, mitis, a companion or felowe. Also a name of dignitie, whiche we call an erle.
Comessabundus, vsyng to banckette. also ouer charged with meate and drynke.
Comessans, idem quod Comessor.
Comessari, to banket.
Comessatio, a banket after soupper, or a ryotous banckettynge.
Comessator, a ryottour.
Comesse, for comedere, to eate.
Comest, for comedit, he eateth.
Comètes, et Comèta, a blasynge sterre.
Comis, gentyll, full of good humanity.
Comitatus, tus, a felowshyp.
Comiter, gentyly, courtaysly.
Comitialis dies, the daye whan people assembled at Rome, for the election of officers.
Comitialis morbus, the fallyng sycknes.
Comitia, a congregation or assembly of the people for election of officers, or for promulgation of lawes, lyke to our parlyament.
Comitia edicere, to calle or summon a parlyament.
Comitium, the place where the assembly was.
Comitor, ari, to accompanye or go with one, or kepe felowshyp with other.
Comma, a poynte endynge a sentence, where many sentences be: as, Nihil tibi profuit nocturnum præsidium palatij, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus omnium bonorum? There is comma foure tymes.
Commata, trenches, whereby water is let out of a ponde or ryuer.
Commanducare, to chewe meate.
Commanducatus cibus, chewed meate.
Commeatus, tus, a saufe conduct, or leaue to departe. sometyme victayles for an armye or multitude of men. Sometyme for a passage of men.
Commeminere, to remembre.

Com-

Commemini, I remembred or doo remembre well.

Commemoro, aui, are, to remembre.

Commendatitius, a, um, that wherwith a man is remembred or recommended.

Commendo, aui, are, to commende or prayse. sometyme to recommende.

Commentaculum, a marshals or hushers rod.

Commentariensis, was called a gaylour.

Commentarium, uel Commentarius, a brigement or other booke, conteynynge thynges briefly written. Also it signifieth a comment. also a booke of remembraunce, or a register, or exposition.

Commenticius, a, um, fayned or diuysed for the tyme.

Commentor, ari, to thynke on, to make mencion, to dispute, to write comentaries or bokes for remembrance, also to diuise.

Commentum, a cõment or exposicion, a matter fayned.

Commeo, aui, are, to go hyther and thyther, or to go to, or with an other.

Commereo, ui, ère, to deserue, to commytte. Si senserit te timidum pater, arbitrabitur cõmeruisse culpam: If thy father do perceyue the to bee afeerde, he woll suppose that thou art gylty, or hast committed the offence.

Commereri culpam, to do an offence.

Commertium, an entercours or liberte to carey marchandyse frome one place to an other. Also a commutacion or fourme of byeng and sellyng togither. Also a familiarite or custom

Commessari, to fede more than ynough.

Commigro, are, to go with one to a place. also to go from one place to dwelle in an other.

Commilitium, felowshyp in warres.

Commilitones, felowes togyther in warres.

Cõminiscor, sceris, sci, to call to remembrance.

Comminuo, to cutte in smalle pieces.

Comminus, forthwith, at hand, hãd to hande.

Commisceo, scui, scère, to myxe togyther.

Commiseresco, scere, to haue compassion.

Commissa, confiteacions.

Commissio, a conferrynge togyther by exercise, as two lerned men togyther, or herynge the one after the other.

Commissiones Prætorum, were the celebracion or publyshynge of playes made by the great officers called Prætores.

Commissura, a ioynt of any thyng that is closed and opened, as properly of tables which be ioyned.

Commissus, a, um, committed to the keepynge of one.

Commissum bellum, open warre.

Commitigo, aui, are, to knocke. Tibi ui commitigari uideã fandalio caput: That I may se the knocked on the heade with his slypper.

Committo, misi, mittere, to commytte, or ioyne, to offende, to ioyne togyther. Also to do and begyn. Quibus dictis mox prælium commisere: That spoken they began battayle. Also to delyuer, to compare, to bryng in contention, to put togyther, to confiteate or seaze for forfayture, to prouoke or stere.

Commodatarius, he that taketh a thynge of lone, he that borowoth.

Commodata res, a thynge lende without aduauntage.

Commode, well, or to the purpose.

Commode cadere, to happen or succede wel or to the purpose.

Commode uerba facere, to speake thynges to the purpose.

Commoditas, tatis, a commoditie.

Commoditas hominis, the facilitty or curtesy of one, the whiche agreeth to any requeste.

Commodo, aui, are, to doo for an other mans commoditie. Also to lende.

Commodare capillum, to kembe his head, or decke his bushe.

Commodare loquelam, to speake.

Commodare operam, to helpe.

Commodum, profit, or cõmoditie. Also good, apte or conuenient. Sometyme it is an aduerbe, and than it signifieth the same tyme, in good tyme, leysure, or opportunitie, scarsely. Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius uenit: Thou were scarsely departed, whan Trebatius was come.

Commodus, a, um, prayseable or apt.

Commodus capillus, a bushe well decked or kempte.

Commodus homo, a tractable or reasonable man.

Commoda & facera mulier, a pleasant and merey woman.

Commoda statura homo, a man of good stature, nor to great, nor to lytell.

Commodum id non est, it mais not be sayd or doen.

Commodũ obsonare, to vse moderate fare.

Commœreo, rui, rère, to be all heup or soyp.

Commonefacio, feci, facere, to warne or aduise one.

Commonefieri, to be warned.

Commoneo, ui, ere, idem.

Commonere aliquem, to remembre one of a thynge.

Commonere aliquem officium suum, to aduertise one what he ought to do.

Commonstro, to shewe a thynge that is hyd.

Commorior, ri, to dye with one.

Commorot, rari, to abyde with one. also to dwelle in a place for a tyme: also to tary one that is goynge. Male facis, properantẽ qui me commorare, sol abit: Thou dost nought

to

Commiserescè te Cæli commotionem

to tary me ſenſe J goe in haſte, and the ſunne is nowe ſet.

Commorari, to cauſe oone to tarye. An te auſpicium commoratum eſt? an tempeſtas cõtinet, qui non abiſti ad legiones, ita ut dudum dixeras? Dyd thetoken ſhewed by the byrdes cauſe the to tarye? or elles the wether kepe the backe, that thou wenteſte not vnto the armye, as thou ſaydeſt awhyle ago that thou woldeſt?

Commoſſem, for commouiſſem.

Commotria, a mayden that doth aray or apparayle her mayſtreſſe.

Commotus, a, um, meued, troubled, afrayde, angry. alſo quicke.

Commoueo, ui, ẽre, to trouble, to tourne or chaunge a mannes mynde, to huet. ſomtime to departe. Tu & cura, ut ualeas, & te iſtinc ne temere commoueas: Farewell, and take hede, that thou departe not hence to haſtely.

Communico, aui, are, to communicate or departe ſome thynge with an other, whiche J haue.

Communio, mutuall participation together.

Communis, commune, common.

Communes dies, were vnlucky dayes to go about any thynge, ſuche as we call dyſmoll dayes, or croſſe dayes.

Communiter, in commune.

Commutabilis, le, that whiche maye be changed eaſely.

Commutatio, an exchaunge, one thynge for an other.

Commutatus, a, um, chaunged.

Commuto, aui, are, to chaunge oone thynge for an other.

Commutare uerba, to chyde, or to gyue a ſhrewde worde for a good.

Como, pſi, ere, to apparayle gorgiouſely, to trym, properly it belongeth to women.

Comœdia, an enterlude, wherein the common vices of men and women are apparantly declared in perſonages.

Comœdice, gentilly, and pleaſauntly.

Comœdior, aris, to ieſte or ſcoffe.

Comœdus, a player in enterludes.

Comicus, a maker of enterludes.

Compactum, an agrement or appoyntmente.

Compacto rem agere, to cõſpire a matter. or to do a thynge by one accorde.

Compagino, aui, are, to put or ioyne together a thyng that is louſed.

Compago, ginis, a ioynynge to gether of thynges.

Compar, aris, equall, or euen lyke.

Comparatio, comparyſon, preparation or brenge.

Comparatiuus, a, um, comparatiue, wherin begynneth excelle in comparyſon.

Comparatus, a, um, ordeyned or receyued in an vſage. Quam inique comparatum eſt, hi qui minus habent, ut ſemper aliquid addãt ditioribus? What an yll vſe is this, that they whiche haue but a lyttell, ſhall gyue more to them that be ryche? Quando quidem ita ratio comparata eſt uitæ naturæq; noſtræ, ut alia ætas oriatur ex alia, Sence the fourme of our lyfe is ſo ordeyned by nature, that of one age cometh an other.

Compareo, rui, rẽre, to appere, or to be ſeene.

Comparebunt quæ imperas, you ſhall ſe all thynges done, that ye commaunde.

Comparet ratio argenti, It dooeth appeere howe the money is ſpent.

Comparo, aui, are, to compare, or make equall or more, to ordeyne, to prepare, to ioyne to, or by. alſo to gette or pourchaſe, to fynde the meane or deuiſe, Nunc hoc tibi curandum eſt Chryſale. C. Quid uis curem? M. Vt ad ſenem etiam alteram facias uiam, compara, fabricare, finge quod labet: Nowe Chryſalus thou muſt take good hede. C. what wylt thou that J ſhulde do? M. Deuyſe yet to go an other waye to worke, ymagyne, contryue euen as thou thynkeſt beſt.

Comparare conuiuium, to prepare a bãket.

Comparare malum, to purchaſe an yll turne or a miſchiefe.

Comparare ſe, to diſpoſe hym ſelfe to any thynge.

Compaſco, to fede or kepe cattell.

Compaſcuus ager, a cõmon fielde.

Compedes, gyues or fetters.

Compedio, diui, dire, to gyue or fetter one.

Compeditus, a, um, fettred or gyued.

Compello, aui, are, to ſpeake to, to accuſe.

Compello, puli, pellere, to compel or conſtrain to ioyne or byng together.

ompelluceo, luxi, lucere, to ſhyne verye bryght.

Compellucidus, a, um, verye byrght.

Compendiarius, a, um, compendious or brief.

Compendium facere, to make bricke, or be ſhort in ſpeakynge.

Compendifacio, to make compendious.

Compendioſus, a, um, verye profitable.

Compendium, a ſauynge or ſparynge, or aduantage, a compendiouſe or ſhorte fourme in writynge or other acte.

Compenſatio, onis, a recompence, or ſatisfaction.

Compenſo, aui, are, to make recompenſe or amendes.

Comperendinatio, a delaye, or prolongynge of tyme.

Comperendinatus, a, um, adiourned.

Comperendinaria dies, a daie ouer in matters of lawe.

Comperendinati rei, they whose iudgement is deferred vntyll an other tyme.
Comperio, ri, ire, to knowe of an other man.
Comperior, iris, to fynde or imagine in myne owne opinion.
Compertus furti, founden guilty of felonie.
Compertum habeo, I knowe or perceyue.
Compernis, he that hath his knees nigh together, or longe feete.
Compesco, scui, scere, to asswage, to mitigate.
Compesce in illum iniuste dicere, leaue to sale yll of hym.
Competitor, he that sueth for that, whiche an other man sueth for.
Competit, it is meete or conuenient. Hoc illi competit, that is meete or conuenient for hym Also it is sufficient.
Competo, ti, tere, to aske or sue for an office, or other iuste thynge, agaynste an other that doue th the semblable
Compilan, polled by extorcion.
Compilo, aui, are, to take by extorcion or wrōg or as the vulgar speche is, to poll and shaue.
Compingo, pegi, pingere, to thruste. Quid faciam nunc, si tres uiri me in carcerem cōpegerint? Howe shall I do nowe, if the officers thruste me into prison. Somtyme compingere, is to compacte or put togither.
Compingere axibus, to bourde or planke a flooze or roufe.
Compingere in oculos, to thruste it in his eies.
Compita, many pathes goynge into one waie, or places where many waies doos mete, or where two stretes doue crosse.
Compitalia, feastes or dyrnynges, made where as be many pathes or high waies in a place.
Compitalicius, a, um belongyng to the saied feastes.
Complaceo, cui, cere, to please or ihke well.
Complacitum est, it ipleth or contenteth.
Complano, are, to make playne.
Complector, eris, ti, to embrace or hold fraite also to loue well. also to entretayne. Quare uelim eum quam liberalissime cōplectare: Wherfore I wolde that ye dyd entretayne hym very liberally. Pero ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas: I requyre you entretayne hym well, fauour hym, and take hym amonge your friendes. Nos inter nos esse complexos: One of vs to loue well an other.
Complector te amore, I loue the herteily.
Complector cogitatione, I beare in myndo
Compector animo, I conceyue.
Compleo, eui, ere, to fulfyll, or fyll to the top. to fynishe or perfourme, to make vp or supplie that lacketh.



Complex, plicis, partner, companion in acte.
Complexus, embracynge or collynge. Also agreement in wordes or sentences.
Complico, aui, are, to folde or wrap together.
Complodo, dere, to clappe to gether the handes for ioy.
Complures, complura, et compluria, many.
Compluries, very often.
Complusculi, scula, many.
Compluuium, a gutter, wherin falleth rayne from many houses.
Compluuius lacus, a dyche whereinto water falleth out of dyuers gutters.
Compono, to put or ioyne together, to make, ordeyne, or dispose. Also to compare, to adiourne, to gather, to recreate, to appease, to conclude, to accorde or agree, to redeme, to dissemble or fayne.
Componere lites, to agree men to gether, whiche are at variance.
Compos, potis, he that hath his purpose or desyre. also euer content.
Compos animi, of sounde remembraunce, not madde.
Compos culpæ, he that hath done an offence, guilty or culpable.
Compos laudis, he that is prayse.
Compos patriæ, he that is come home into his countrey.
Compos prædæ, he that hath gotten the praye that he loked for.
Compos uoti, he that hath his owne desyre or appetite.
Vix præ gaudio cōpotes, for ioy they could not tell what they shulde do.
Compositio, onis, a makynge, an ornament, a composition or agreement.
Compositiones gladiatorum, were the dyuynges in of swordplayers in to the fightynge place.
Cumporatio, a banket.
Compotio, tiui, tire, to gette oone the thynge that he desyred.
Compoto, aui, are, to drynke with an other man.
Compotrix, she that drynketh with an other.
Comprædes, pledges or suerties together.
Comprehendo, dere, to take holde on a thyng to comprehende or contayne. Also to fauour and defende.
Comprecor, cari, to desyre or praye.
Compressus manibus sedere, To be ydell or vnoccupied.
Compressus, a deflouration, or rauishement.
Comprime, let be, peace.
Epistolam comprimere, to close a letter.
Comprimere se, be stylle, leaue of.
Vix comprimor, quin inuolē illi in oculos: I can vneth forbeare to take hym by the face.

Coms

Comprime, Peace, gette the hence.
Comprimo, pressi, primere, to prelle or thrust togyther, to holde or refrayne. also to defloure a woman.
Comprimere aliquem, to beate or tourment one.
Comprimere animam, to holde in a mans breathe.
Comprimere manus, to holde his handes that he strike not.
Comprimere se, to ceasse or refrayne to doo a thinge.
Comptum, a certayne offerynge of ipcour, whiche was made with meale.
Comptus, tus, freshe apparayle.
Compulsus, a, um, compelled or hytte with a ny thyng.
Compunctus, a, um, marked or spotted.
Compungo, xi, gere, to punche, or pricke, or strike.
Computo, aui, are, to deme, to account, to decerne, to impute.
Comum, a Citie of Fraunce on this syde the mountaynes, the inhabitauntes whereof are called Comenses.
Conatus, endeuour, inforcement, power, might sometyme diligence.
Concaleo, lui, ere, to be het, to be made warm.
Concalfacio, feci, facere, to inflame, to be stered or prouoked.
Concalleo, lui, lere, to bee made harde, as a mans handes with muche woorkynge, or his feete with muche goyng.
Concameratio, a warke made ighe to a vaulte with arches.
Concastigo, gare, to chastyse with an other.
Concateno, aui, are, to bynde togyther with chaynes.
Concauus, a, um, holowe.
Concedo, cessi, dere, to graunt, to permytte, or suffre; to departe away, to goo to a place, to consente.
Concede hinc, go hens a ipttell.
Concedere fato, to dye.
Concedamus huc, let vs be here.
Concedere octauam partem, to abate or remytte the eyght parte.
Concedere alicui, to gyue place to one.
Concede ad dexteram, go on the right hand
Concede huc domum, go thy waie home.
Concessit in iras, he is angry.
Concelebro brare, to celebrate with other.
Concelebrare plateam hymenæo, to make toye abrode with syngynge and daunsynge in the honour of mariage.
Concelo, are, idem quod celare.
Concento, tare, to agree in one tune.
Concentus, tus, a consent, many voyces in one tune, or accorde in musike.



Conceptaculum, or Conceptabulum, any thynge holowe or apte to receyue and holde, as a vessell.
Conceptiuæ feriæ, holy daies kepte at a tyme certayne yerely.
Conceptus, a, um, conceyued, purposed, sometime gathered. Necum a uertice torrens imbribus conceptus, affluxerit, fundamenta conuellat, Least whan the streame gathered by the shoures of rayne, shall runne vnto it, it shall pull vp the foundacion of that whiche is buylded.
Concepta uerba, woordes expressed and pronounced.
Conceptis uerbis iurare, to take an othe, reherynge the woordes of the othe.
Conceptus, tus, & conceptio, the thynge that is conceyued.
Concernere, to concerne.
Concerpo, psi, pere, to pull in pieces.
Concertatum, debated in reasonynge.
Concerto, tare, to contende, to fyght.
Concertatio, debate, disputacion.
Concessio, aui, are, to ceasse.
Concessus, a, um, graunted, gyuen.
Concessus, us, ui, permission, sufferance.
Concha, properly a muskle. sometyme the shell of a muskle, oyster, or cockle. Also euery vessell that is holowe and open aboue, properly a bolle, wherin lynnen clothes be washed. sometyme a wyne vessell. Also a trumpet, as it semeth made of erthe, lyke to suche as the poore men do vse, whiche haue the fallyng sycknes, and do come frome the place in Duchelande, called sayncte Cornelius.
Conchula, the diminutiue of Concha.
Conchis, a meate made of beanes.
Conchon, is called a vessell of the grecians, or the holownes of the eyes.
Conchus, a perle.
Conchyle, & conchylium, a kynd of shelfyshe out of the whyche a lycour is taken, wherewith sylke is dyed purple. It is sometyme taken for the purple colour.
Conchyliata uestis, a purple garment.
Conchyta, he that seketh for the shelle fyshes, out of the whiche commeth purple: we maie take hym for a fisher of oysters and muskles.
Concido, cidi, ere, cisum, to cut in pieces, to dye. Virgis concidere, to beate one vntyll he bleede.
Concidit crimen, The action is abated or fallen.
Concido, concidi, ere, concasum, to fal downe all togyther. Et muri ciuitatum concident: And the walles of all cities shall falle all togythee.
Concidere nucleum dentibus, to knak a nutte with ones teethe.

Conci-

Concidere & delumbare sentẽtias, to make feble or confounde mennes argumentes.
Concisæ sententiæ, briefe sentences.
Concise, in pieces, sommetyme briefely.
Concidit animus, my hart is done, or my hart faylyth me.
Animo, uel mente concidere, to lacke courage, or comforte.
Concidere in optima causa, to be vanquished in a good quarell.
Concidit fides, he hath lost his credence.
Concieo, cies, ciui, to moue or stere.
Conciliabulum, a counsayle house.
Conciliabundus, he that is redye to gyue counsayle.
Conciliatrix, a woman that endeuoureth her to make agreement betwene menne and theyr wyues.
Concilio, aui, are, to accorde or make frendes together, to geate.
Conciliare affinitatem, uel pacem, to make alpaunce, or peace.
Conciliare benevolentiam, to get fauour or loue.
Conciliare odium, uel inimicitias, to get hatred or displeasure.
Conciliare pecuniam, to gather moneye of the people.
Conciliatus, particip. assembled and set together.
Concilium, counsayle, or the assembly of counsaylours.
Concilium Antiochenum, a generall counsell kepte at Antiochia in Syria, in the yere of our lorde. 346.
Concilium Ariminense, was a generall counsayle holden at Ariminum in Italy, the yere of our lorde. 361. In the whiche, the articles of the counsayle of Nice, were confyrmed.
Concilium Arelatense, a generalle counsayle holden at Orleance, the yere of our lorde. 814.
Concilium Basiliense, a general counsayle holden at Basil in Almayn, the yere of our lorde 1345.
Concilium Chalcidonense, a general counsayle holden at Chalcedon in Bithinia, the yere of our lorde. 453. in the whiche counsayle the heresies of Nestorius & Eutiches were condemned, and all the bokes of the Manicheis heresies were burned.
Concilium Carthaginense, a general counsayle holden at Carthago, in Affrike, the yere of our lorde. 419.
Concilium Constantiæ, a generall counsayle holden at Constaunce in Helueria, the yere of our lorde. 1414. and dured. iii. yeres and mo.
Concilium Constantinopolitanum, a counsell holden at Constantinopole, the yere of oure lorde. 869.
Concilium Ferrariense, a generall counsayle holden at the citie of Ferraria in Italy, where the churches of Latines and grekes became one churche, in the yere of our lorde. 1438.
Concilium Lateranense, a generall counsayle holden at Rome in the palayce of the bysshop of Rome, called Lateranum, the yere of our lorde. 1215.
Concilium Lugdunense, a generall counsayle holden at Lions in Fraunce, the yere of oure lorde. 1273. where the grekes accorded with the latines in protedynge of the holye goste from the father and the son in diuinitie.
Concilium Nicenum, the fyrste generall counsayle, whiche was holden at Nicæa a citie in Bithinia, the yere of our lorde. 327. 12. generall Counselles.
Concinere, to agree in one songe, or one tune.
Concinnatiuus, a, um, compendiously and aptly gathered together.
Concinnatus, a, um, apparayled, trymmed.
Concinne, properly, honestly, termly.
Concinno, aui, are, to make apte or proper, or fytte, also to make. Vtilli mastigiæ cerebrũ excutiam, qui me insanum uerbis concinnat suis: I wyll surely brayne this knaue, that with his wordes maketh me out of my wyt.
Concinnare lutum, to make morter.
Concinnare se leuem suis, to put his frendes to no coste. Nunq̃ erit alienis grauis, qui suis se concinnat leuem, He shall neuer be greuous to other, which wyll not be bourdenous to his frendes.
Concinnare struices patinarias, to make sondry banketting dyshes.
Concinnare uinum, to myngle spyces with wyne.
Concinnare uestem, to amende a garmente.
Concinnare uiam, to make rome that a man may passe.
Concinnare uxorẽ lachrymantem, to make his wyfe to wepe. Lachrymantem ex abitu concinnas tu tuam uxorem: By you departyng hense, ye make your wyfe to wepe.
Concinnus, a, um, proper, well fashioned, myrpon.
Concinnitas, tatis, et Concinnitudo, dinis, properneſſe, fetrneſſe, aptneſſe.
Concio, ciui, cire, to al together a multitude.
Concio, onis, a pulpet or stage wherin he standeth that exhorteth people. Also an assembly or congregation of people, called together to heer the commaundement of the kynge, or other in auctoritie in the weale publyque. Also it is the oration or proposition made vnto them, called a concion.
Concionem habere, to make an oration or sermon to the people.
Concionalis, he that is wonte to make orations or propositions to the people.

Con-

Concionatorius, a, um, pertaynyng to a contion
Concionator, oris, he that preacheth or purposeth an oration.
Conciónor, aris, ari, to preache or purpose a matter to the people.
Concipere curam, to take charge of a thynge.
Concipere dedecus, to take dishonour or shame.
Concipere furorem, to become madde.
Concipio, cœpi, cipere, to conceyue or apprehende, to delyberate, or determine in minde.
Concipere fœdus, to make a leage.
Concipere iusiurandum, to sweare in receyuinge the othe, as it is ministred.
Concipere merum, to be afeerd.
Concipere oculis, to se or behold.
Concipere scelus, to ymagine to doo an yll deede.
Concire, to moue or steere. Dispern, scelestus, quantus rubas conciui insciens? I am vndoone wyeethe that I am, what a busynes haue I made vnwares?
Concire lites, to moue debate.
Concito, aui, are, to steere.
Conclamare ad arma, whan al the world crieth warre.
Conclamata uasa, proclamation made to truusse togither bag and baggage, as is vsed in the rayssynge of a siege, or remouyng of a campe in battayle.
Conclamatum est, it is at a poynte, or paste remedy.
Conclamito, tare, to make many cryes.
Conclamo, mare, to crye to one. Vbi abiit conclamo, heus quid agis tu in tegulis? When he was gone, I cried vnto hym, Hogh syrra, what doeste thou amonge the tiles? Also to make a crie or proclamation. Vis conclamari auctionem fore quidem? wylt thou haue it proclaimed, that there shalbe post sale?
Conclaue, & conclauium, a priuy or secrete chamber. sometime a banketyng chamber.
Conclauia, many chaumbers or places vnder one haie.
Concitare equum, to thraste the spurres to an horse.
Concitare equum in aliquem, to spuere his horse, and runne agaynste one.
Concitare ad expectationem, to cause men to haue a trust or expectation in hym.
Concitare inuidiam, in aliquem, to bryngе one in to an hatred.
Concitare odium, idem.
Concitare somnum, to cause one to sleape.
Concitare vrinam, to make one pisse.
Concitatus, ta, tum, stered, prouoked, mooued.
Concitatior cursus, a more vehemente or quicker course.
Concitatio, a steryngе, a prouokynge.



Concludo, si, dere, to conclude, or make an ende. sometyme to hyde.
Concluſa oratio, pro numeroſa.
Concluſio, onis, a cõclusion, or ende of a matter
Concolor, of the same colour.
Concoctio, digestion in the stomake.
Concoquo, coxi, coquere, to digest.
Concoquere odia, to suffer displeasures or malyce.
Concordare, to be at a concorde or agremente.
Concordia, concorde, or agrement.
Concorditer, by assent or agrement.
Concorporo, aui, are, to make one thynge of diuers.
Concors, dis, of one mynde or wyll, agreable, of one assente.
Concratitij parietes, walles made with lathes or bourdes vpright and ouerthwart.
Concredo, didi, dere, to delyuer or commyt a thynge vpon trust.
Concredere uites teneriores calido ſolo, to plant vynes in an hotte grounde.
Concremo, mare, idē quod Cremo, to bourne.
Concrepo, pare, to make a great noyse, or to creke as a doore doeth in the openyng,
Concreſco, creui, creſcere, to growe together.
Concretio, a gatheryngе to gether and waxyng harde of many thynges.
Concretum, congeled or conglutinate.
Concretus, a, um, foyned or congeled together, as a thyng that is liquide, to be made harde.
Concreta labes, a spot which will neuer away.
Concriminor, aris, ari, to blame or accuse one.
Concubinatus, hoordome, foynication.
Concubitor, oris, he that meddleth with a woman.
Concubina, a woman vsed in the stede of ones wyfe.
Concubium, the fyrste sleape in the nyghte, or the depest of the nyghte.
Concubia nox, idem.
Conculco, care, to treade vnder the foote.
Concumbo, bui, bere, & Concubo, aui, are, to lye to gether, to accompanye to gether, in the acte of generation.
Concupiſcentia, a feruente desyre, or appetite carnall.
Concupitus, ta, tum, desyred feruently.
Concupio, piui, pire, et, Concupiſco, piui, piſcere, to couete, or desire feruently.
Concurro, rare, to care for a thynge.
Concurro, rere, to runne with an other. some tyme to accorde.
Concurſare, to run often together.
Concurſus, ſus, a runninge of people together to one place.
Concurſio, idem. Concurſatio, idem.
Concutio, ſsi, tere, to shake.

Con-

Concuſſus, a, um, ſhaken.
Condalium, a ryng.
Condecenter, agreably.
Condecentia, a beſemyng.
Condecet, it well becommeth.
Condecoro, aui, are, to make klenly or honeſt, to poliſhe, alſo to honoure a thyng in making it more commendable.
Condemno, aui, are, to condemne.
Condenſare, to make thycke.
Condico, xi, cere, to appoynt, to ordeyn, to promyſe, to aſke agayne, to denye, to aſſigne by mouth, to denounce or declare.
Condictio, onis, an action in the lawe, or appointment to a day certayne.
Condictum, a promyſe.
Condigne, worthyly, honeſtly.
Condignus, a, um, worthy and accordynge as it is eſtemyd.
Condimentum, that wherwith thinges be preſeruid from corruption, or els made delectable in taſte, ſauce, ſeaſonynge.
Condio, iui, uel dij, dire, to ſeaſon meat, to powder, or otherwiſe order it, to preſerue it from corruption.
Condire triſtitiam hilaritate, to temper wiſe ly ſorowe with myrth, or to mitigate.
Condiſcipulus, a ſchoolefelowe.
Condiſco, ſcere, to lerne.
Cõditaneus, a, ũ, that which is to be preſeruid.
Conditio, onis, condition, fortune, eſtate, election or choyſe.
Conditione uti, not to refuſe the offer.
Conditionem accepit, he toke the bargayne or promyſe, or he agreed.
Conditiua cibaria, powdered meate or otherwyſe preſeruyd.
Conditiuus, a, um, that whyche may be powdered or kepte.
Conditor, oris, a maker.
Conditorium, a ſepulchre, a place wherin odiferous ſpices or warre is kepte.
Condere captiuos in cuſtodiam, to put the priſoners in ſaufegarde.
Conditura, ſauce, or pickle made with ſpices.
Condiuincum, Nauntes in Fraunce.
Condo, didi, dere, to lay ſauife, or hyde, ſometyme to make or buylde.
Condocẽre, to teache.
Condocefacio, feci, facere, to make to knowe.
Condolet caput, my head aketh.
Condonatus, pardonyd.
Condono, are, to gyue, to forgyue a dette or duetie, to pardon.
Condormio, ire, to ſleape with other.
Condormiſco, ſcere, to ſleape a lyttell, to nap
Condrillon, wylde ryſhoyr.
Condris, an herb called fals dittayne, becauſe it is lyke dittayne, but it hath leſſe leaues.

Conducibile, profytable.
Conducit, it is profitable.
Conduco, xi, cere, to bynge with me, to hyre, to take a houſe or lande. alſo to gather, to conuerte. Conducere, to alſo to profite. Plaut. in Aſin.
Conduci non poſſum, I can not be made to beleue, no man can make me beleue.
Conductitius, a, um, that which may be hired or taken, or is vſyd to be hyred.
Conductor, he that hyreth a thynge.
Conductus, a, um, to be ſet to hyre.
Conduplicatio, doublynge.
Conduplico, care, to pay the double of a thing.
Condus, a ſtewarde of houſeholde, or he that kepeth the ſtore of houſeholde.
Condyloma, matis, a ſwellynge of the tuell or fundement, procedynge of an inflammation.
Condylus, of Feſt. Pom. is expowned a ryng, ſome other do declare it to be the roundneſſe of the bones in the knee, the ancle, the elbow, the knurkels of the fyngers.
Confarratio, a mariage betwene a man & a woman, whiche was done with certayne ſolemnities in the preſence of the byſhop.
Confecta, thinges voyded or cõcluded by reaſon
Confectum, is declarid by Nonius, exanimate or killed.
Confercio, to ſtuffe or poyre.
Confero, tuli, ferre, to put togither, to ſet forth to prepare, to deuiſe, to talke togither, to put in. Ne poſterius in me culpã conferas, Put not at the laſt the defaut in me. Conſilia conferunt, They kepe there cõſeils togither. Plautus. Terentius
To lay to, or ioyn. Nouiſſima conferam primis, I wyll lay to, or ioyne the laſt to the firſt. alſo to profyte, to lay togither. Sitq; utriq; proximum horreum, quo conferatur ruſticum inſtrumentum, To both, next there muſte be a barne, wherin may be laid vp togither, inſtrumentis longyng to huſbãdry. alſo Confero, I gyue. Multa contuli in Catonẽ, I haue gyue or attributte moch to Cato, I haue fauoured moch Cato. Cõtuli me domũ, I went home Contuli me ad Catonem, I wẽt vnto Cato. Columel.
Confero me in campum, uel ad campum, I go into the felde.
Conferre amorem, to loue.
Cõferre animũ alio, to ſet his mind els whẽr
Conferre capita, to aſſemble for counſayle, to lay theyr heades togyther. Plautus.
Confer gradum, come forthe.
Conferre in pauca, to conclude ſhortly.
Conferre manus, to aſſayle eche other.
Conferre pedem, to come to the poynt, proprely in contention, where the parties doo ioyne.
Conferre ſe in pedes, to runne awey, to take his legges. Plaut. in Bacch.
Conferre ſtudium, to employ his ſtudy.

Conferre tempus in aleam, to spende the tyme in playenge at the dyce.

Plinius in pan. Conferre uerba ad rem, to do as he sayth.

Terent. in Eunucho Confert, it is profitable.

Confertim, in a busshement.

Cæsar in cõment. Confertus, a, um, full also in a flocke or multitude, in a busshement. Vt nunq̃ conferti, sed tarn magnis interuallis prœliarentur, That they moughte fight, not a multitude togither, but a few at ones, & a great distance on sunder. Turba conferta iter clausit, The people gathered in a busshement, stopped the waye.

Ti. Liuius Qua parte hostiũ acies cõfertissima uisa est, erupit, He brake out on that syde, where the hoste of the enemies semed to be moste thycke of people.

Cæsar. Confertissima turba, in the thyckest preasse.

Confertus, an herbe whiche groweth in freshe waters syke to a sponge.

Confessio, a confession.

Confessor, oris, a confessour.

Confestim, eftsoones.

Confibula, a staple or tache.

Conficientissimus literarum, he that putteth all thynge in wrytyng.

Ci. pro L. Flacco. Confidam, Cæsar. Conficio, feci, ficere, to perfourme or fynysshe, to perysshe or be consumed, to distroye or slea, to explicate or declare. Honestatis pars confecta est, quã tibi cupio esse notissimam, The part of honestie is declared, whyche I wolde sholde be vnto the perfectly knowen, also to bryng to passe. Si me amas, confice, If thou louest me bryng it to passe. also to gather money. Per magnam dices ex illare pecuniam confici posse, Thou wylt saye that a greate sũme of money myghte be made of that thing.

Plinius. Conficere, to breake Nucem dentibus conficere, To breake a nut with his teeth. also to consume or waste.

Terentius Qui cum hic non uideant me, credant me conficere argentum suum, Who bicause they se me not here, they beleue I waste their money. also Confici to be made Quomodo potest ex multorum deorum acerno, unus deus confici? By what meanes may there be of a heape of goddis one onely god made.

Plaut. in Mercat. Conficere pensum, to spyn out her threde, it is trãslated into this sentence. To haue done or brought to an ende that thynge, whiche he was commanded or appoynted.

Plaut. in perfa. Conficere prandium, to haue dined. Pallium ad plurigionem fert: confecto prandio, when dyner was done, or whan he had dined, he cayred her mantyll to the brouderer.

Plaut. in Men. Terent. in Andria. Conficere solicitudines alicui, to bryng one into heuynes, or to make hym sorowfull.

Confidens, tis, he that regardeth no lawes, nor feareth any thynge. Sometyme it signifieth constant, assured.



Confidenter, constantely, assuredly. sometyme hardely, boldly, aduentrously.

Confidentia, trust, hope, certayn assurance. also madde hardynes.

Confidentiloquus, he that speaketh boldly, without feare.

Plautus. Confido, di, dere, to trust, to be sure. to dare.

Cõfigo, fixi, figere, to sty or thrust into a thig

Confingo, finxi, fingere, to fayne a thynge to be trew. Confingere dolum, to fynd a mean to deceyue one.

Confinis, ne, next to, or adioynyng.

Confinium, a border or march of a countrey or

Confirmitas, assurednes. (lande.

Confirmo, are, to confirme or assure a thinge, to be as it is spoken.

Ci. Tyro. Confirmare animum, to take courage.

Confirmare se, to make hym self stronge after his syckenes.

Confiscare, to sease for a forfapture.

Confit, it is made togither.

Confiteor, eris, to confesse.

Conflages, places whervnto many wyndes do blowe.

Conflagro, are, to be on fyre, to be inflamyd.

Conflare, to blowe togyther, to blowe syke as one bloweth the fyre. Also Conflare, to gather. Cõflauit ex his omnibus populum, Of all those he gatheryd a great multitude. also to make. Et curuæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem, And the crooked sythe into the harde swoorde is made. Vergilius

Conflare inuidiam, inimicitias, odium, To stryre or procure envy, hostilitie, hate.

Conflare mendacium, to imagin a lye.

Conflata pecunia, money coyned.

Conflauit æs alienum, he is runne in dette.

Conflatile, that whiche is apt to be wrought syke mettall.

Donat. Conflictatio, is where as one thynge beateth agaynst an other.

Conflicto, aui, are, to fyght often.

Cõflictor, aris, to be vexed or troubled, to fight.

Conflictatus graui morbo, to be tourmented with greuous sycknes.

Confligo, fligi, gere, to fyghte as men doo in battayle.

Confluens, where two ryuers do mete togither.

Confluere, to come or run togither, or flowe, to assemble togither out of diuers countreys.

Confluges, places, into the whyche many ryuers do flowe.

Confluuium, & confluxus, a meting togither of many streames.

Conflus, a, um, that whiche floweth togither

Confodio, dere, to dygge.

Confœderati, olde writers vsed for them which were ioyned in leage, confederates.

Terent. in Andria. Confore, to be brought to passe.

Cons

Conformis, me, of a conformitie, or lyke in facion, conuenient.
Conformo, are, to bring to a facion or figure, to make apte or lyke to a thynge.
Conforto, aui, are, to comforte.
Confragosus, a, um, rough as a ground, whyche is not playne, yll to go in, also harde to be vnderstande, rude in language.
Confringo, fregi, fringere, to breake or bruse. Cõfringere rẽ, to spend away al his substãce Confringere tesseram, to be out of fauoure, or no more welcome to one.
Confugio, fugi, gere, to flee with other. Confugere ad aliquid, to resort for succour or excuse
Confundo, fudi, dere, to confound, to medle together, to trouble all, also to mixe out of order.
Confutatio, a disproufe of that which is spoke
Confuto, aui, are, to reproue or vanquyshe by wordes. also to stynte.
Congedus, a ryuer in Spayne, nere to a towne called Bilbilis.
Congelatur, it is frosen or congeled.
Congelo, aui, are, to congele and waxe thicke.
Congeminatio, a doubleng.
Congemino, nare, to double.
Congeneres, they whyche haue wedded the doughters of one man.
Congenulo, aui, are, to kneele.
Congeries, an heape.
Congermino, nare, to growe ioynely together.
Congero, gessi, gere, to gather to gyther, or heape vp.
Congerro, onis, a mery companion, he that helpeth cõpany only in pastime & mery deuising.
Congestitius, a, um, caste vp in a heape.
Congestus, a, um, made in a heape.
Congiarium, an almes, or other liberall gyfte, geuen by the prince vnto his people, be it in money coyne or vitayles.
Congius, a measure conteynyng. vi. Sextarios, and receyueth in weight of oyle. ix. li. of wine x. li. of hony. xv. li. and is of our measure a pottell and one pynte.
Conglacio, aui, are, to freese or let to freese. Conglaciat Tribunatus Curioni, Curio letteth the office of Tribune to freese, as who saieth, he doeth nothyng in the office worthy of remembraunce.
Conglobare, to bryng or come round together.
Conglobatim, in a rounde fourme, lyke to a bottome of threde.
Conglutinatio, a ioynyng or glewing together.
Conglutino, nare, to ioyne together as it were glewed.
Congræcor, cari, to eate and drinke excedingly after the cõmon worde, to make good chere.
Congratulor, aris, ari, to reioyce with an other man of his good fortune.
Congredior, eris, gredi, to go with an other to fight or dispute.
Congrego, aui, are, to gather together.
Congressus, us, a battayle, also company with other. Congressio, idem.
Congrex, of the same flocke.
Congruens, accordynge, lyke.
Congruo, grui, ere, to agree,
Congruum, agreable.
Congrus, et conger, a fysshe called a conger.
Coniectarium, effectuall or perfect.
Coniecto, aui, are, to suppose, to iudge.
Coniector, oris, an interpreter of dreames, a coniecter, that doth coniect what shal happẽ,
Coniectura, a coniecture.
Coniecturale, that whiche is coniected, or gathered by coniecture.
Coniectus, us, a certayne direction of reason vnto the trouthe.
Conifera arbor, a tree whiche beareth fruites being smaller at the one ende thãat the other lyke a pyne appull.
Conn̄cio, ieci, n̄cere, to caste, to coniecte.
Coniecit se in fugam, he put hym to flight.
Coniecit se intro, he went his waie in.
Coniecit se in pedes, he toke hym to flight, he toke hym to his legges.
Conn̄cere pecuniam, to bestowe money.
Conn̄cere in letitiam, to bryng to a gladnes.
Conn̄cere in saginam, to put to fattynge, to go where he maie fyll his bealy.
Conn̄cere in uincula, to caste into prison, or to late a man in the stockes or gyues.
Conn̄cere tela, to caste dartes, or to shoote.
Coniisco, care, to bouche one at an other with their heades, as rãmes do, bulles, and dere.
Coniugalis thorus, the chambre where the husbande and wyfe do lye.
Cõiugata, be those wordes, which being of one kinde, be dersyued one of an other, as of Iustitia, iustus, et iustũ, wherof an argument maie be made in this wise, If iustice is to be chefely honored & loued of men, a iust man is to be had in estimacion and reuerẽce amonge men.
Coniugatio, a ioynyng together.
Coniugium, mariage.
Coniugo, aui, are, to yoke together, or marie.
Coniugus, a, um, that whiche ioyneth.
Coniunctim, together.
Coniunctio, onis, a ioynyng together, sometyme affinitie, sometyme familiaritie or acquayntance. Vetustus est amor, conſuetudo, studia paria, quod uinculum, quæ res deest nostræ coniunctioni? There is olde loue, acquayntance, studies like, what bond, or what thyng lacketh that we shulde not be familiar? Spero, et opto, nobis hanc coniunctionem non luctuosam fore, I hope and also I truste, that this alyaunce shall be ioyfull vnto vs.
Coniunctura, idem.

Coniunctus, a friende, or verale familiar and well trusted.
Coniunctus, a, um, ioyned.
Coniungo, xi, ere, to ioyne togither.
Coniux, iugis, a wyfe.
Coniuola, hydde, secrete.
Coniuratio, a conspiracy.
Coniuro, aui, are, to coniure or conspire with other for an yl purpose. sometyme to sweare.
Coniza, of some is called herba pulicaris.
Connatio, a swymmyng togither.
Connato, tare, to swymme togither.
Connecto, nexui, nectere, to bynde togithre.
Connexio, a binding togither. also a cõclusion.
Conniuentia, a sufferaunce of a thing, or a letgnyng not to see or espie.
Conniueo, & conniuo, is, iui, uel xi, to wynke, and is vsed to be spoken, whan men woll let thynges passe that ought to be loked on.
Connubium, matrimony, wedlocke.
Connubo, bere, to marie togither.
Conoides, the female of the eppzesse tree.
Conon, nis, the name of a kyng of Athenes.
Conopæum, a canapy, pzopzely suche one as hangeth ouer beddes, and is wzought lyke a net, to kepe out gnattes, whiche dooe styngе men in their beddes.
Conor, aris, ari, to endeuour or inforce to bzing a thynge to passe.
Conari alicui obuiam, to make haaste for to mete with one.
Conquassatio, a bzuysyng togither.
Conquassare, to bzeake to pieces. sometyme to bere, to shake.
Conquassatio, a shakynge, a veracion, or trauaylynge.
Conqueror, queri, to complaynt.
Conquiesco, eui, escere, to cease, to leaue of.
Conquinisco, quexi, niscere, to duche with the head.
Conquiro, quisiui, quirere, to seke all about, to serche for.
Conquisitor, a serchar. also an officer, whiche is sente to attache a man for a great offence.
Conregione, olde writers vsed for ẽ regione, on the other syde, or agaynst a thyng.
Consalutare, to salute one an other.
Consalutatio, a salutyng togither.
Consanescere, to become hole.
Consanguineus, cousyne.
Consanguinitas, tatis, kynreds.
Conscelerate aures paternas, violate your fathers eares with tellyng thynges abhominable.
Conscendo, di, dere, to clymbe.
Conscientia, conscience.
Conscindo, scidi, scindere, to cut with other. also to scorne or rebuke one pzively.
Cõscindere sibilis, to whistle one out of a place
Conscio, sciui, scire, to knowe with other.



Conscium facere aliquem, to make one pzivie to a matter.
Conciscо, sci, scere, to consente, determine, or grant to a matter willingly. also to drawe to. Diligens pastor stabulũ cotidie cõuerrit, nec patitur stercus humorẽ conscisцere, & diligẽs shepeherde euery daie swepeth his stable, and letteth not the dung drawe moysture vnto it.
Conscisцere mortem, to kyll wylfully.
Conscius, conscia, that knoweth with an other
Conscius sceleris, partis or pzivie to the offence, accessary.
Conscius mihi sum, I knowe certaynely.
Conscribello, are, to wzite togither.
Conscribo, psi, bere, to wzite thinges togither. also to inrolle or registre.
Conscriptio, an inrollement.
Conscripti, thei whose names be wzitten or registred to supply a nũbze, whiche do lacke, or suche as be new chose or added vnto thother.
Consecranei, suche as be dedicate to one secte or opinion.
Consecro, aui, are, to dedicate or consecrate. also to put in remembzance by wzityng
Consecrare memoriam nominis, to put his name in perpetuall remembzance.
Consectanei, they whiche be of one secte.
Consector, aris, to folowe all togither.
Consenesco, senui, senescere, to be or waxe old.
Consensio, a consente or accozde of one mynde or purpose.
Consensus, consent.
Consentaneus, a, um, agreable.
Consentio, tii, tire, to consent.
Consepio, pisi, ire, to inclose with an hedge.
Conseptum, an inclosure, or place inclosed.
Conseptus, a, um, inclosed.
Cõsequentia, thinges whiche do folow or insue
Consequiæ, sequeles.
Consequor, to folow immediately, to obteyne or get, to expzesse. Verbis consequi non possumus, Thei maie not be expzessed in wozdes.
Consero, seui, serere, to sowe, or sette herbes togither.
Conserere manus, to fight hande to hande.
Conseruo, are, to kepe, to pzeserue, to gather goodes.
Conseruus, et conserua, a felowe or companion in seruice.
Consessus, sus, men sittynge togither. it maie be taken for a sessions or sittyng of men, whiche be commissioners.
Confido, fidi, dere, to syt or abyde togither. it maie be vsed to syt at a sessions.
Consignatus, a, um, signified, testified.
Consignifico, are, to shewe by tokens.
Consigno, are, to seale and close vp, as letters. also to signifie or declare pzopzely by letters.
Consiliarius, a counsellour.

Con.

Consilio, iui, uel lui, lire, to leape togyther.
Consilior, aris, to take counsayle.
Consilium, a counsayle. It maye be taken for commissioners or iudges assigned.
Consilium est ita facere, I haue pourposed so to doo.
Consimilis, le, in all thynges lyke.
Consisto, stiti, sistere, to stande faste or sure, to abyde boldly by a thyng.
Consistit aluus, the beely is costiue.
Consistit morbus, the sycknes is at the extremitie.
Consistere mente, to be of sounde memorye.
Consistorium, a counsell house, specially in a princis house.
Consobrini, cosyns germayne of two brethern or two systers.
Consoceri, they two, whose sonne and doughter are maryed togyther.
Consolabilis, he that maie be comforted.
Consolabundus, he that comforteth a man.
Consolatio, comfort in aduersitie.
Consolida, the name of an herbe, called consery or camfrey.
Consolor, aris, ari, to gyue comforte, or take comforte.
Consomnio, are, to dreame.
Consono, nui, are, to make one sown togither. also to accorde or agree.
Consors, tis, a felowe or companyon, sometyme it signifieth lyke.
Consortio, onis, felowshyp.
Consortium, felowshyp or company.
Conspectus, tus, a beholdyng or syght.
Conspergo, sperſi, spergere, to scatter or spersle about abundauntly.
Conspicilia, spectakles.
Conpiscilium, a loupe to loke out of a howse, or walle.
Conspicio, spexi, cere, to see or beholde.
Conspico, spexi, ere, & conspicor, aris, ari, to beholde.
Conspicuus, a, um, circumspect, witty, or of a sharpe and quycke wytte. also apparaunt or playne to perceyue.
Conspirare, to wynde rounde lyke an adder.
Conspiratio, nis, a conspiracie.
Conspiro, aui, are, to conspire or consente. also to blowe togyther.
Conspondio, di, dere, to promyse mutually.
Conisponsi, they whiche haue mutually promised one to the other.
Consponsor, oris, he that byndeth hym self by promise, to him that hath made lyke promyse.
Conspuo, ere, to spyt on one.
Conspurcare, to violate, defile, or make foule.
Consputo, to spet often on one.
Constabilio, liui, lire, to make sure.
Constans, tis, constant, or stedfast.
Constanter, constantly, stedfastly.
Constantia, constance, or stedfastnes.
Constantinopolis, a citie in Thracia, sometime called Byzantium, and afore that Lygos. It stondeth to the sea called Ponius Euxinus, on the narowest part betweene Europam and Asiam, whiche sometyme was the chief palaice of the most christen emperour Constantine, & is nowe the pompous den of the great Turk enemy to Christis faith, by the vengeance of god, prouoked by the vnfaithfulnesse, arrogance, and beastly ipuyng of the princis and people there inhabyting. It was taken of the Turkes the yere of our lorde. 1452. Mahumetes beyng greate turke, and Constantine beyng emperour of Grece.
Constantinus, was a name of diuers emperors of whom the fyrst was most excellent, & was sonne of Constantius (a noble and valyaunt prince, felow in the empire with Maximin°) and of Helene a woman borne in Englande, than called Britayn. This man after he had attayned the monarchy, hadde the faythe of Christe in suche reuerence, that he dayly most studiously laboured for to augmente it, not withstandyng that in his tyme were dyuers heresies, and horrible contentions among the bysshops, whiche he eyther dissolued, or at the least wayes dyd reuerently moderate with a wonderful temperance. He raigned. 30. yeres and was buryed in Constantinople. He dyed in the yere of our lorde. 330.
Constat, it costeth, it is solde for.
Consternati, mē ouerthrowē. sometime abashed.
Consternatio, onis, an abashement.
Consternium, a place where men whan they were bayned, layde theyr garmentes.
Consterno, aui, are, to strawe, to paue, to heuen the floure with any thynge.
Cōsterno, straui, sternere, to make one abashed
Constituo, stitui, stituere, to ordeyn, to gouern, to pounde, to couenant, to forme, to be aduised or determined to do a thyng.
Constituere in diem tertium, to determyn to do a thyng thre dayes next folowyng.
Constituere disceptationem, to make his plea formall, or to foresee that whyche shall come in contention.
Constituere iudicium, after one maner of speakyng is to demeure in lawe, or dwell in lawe, to empyre a thynge to the better opynion of the Iudges.
Constituere maiestatē, to cōferme or aduance the reuerence dewe to the supreme auctorities.
Constituere quæstionem, to decree, that vpō straite examination, execution be done.
Constituere statum causæ, is whan the iuge bothe determin, where it be a matter in law, or a matter in dede, whyche is in controuersy.



Consortium felowshyp or compayny

Constituere uadimonium, to put in pledges.
Constitutio corporis, the complexion.
Constitutio cause, whiche our lawyers do cal the matter in debate.
Constituere testem aliquem in aliū, to cause witnesse to be brought forthe.
Constituere pecuniā, to promise money to be payde, which was before due by an obligacio
Constitutū patrimonium. Cicero. Existimat patrimonium fore suum per te constitutum, he recognisseth, that the landes, whiche he hath, came by your meanes, or that ye were the cause, that he came to his liuelode.
Constitutio, sometyme signifieth an ordinance, sometyme an inuencion.
Constitit nusquam, it is no where.
Constitutus, a, um, ordeyned.
Corpus bene constitutum, a body well complectioned.
Consto, stiti, stare, to persist or abide in a thing, to stande together, to be manifest or knowen, to agree, to pertayne.
Constant sententiæ, the opinions do agree.
Constat animo, he is of stedfast mynde.
Constat pedibus, he is sure of his feete, or hole in his legges or feete.
Constat hoc mihi tecum, we be both agreed.
Constat ratio, there is a reasonable cause.
Constare sibi, to abyde in his opinion.
Constet modus, let there be a measure.
Constitit nunquam, he abode in no place.
Constrepo, pui, ere, to make a noyse together.
Constringo, strinxi, gere, to bind fast, to wring hard. Cōstringere supplicio, to cause him to dy
Construo, struxi, struere, to build, to ordeyne.
Construere pecuniam, to gather money.
Constuprare, idem quod stuprare.
Consuefacio, to accustome.
Consuesco, suevi, suescere, to be wont. sometime to vse carnally. Cū eius consuevit matre clandestinum, he had company with his mother priuely. Also to vse for custome, sometyme to lyue. Nec magis humo q̄ stagno consueuerunt, they lyue as well on lande as on water.
Consuetudo, dinis, custome or vsage, also company or conuersation, sometyme familiaritie.
Consuetus, a, um, accustomed.
Consul, lis, a chiefe officer amonge the Romanes. wherof were two, whiche had the chiefe rule in the citie for one yere.
Consularis, he that had been consull, or were meete to be consull.
Consulatus, tus, the office of consull.
Consulo, lui, sulere, with a datiue case, to geue counsaile, with an accusatiue case, to aske cōsayle, also with a datiue case, it signifieth to prouide, to helpe to. Grauiter de se consulere, to do some hurte to hym selfe.
Consulto, tui, tare, to geue or aske counsayle, often, to deliberate or shewe myn aduise ofte.
Consulto, deliberately, or aduisedly.
Consultor, oris, he that geueth counsaile, sometyme he that asketh counsayle.
Consultus, ta, tum, wyse or well aduised.
Consultus, tus, & consultum, the thyng that is consulted. sometyme an acte of counsayle.
Consummatus, a, um, perfecte at a poynte.
Consummo, aui, are, to summe vp in a reckenyng, to finisshe or perfourme, or make vp, or make perfecte.
Consumo, sumpsi, sumere, to consume or destroy. sometyme it signifieth to finisshe or make vp, or to bryng to a poynt, also to spende.
Consumere diem in apparando, to spend all the daie in preparyng.
Consumere fidem, to lose credence.
Consumere operam, to employ labour.
Consumere orationem, to tell a longe tale without a conclusion.
Consuo, ui, ere, to sowe togither or sopne.
Consurgo, surrexi, gere, to aryse to gyther with other.
Consyderate, with a consyderacion.
Consyderatus, he that doth a thyng with consyderacion.
Consydero, aui, are, to consyder.
Contabesco, scere, to wast awaie or relent lyke salt put in water.
Contabulare, to bourde, or to lay bourdes on a rouse or flooze.
Contabulatio, a flooze bourded.
Contactus, ta, tum, touched.
Contacti religione dies, dayes reputed of the paynyme to be infortunate to begyn any enterprise.
Contagium, et contagio, onis, et cōtagies, an infective sickenesse. also any infection.
Contamino, aui, are, to violate or defile, with myxtyng thynges togither, to dishoneste.
Cōtechnor, ari, to inuent som thing, to deceiue.
Contego, texi, tegere, to hyde a faute, that it be not espied.
Contemero, aui, are, to violate.
Contemno, tempsi, temnere, to despise or contemne, whiche is lasse than despisyng.
Contemplatio, onis, a beholdyng, specially in the mynde, with deuocion to god.
Contemplator, he that beholdeth with great affection.
Contemplo, are, & contemplor, aris, ari, to beholde intentively with great affection.
Contemporanei, they whiche be at one tyme.
Contemptibilis, he that is to be despised, or not regarded.
Contemptim, disdeignefully.
Contemptor, aris, to set lyttell by.
Contemptus, tus, despite, contempt.
Contemptus, a, um, contemned, not esteemed.

Contendo, di, dere, to contende or reſiſte, or ſtriue, to caſte or ſhoote a darte or arowe, to continue, to make haaſte, to inforce.
Contendere aliquid ab aliquo, to require ſome thynge of one.
Contendere ſacramento, to wage the lawe.
Contentio, onis, reſiſtence, ſtryfe, or debate. alſo a ſharpe oration apte to confirme or reſiſte, a continuaunce, an inforcement or ſtirryng forthe with vehemence.
Contentus, a, um, that whiche is contayned, alſo contente or ſatisfied.
Conterreo, rui, rere, to make afeerde.
Contero, triui, terere, to weare out with occupying. alſo to make worſe.
Conterere ætatem, to ſpende his lyfe.
Conterere diē, to ſpēd the day vnprofitably.
Conterere operam, to loſe labour or peyne.
Conterere queſtū, to ſpende all that he hath gotten or wonne.
Conteris tu tua me oratione mulier, Thou makeſt me werp woman with thy talkyng.
Conterraneus, countrey man.
Conteſtari, to aſke togither witneſſe.
Conteſtari litem, to perpleade, where the one hath fully purpoſed, the other hath fully anſwered.
Conteſtatus, a, um, proued by witneſſe.
Contexo, ere, to ioyne togither.
Contexere dolos, to fynde craftp meanes.
Contextus, tus, a toyntng or ſowyng togither.
Contextu pennarum corpori tegmenta faciebat, he made hym garmentes with the feathers of fowles ſowen or glewed togyther.
Contexta longiore loqui, to ſpeake with a longe deliberation or tracte of tyme.
Conticeo, ticui, cere, to holde my peace with other.
Conticeſco, ſcere, to kepe ſilence with other.
Conticinium, bedde tyme, or the firſte parte of nyght, whan men prepare to take theyr reſte, and all thyng ſo in ſilence.
Contignatio, onis, the rouke of an houſe.
Contigno, aui, are, to raufter an houſe.
Contignus, a, um, that whiche toucheth or is next to a thyng.
Continens, tis, firme lande that is none yle, alſo continuall, ſometyme toyntng.
Continenti biduo, two dales continuall.
Continenter, continually, cōtinently or firmely
Continentia, cōtinence, a vertue refuſyng thynges that are pleaſaunt. alſo reſiſtence of yll.
Contineo, nui, nere, to reſtrayne, to kepe backe, to containe, to kepe togither, to withhold, to let.
Continebat me tempeſtas, the fowle wether letted me.
Continere ſe domi, to abyde at home.
Contingo, tigi, tingere, to touche.
Contigit, it hath happened.
Continuē continually.
Continuo, aui, are, to continue.
Continuus, a, um, continuall.
Contollam gradum, I will go forwarde.
Contor, tari, to abyde, to inquire diligently.
Contorqueo, torſi, quere, to pluche vp, and drawe with hym.
Contorquere telum, to ſhoote an arrowe or darte, and therwith to hyt or perce a thyng.
Contortæ res, thynges wounden and twyſted. alſo ſuche matter, as one parte can not agree with an other.
Contortuplico, are, to wrap or winde a thyng, that with great peyne it maie be vnwounde.
Contortuplicata nomina, names ſo diffuſe, that thei maie vneth be pronounced.
Contra, agaynſt a place, a perſone, or a thynge, on the other parte.
Contracto, aui, are, to attayne or comprehende.
Contractio animi, ſtoutnge of the mynde.
Contractio neruorū, ſhrinking of the ſinues.
Contractus, tus, contract, bargayne.
Contractus, a, um, gotten.
Bona contracta, goodes gotten by conqueſt.
Contradico, dixi, dicere, to contrarie in wordes, to ſaie contrarie.
Contraco, to go contrarie or agaynſt a thynge.
Contrahо, traxi, trahere, to gather togither, to compt, to make a contract or bargayne, to drawe togither, alſo to thynke. Nerui contrahuntur, the ſynewes be ſhunken.
Contrahere æs alienum, to be indetted.
Contrahere animum, to take thought.
Contrahere bona, to get goodes.
Contrahere frontem, to lowre.
Contrahere tempus, to abridge the tyme.
Contrahere valetudinem, to get ſickenelle.
Contractio, feare.
Contractio frontis, frownyng or lowryngе.
Contrarius, a, um, contrarie.
Contraſto, are, to be agaynſt one, to repugne.
Contrauenio, ire, to happen contrarie or come contrarie.
Contrecto, tare, to touche often.
Contribuo, buere, to attribute.
Contribuere in regna, to deuyde it into robarmes.
Contribuere ſe alicui, to become one of his, to be at his commaundement.
Contriſto, tare, to make one ſory.
Controuerſia, a controuerſie or variaunce.
Controuerſor, aris, to contende or ſtriue.
Controuerſus, litigious, or full of controuerſy.
Controuerſus, a, um, contrarie, or in contrarie wyſe. Res controuerſa, matter in controuerſie.
Contrudere in naues, to dryue into the ſhippes. alſo to put or thruſte in.
Contrunco, care, to mayme.

Contubernalis, a felowe or companion, or of one companie.
Contubernium, a felowshyp or a companie.
Contueor, eri, to defende, to see, to regarde very stedfastly.
Contumacia, disobedience, a selfe will, or frowardnesse.
Contumaciter, disobediently.
Contumax, macis, disobedient or frowarde in opinion, he that will not be persuaded. sometyme it signifieth constantly sufferyng.
Contumelia, a reproche, a thynge done or spoken to a mans rebuke or iniurie.
Contumeliosus, he that vseth to speake rebukefully.
Contundo, tudi, tundere, to breake to pieces, or strike downe.
Contundere facta alicuius, to put an other mans actes out of estimacion or remembrance.
Contuor, eri, to see.
Contuosi oculi, eien lokyng narowe.
Conturbo, are, to trouble. also to spend in waste
Conturbare fortunas, to spend al his goodes in waste.
Conturbare rationes, to spende all that he shulde haue made reckenyng of.
Contus, a longe speare or morispyke. Also a longe pole with iron at the ende, wherewith shipmen do gauge the water.
Conuador, dari, to cõpell one to fynde sureties.
Conuallis, a valey hauing hilles on both sides.
Conuaso, aui, are, to gather by stelthe.
Conuector, oris, a marynar that conueyeth ouer many.
Conueho, uexi, uehere, to carie or bryng from many places vnto one place.
Conuello, uulsi, uellere, to shake or pull out of his place. also to take from one by robbery.
Conuellere gratiam, to bryng out of fauour or credence.
Conuentæ, people assembled of dyuers countreys, dwellynge in one countrey or towne.
Conueniens, conuenient.
Conuenientia, a congruence. also a comyng together of people.
Conuenire, to come together, or to assemble in one place. Also to agree, to sewe at the lawe, or bryng in iudgement. also to determine to speake with one, to accorde.
Cõuenit inter me ac hunc, It is agreed betwene hym and me. De precio conuenit, We are agreed of the price. In manum conuenit, She is my wyfe.
Conuenire in manum, to be affianced or betrouthed on the parte of the woman.
Conuenit, I am contented. Also it is conuenient, meete, or sittyng.
Pax conuenit, peace was accorded.
Conuentæ, couenaunces of mariage.



Conuenticulum, a congregation, a lytell assemblie, moste commonly for an yll purpose.
Conuentio, onis, & conuentum, a couenant.
Conuentus, an assemblie of people, warned by the chiefe officers commaundement.
Conuentus maximus, maie be taken for a parliament.
Conuentus iuridici, maie be vsed for the foure termes.
Minores conuentus, sessions of the peace.
Conuentus, a, um, accorded.
Conuenta pax, peace accorded.
Conuerro, rere, to sweepe together into one place. also to rubbe.
Conuersatio, conuersacion or familiaritie.
Conuerse, ciuly.
Conuersor, aris, to be conuersant.
Conuertere se in fugam, to runne awaie.
Conuerto, uerti, tere, to conuerte or towrne.
Conuersio, alteracion or chaunge.
Conuexitas, the imbosyng or roundnesse of the backe syde of that whiche is holowe.
Conuexum, the outwarde parte and roundnes of a thynge that is holowe.
Conuexus, a, um, imbosed rounde and holowe within.
Conuiciator, he that speaketh to mens rebuke.
Conuicinium, a neyghbourhod.
Conuicior, aris, ari, to speake in reproche.
Conuicium, a reproche or rebuke.
Conuiciũ dicere, to speake to a mans rebuke.
Conuiciũ facere, to do a thyng to a mans rebuke.
Conuinco, cere, idem quod uinco.
Conuictor, oris, a daiely companion at table, or a daiely guest.
Conuictus, tus, a lyuyng together in house, or at one table.
Conuiua, & Conuictor, a beden guest, he that is inuited or beden to dyner or supper.
Conuiuam abducere, to bryng one to a dyner or banket.
Conuiualis, le, pertaynyng to feastes.
Conuiuator, oris, a feaster or banketter.
Conuiuiones, companions at drynkyng or banketyng.
Conuiuium, a feaste or banket.
Conuiuo, uixi, uere, to lyue together with one.
Conuiuor, aris, ari, to feaste or bankette, or to take meales with other men.
Conuoco, are, to call together, or to assemble many together.
Conuolo, are, to flee together.
Conuoluo, ui, uere, to wrappe or wynde about a thynge.
Conuoluolus, a lytell woyme with many feete and heary, that eateth the leaues of vines.
Conuoluulus, or Cissampelos, is an herbe, whiche hath a leafe like to yuy, but muche thynner, and a flowre like a lylly, and wyndeth

deth about ſyhe a vyne, ſom hath white flow-
res, ſome violet, ℈ ſuppoſe it to be withwynd.
Conuoti, ſworne bretherne, or men makynge
one auowe or promyſe.
Coniſera arbor, a tree whyche beareth fruite
of the forme of a pyne appull.
Conus, proprely the pyne apie tree, by tranſla-
cion it is a figure in faction lyke to a pyne ap-
ple. alſo the creſt of an helmet or ſalette.
Conoides, pyneapple trees female.
Conuulſio, is the ſame ſyckeneſſe, whyche in
greeke is called Spaſmos, whyche is an af-
fecte of the ſynewes and muſcules, wherein
ſometyme all the bodye, ſometyme parte of
the body is drawen or ſtretched, wyll he or no
that ſuffereth: If it be in parte of the body,
it is called in engliſhe the crampe: ℈f it be in
all the body, it hath yet no name in engliſhe,
becauſe it happeth ſeldom. The cauſe of this
greke is of two contrary and dyuers occaſy-
ons, either of repleccion, or of to much empty-
neſſe and lacke of nourithement.
Coopto, aui, are, to chouſe and gyue place to
one in a college.
Cooptatio, ſuche choyce or election. alſo Fa-
bius vſeth Cooptatio for Affectio.
Coos, uel Cos, uel Co, uel Coum, the name of
an yle nygh to the Rhodes.
Cous, a, um, of that yle.
Copĕ, old wryters vſed for copioſũ, plentuous.
Cophinus, a baſkette.
Copia, plentie, eloquence, power, leaue or ly-
cence, multitude. Alſo ayde.
Copiam dare, to gyue power, or lycence. alſo
to gyue occaſion.
Copia eſt. Nam apud patrem tua amica te-
cũ ſine metu ut ſit, copia eſt, For thou mayſt
nowe bryng to paſſe, that thy wenche maie
be with thy father without any dreade.
Copia eſt, I maie or moughte: Ego in eum
incidi infelix locum, ut neque eius ſit amit-
tendi, nec retinendi copia, I am vnhappyly
come to that poynt, that ℈ may nether leaue
her, nor kepe her.
Copia uix fuit eum adeundi, with great dif-
ficulte or peyne moughe I come vnto hym.
Copia cunctandi non eſt tibi, thou haſte noo
leyſure to tary.
Copia eſt tibi magis, thou maieſt more eaſily
Copia nulla eſt tibi in illo, he can nothynge
helpe the.
Copiam efficere alicui, to fynde the meanes
that one maie come in.
Copiam facere argenti, to lende one money.
Copiam facere, to communicate any thynge
with an other.
Copiæ cornu, was the horne of a gote, with
whoſe mylke Jupiter was nouriſhed in Cre-
ta nowe called Candy, of two maydens, one
called Adraſtea, the other Ida, daughters of
Melliſſeus, the which horne Jupiter gaue to
his ſaid nourſes in reward, hauing therwith
this cõmoditie, that what ſo euer thyng they
wyſhed for, it ſhulde abundantly come out of
that horne. Wherof it came afterward into
a prouerbe, that whan men wolde declare to
be plenty of any thing, they ſignify it in theſe
two wordes Copiæ cornu.
Copi, for copioſo.
Copio, are, to gather muche togyther.
Copioſa, ſome plentie.
Copioſe, aboundauntly.
Copioſus, a, um, plentuous.
Copis, plentuouſe.
Copula, a couplynge or ioynyng togither, cou-
ples or fetters.
Copulatiuus, a, ũ, that coupleth, or may couple
Copulo, aui, are, to couple togither, to bynd or
ioyne togither.
Coquina, a kytchyn.
Coquinaria, cookery.
Coquinarius, a, um, pertaynyng to cookery.
Coquinor, aris, ari, to do the office of a cooke.
Coquito, tare, to boyle often.
Coquo, coxi, coquere, to ſeeth or boyl, to make
ripe, to make redy, to digeſt.
Coquus, a cooke.
Cor, cordis, the hert. ſometyme it is taken for
the mynde.
✣ Cor ne edito, do not tourment thy mynde
with care and heuynes, it was one of Pytha-
goras counſayles.
Cora, a citie that Dardanus buylded, of whyche the inhabitantes are called Corani.
Coracinus, a, um, of a crowe.
Coraceſius, a part of the hyll Taurus.
Coralium, a ſtone called corall, whiche beynge
in the ſea, is a tree or bouſſhe, and out of the
water it becometh a ſtone. Solinus writeth,
that it alſo changeth his colour, after that it
is out of the water. It is founden in dyuers
places, as Hermolaus writeth, that is to ſay
in the red ſea, in the Perſian ſea, & about Sy-
cile, alſo in the northe ſea, about the yles called
Orchades, not far from Scotlande. he ſaythe
alſo, that whyles it is in the water, it is greene
of colour. Nutcen affirmeth to be thre kindes
therof, white, redde, and blacke, alſo that it
is colde in the fyrſt degree, and dry in the ſe-
conde. But Conſtantine ſaith, that it is alſo
colde in the ſeconde degree.
Corallobachates, a ſtone with golden rayes.
Coram, before, openly, in preſence.
Corambis, an herb that maketh the eies duſke
and weake of ſyght.
Coraxicus, a part of the hyll Taurus.
Coraxis, a mountayne in Aſia. alſo a flond.
Corbis, a baſkette.

Cor-

Corbita, a ggreat shyppe called a foysse.
Corbito, tare, to casse into a basherte.
Corbona, the treasure of the temple amonge the Jewes.
Corbula, a lyttell basherte.
Corchorus, a vyle herbe called chichewerde.
Corculum, sweete herte. Also wyse men were so called amonge the Romayns.
Corcyra, an yle in Greece.
Cordapsus, a sychenes that is now called Illiacus, whiche is a peyne in the gutter.
Cordate, wysely.
Cordatus homo, a wytty man, and of great memory.
Cordi est, it is to my mynde, it contenteth me.
Cordilla, the yong fry of the fysshe called tunny.
Cordolium, sorowe, griefe at the herte.
Corduba, a citie in Spayne.
Cardamenum, a spice called Cardomomum, wherof one kynde is that, whyche is called in englysshe graynes.
Cordus, a, um, that thynge, whiche springeth or commeth late in the yere.
Cordi agni, latewarde lambes.
Cordum fœnum, latewarde haye.
Correaceus, a, um, of lether.
Corgo, olde writers used for Profecto.
Coria, coriorum, are in buyldynge certayne settyng or laying of thynges in one order, either in heyght or in thyckenes.
Coriago, aginis, the sychenes of cattell whan they are chunge, that theyr chynnes do cleave fast to theyr bodyes.
Coriandrũ, an herbe & seede called Coliander.
Corianum, that whyche is commonlye called Coriandrum, in englysshe coliander.
Coriarius, a tanner.
Coriatium, of lether.
Corinthiacus, a, um, that whiche is of the cyte of Corinthus.
Corinthia uasa, plate of the mettall of Corenthe, whiche was a myxte mettall.
Corinthus, a citie in Achaia, whyche was in that part of Greece, that is now called Morea, wherof cam a prouerbe. Non est cuiuslibet Corinthũ appellere, It is not in euery mannes power to arryue at Corinthus: whiche dothe signifie, It pertayneth not to euery manne to attempte thynges daungerous, or harde to atchiue. Vide originem in chiliadibus adagiorum Erasmi, uel in Aulo Gellio.
Corixus, a bowe case.
Corium, the thynne of a beaste. also lether, the pane of a walle made with lyme and sande.
Corna, næ, the name of two cities.
Cornelia, the propre name of dyuerse noble women, of the whiche one was sister to Scipio, and mother to Tyberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus, who beinge men of excellent eloquence in the latine tunge, were therin tought onely of theyr layde mother: This woman was of a meruayious temperaunce. For on a tyme she was in company with other ladyes of Rome, whos beholdynge her to be but meanely apparayled, they demanded of her yf she had no better rayment: she poynteynge to her two sonnes, whiche thanne wente before her, aunswered, sayinge: here is my fresshe apparayle, wherin I do delyte. The same noble woman knowynge that her husband dyd pryuely company with her bond woman, dissembled and wolde not here of it, thynkynge that it were inconuenient, that her husbande, who had ben oftentymes in the greatest and most honourable roumes in the cyte, and also had vanquisshed many greate princis, shulde be rebuked by her. And after his deathe she maried that woman in a worshyppefull place, gruynge with her a greate sum of money. Whose example very few women haue folowed sens her tyme.
Cornelius, a propre name of dyuers noble Romaynes, of whome mencion shall be made in theyr surnames.
Cornetum, a grene of hauthorne.
Corneus, a, um, of hauthornes.
Cornicen, a blower in a horne.
Cornicor, aris, ari, to make a chatteryng lyke a chough, or to gape for a pray, as Erasmus doth expounde it.
Cornicularius, a certayne office in armes, concernyng capitall sentences.
Corniculum, a garment perteynyng to louldyours. Also somtyme a towne in Italy.
✣ Cornicum oculos configere, to pyche out the crowes eyes. Is a prouerbe used, whan we wolde signifie, that one with a newe deuyse, had obscured the doctrine or estimacion of theim, whiche had ben afore hym, and had made them to seme, that they knew of se nothynge. It may be also saied, where one man wyll make all other menne blynde, that haue beene before hym, and dothe reprooue or dissolue that whyche hath benne allowed by wyse men.
Cornigenus, a, um, of the kynde whych hathe hornes.
Corniger, geris, al thing that beareth a horne.
Cornix, icis, a bryde called a crowe.
Cornu, a horne, by translacion the corners and wyndynges of ryuers. Also the two wynges of a battayle be called Dextrum cornu, & sinistrum cornu.
Cornucopiæ, was a horne that Hercules plucked from Achelous, whiche horne the Nymphes or immortall ladyes filled with sweete flowres and fruites: There is before another opinion therof.

Cornupes, pedis, euery beaste that hath hoꝛne on his feete.

Cornupeta, a beaste that stryketh with his hoꝛnes.

Cornus, nus, a tree called in frenche vng Coꝛnellier: there be none of theim in England: and therfoꝛe it lacketh an englyshe name.

Cornutus, a, um, that whiche hath hoꝛnes.

Corolla, a garlande.

Corna, the fruit of Cornus, and be called Coꝛnelles in frenche, whiche be lyke to olyues, but that they be red and sownwhat longer.

Corallarium, an addicion oꝛ aduauntage.

Corona, a crowne, a garlande, a chapiette, a company of people standynge rounde lyke a cercle. Also the cercle about the moone.

Coronæ militares, were garlandes of dyuers soꝛtes. One named Triumphalis, was fryste of laurell oꝛ bay leaues, afterward of gold, whyche the chiefe capytayne waare on his heade, whan he had the whole victoꝛye agaynste his enemyes, and his seruauntes bydde weare garlandes of olyue. An nother was called Obsidionalis, whyche was gyuen to the chiefe capytayne, whan he had raysed any siege, being about any of theyꝛ townes oꝛ foꝛtresses, and that garlande was of the grasse growynge in the place where the siege was layde. An other was called Civica, whiche was of holly beynge euer greene, and was wouen with oken leaues, this garlande was gyuen to hym, whiche had saued a Royaume, that he were not taken of many enemies fyghting valiantly foꝛ hym. Muralis was gyuen to hym that fryste bydde scale the walles maugre the enemies: and therfoꝛe it was made lyke vnto imbattilmentes. Castrensis was gyuen to hym whiche fryste entered by foꝛce the campe of the enemies. Naualis was put on his heade, whiche in battayle on the see, fryste bourded the shyp that was afterward. Oualis was woꝛne of the chiefe capytayne, whenne the victoꝛy was without shedynge of bloude, oꝛ that the battayle lacked his circumstance in the appoynt̃ment. Muralis, Castrensis, & Naualis, were of gouldе, Oualis was of the tyrell swete busshe called Myrtus.

Coronamentum, a multitude of crownes oꝛ garlandes.

Coronarius, ria, a maker of crownes oꝛ garlandes.

Corone, a towne in Greece, in the partes now named Morea.

Coronea, a citie in the parties of Bœotia in Grecia.

Coronis, nidis, the nose of a shyppe. Also an ende, the extreme part, the toppe, the hoꝛne, oꝛ other lyke.



Corono, aui, are, to crowne oꝛ set on a crowne oꝛ garlande.

Coronopus, an herbe whiche by the descripcion of Dioscoꝛides and Theophrastus, ꝙ do suppose to be Dent de lyon.

Corporalis, le, coꝛporall.

Corporatio, corporatura, the quantitie, state, oꝛ facion of the body, coꝛporature, coꝛpulency.

Corporeus, a, um, that whiche is of a bodyly substaunce.

Corporo, aui, are, to kylle.

Corpulentus, coꝛpulent oꝛ grosse in body, fleshy.

Corpus, corporis, a body. sometyme it signifieth but flesshe onely. also sometyme all maner of substaunce.

Corpusculum, a lyttell oꝛ small body.

Corpore uiciati, they whiche do lacke some membꝛe at theiꝛ natiuitie.

Corrado, rasi, dere, to shaue oꝛ scrape, to take away, spoyle, sell, oꝛ alienate.

Corrector, toris, a coꝛrectour oꝛ amender of faultes.

Corrigia, a thonge of lether, a lachet of a shoe,

Corrigo, rexi, rigere, to coꝛrect oꝛ amende.

Corrigiola, an herbe whiche rounneth on the grounde lyke grasse, but it hathe leaues lyke rue, but somewhat longer and softer, vnder thew hiche the sede spryngeth, and hath flowres partely whyte, partely red. But Matthaeus sayth, that it hath leaues lyke to an ashe, and therfoꝛe is called Fraxinella.

Corripio, pui, pere, to rebuke, pꝛoꝛpꝛly it is to take a thynge quickely, and with haste.

Corripere sese ad aliquem, to go to one hastyly.

Corripere sese intrò, to entre hastily.

Corripere se repẽte, to go his waye sodenly.

Corripitur febre, he is taken with a feuer.

Corripitur somno, he is fast a slepe.

Corriuales, they whiche do loue togyther one woman.

Corriuare, is pꝛoꝛpꝛly of beastes, to go togyther to watrynge.

Corriuor, uari, is of waters whã they of small bꝛokes do become ryuers.

Corroboro, are, to make stronge oꝛ bygge, to harden.

Corrogo, are, to gather great sũmes of money

Cortuda, an herbe called wylde spreage.

Corrugi, furrowes made in hylles, to conueye water, to washe the owze of mettall.

Corrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to coꝛrupt, to violate, to distroy, to suborne, to tempt, oꝛ pꝛocure by gyftes.

Corrumpere igni, to burne vp.

Corrumpere oportunitates, to lose opoꝛtunitie oꝛ occasion.

Corrumpere rem familiarem, to waste his substaunce.

Cor-

C ante O.

Corruptela, corrupcion or defilyng.
Corruptor, a distroyer, a waster, a corrupter of thynges.
Corruptus, ta, tum, corrupte, viciate, rotten.
Corruo, rui, ruere, to fall downe together, to fall grenously, to fayle.
Corruerunt opes, the gooddes wer wasted.
Cors, cortis, idem quod Chors, a courte, whiche serueth for pultry to feede at large.
Corsica, an yle in the myddell sea betweene Geane and the yle of Sardinia called Cors.
Corsicum mare, the sea about the yle of Cors.
Cortex, corticis, a rynde or barke.
Corticatus, ta, tum, hauyng a rynde or barke.
Cortina, a dyces fat. also it is a table of Apollo, from the whiche he gaue answere. Cato taketh it for a vessell, out of the whiche ople is let runne. Also that whiche is called a coverynge of lynnen clothe or sylke. Also places deuided with coverynges be called Cortinæ.
Cortinale, the place where vessellis be sette, wherin wyne and hony be sodden.
Cortinon, radisshe seede.
Cortona, a citie in Tuscane.
Cortyna, or Gortyna, a citie in the yle of Candy.
Corus, the westerne wynde.
Corus, uox hebraica, a certayne measure.
Coruisco, aui, are, to brandysshe or gyrtter.
Corunus, a, um, of a crowe. Corunus was also the name of a noble oratour. Reade in Messala.
Corus, a crowe.
Corybantes, the prestes of the idoll Cybeles, whiche as mad men waggynge their heades and daunsynge, playnge on cymbales, ranne about the streetes, prouokyng other to do the semblable.
Coryces, curious persones, crafty inuestigatours or serchers of matters. Also a hyll in Crete, lyng on the sea syde.
Corycium, a gardeuiandes or walet, or other lyke thynge to put in victayles.
Corycum, the name of a citie and mountayne in Sicile.
Corydalus, a larke.
Coryletum, a grone of hasyls.
Corylus, a hasyll and a hasyll nut, or hylberde.
Corymbi, bearies of an yuy, or other whiche do growe in the same fourme.
Corymbifer, an yuy tree.
Corymbites, a kynde of spuege.
Coryphæus, the chiefe in euery order, or in knowlage.
Corythus, a towne in Tuscane nere to Trettii.
Corytus, a bowe case, or a quyuer for arowes.
Coryza, the pose or distillacion out of the head into the eies and nose.
Cos, or Ceos, or Cea, an yle not farre from Grece, where Hyppocrates the phisicion was borne.
Cos, cotis, a whet stone.
Concula, a lyttell whetstone.
Cosmeta, a chamberer or woman that appareyleth hir maisters.
Cosmicus, a, um, worldly.
Cosmitto, for committo.
Cosmographia, the descripcion of the worlde.
Cosmographus, he that describeth the world.
Cosmus, a proper name.
Coist, wormesdyed in trees, whyche the people of Phrigia dyd eate for a delycate meate. Also men or women, that haue theyr bodies riueles or full of wrynckles.
Costa, a rybbe.
Cosyros, an yle in Affrike.
Cotaria, a quary where whetstones be founde.
Coticula, a touche stone, wheron they trie golde and syluer.
Cothurnus, a slypper, specially high soled, somtyme it is taken for a highe and arrogaunte fourme of speakyng or wrytyng.
Cotidie, daiely, daie by daie.
Coton, an hauen made with stone. also a towne in Syria, of the whiche a certayne kynde of small figges are called plurally, Cotona, uel coctona.
Cotonea, a quince tree.
Cotoneum, a quince.
Cotralus, the sounde whiche a stroke maketh with any thynge.
Cotula, is an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke camomyl, and a yealowe flouer lyke to an oxeie. Of this be dyuerse kyndes, one is called Buphthalmos, an other Cotula fetida.
Coturnix, nicis, a birde called a quayle, whiche (as Plinius and Solin' do write) appereth not vntyll in the ende of sommer, and thanne they flee ouer the sea easely without makyng haaste, and whan they perceyue lande, they do assemble in flockes, and flie muche faster. They write also, that these byrdes bode feede on seedes of venomous herbes, and therfore in the olde tyme they were not eaten of wyse men: for that byrde hath the sickenesse called the fallyng euyl. Auicen in the seconde can', and Galene de complexionibus, and Lucretius, li. 4. do affirme, that this birde feedeth on the herbe called Elleborus, or Veratrum, whiche of it selfe is venomous: all be it phisicions do geue it sometyme for the purgacion of melancholy. Auicen in the saied place writeth, that it is to be feared in eatynge of quayles, lest thereby maie be ingendred the cramps and sickenesse called Tetanus.
Coryla, or Coryle, was a measure, whiche after the saiyng of Galene, was in some place xii. ounce measures, in some place, 3vi. Iu-

lius

lius Pollux sayth, that it is the thyrde parte of Chœnix, that whiche is called Georgica, or pertεynynge to husbandrye, receyueth in weyght of wyne .i. li. and halfe an ounce, of oyle .xi. ounces, of hony .i. li. di. and vi. drammes, of our measure a pynte and one ounce measure. That which is called Veterinaria, or belongynge to horse leaches, is in measure xii. ynches, and conteyneth of wyne .xi. ounces, and .ii. scriples, oone obolum, and one siliqua: of oyle .x. ounces, of hony .i. li. viii. ounces di one dramme, and one scriple. It is of our measure iuste halfe a pynte. Cotyla, is also a vessell or cup to drynke of, suche as Diogenes vsed, before he learned of a chylde to drynke oute of his hande. Also Cotyle, somtyme signifieth all the holownes of a cup, also the ioynte of a mans thyghe.

Cotylum, a place in the mountayn of Ida, out of the which runneth thre great ryuers, Scamander, Granicus, and Aesopus.

Counium, a maner of a charyot.

Couinarius eques, a horseman that laughte leapynge out of a charyot vnto a horsebacke.

Couinum, a towne in Dorsetshyre called Dorchester.

Counos, the yle of Sheppey in Kent.

Cous, a man of the yle of Cos.

Coxa, the haunche, properly the bones of the buttocke.

Coxendix, dicis, the hyppe or huckle bone.

Coxendicis morbus, the ache of the hyp, commonly called Sciatica, whiche commeth of a grosse flewmatike humour, whiche lyeth about the synewe called Ischias, in the holowe bone of the hyppe.

## C, ANTE, R.

CRABRO, onis, a great waspe called a hornet.

Cracentes, men that are leane. Sometyme it is taken for graciles.

Crambe, a kynde of colewortes.

Cramben repetitam, is called of Iuuenalis a declamation to be often herde, with muche tedioustes to the heerers.

Cranaus, a kynge of Athenes, who succeeded Cecrops.

Cranεum, a place of exercise at Corinth.

Cranium, the foremoste parte of the skull.

Crantor, oris, the name of a philosopher.

Crapula, an inflamacion and head ache, whiche commeth of excesse of drynkyng. It is also taken for drunkennesse.

Crapulam edormiscere, to sleape out drunkennes vntyll he be freshe agayne.

Crapulam exhalare, to vomyte whan one is drunke.

Crat, to morowe, in tyme commyng.

Crasis, a greke worde, signifieth complection, temperature, or mixture of naturall humours

Crassamen, & crassamentum, the thycknesse of any thynge.

Crassa Minerua, a grosse wyt, whiche doth nothyng exactely.

Crassesco, sesci, sescere, to make fatte, or full of flesshe, or thycke.

Crassiore Musa, with a more playne or intelligible sence.

Crassities, & Crassitudo, fatnesse, thycknesse, grossenes.

Crasso, are, to make fatte.

Crassus, a, um, fatte, fleshye, thycke, grosse, popyse.

Crassæ compedes, weyghty gyues.

Crassus, was the surname of noble Romayns, of the whiche two specially are worthy to be remembred, for the notable qualities whiche were in theim. The one of them was named Lucius Crassus, whiche next to Tully was the moste excellent oratour that euer was amonge the Romains, of whom and of Quintus Scεuola, Tully in his booke called Brutus, wryteth in this wyse: Thynke not (I saie) Brutus, that in this Cyte were euer two more excellent persones, for where it is well knowen, that of all counsaylours, the one (that is to saie Scεuola) was moste eloquent, the other (that is to say Crassus) was in counsayling moste excellent. Likewyse in all other thynges they were vnlyke one to an other. But so as ye coulde not tell: vnto whō of them ye woulde wishe to be lyke. For Crassus of all them that were delycate and ioly, was the most sobre. Scεuola of all them that were sobre, was the moste freshe and pleasant. Crassus with gentilnes had sufficient scurrilitie: in the greate scuerite of Scεuola, there lacked no gentylnesse. This commendacion of Tully declareth these two men worthy to be counsaylours in a weale publyke.

Crassus, called Marcus, beynge none emperour, was the rychest man of a priuate persone that was of the Romayns. Plutarchus wryteth, that he was sent generall capitaine agaynste the Parthians. He had in his treasure seuen thousand and a hundred talentes, whiche do amount of our money to a thousande thousande, a hundred thousande, thre hundred and fifty poundes, ouer and besides that he had gyuen the .x. part of his moueables to Hercules in offeryng, and had made a feaste to all the people of Rome, appoynteynge to euery man the rate of thre Mynas, euery Mina beinge of our moneye .xxv. s. xi. d. q. whiche is in thre Mynas .v. li. viii. s. ix. d. ob. q. for euery mans portion. whyche

Marcus Crassus was the richest man of a priuate person that was of the Romayns

com

conſyderyng the multitude of people, whiche were at that tyme in Rome, beinge than the greatteſt citie and moſte populous in all the woꝛlde, it ſemeth that the ſumme was ineſtimable. He wold ſay, that he ought not to be called a ryche man, except he coulde with his yerely rent, maynteyne a legion, whiche conteyned .vi. thouſande footemen, and .v. hundꝛed men of armes commonly. By the which woꝛdes of Plinye recited in his .xxxiii. boke the .x. chapiter, it may well be ſuppoſed, that where a lytell before, the ſame Plinye eſtemeth the ryches of Craſſus to be .xx. thouſande Seſtertia, whiche in the rate of our money is fyxe ſcoꝛe and .xi. thouſande, thꝛe ſcoꝛe and fyue poundes, the ſame ſumme was the yerely reuenewes of Marcus Craſſus, euery Seſtertium beynge .vi. li. xi. s. fx. d. ob. the whiche reuenewes were not onely of his poſſeſſions, grayne, fruite, and cattelle, but alſo of the labours of a greate multitude of bondemen, whyche he dyd lette to hyꝛe vnto theim that had nede of theyꝛ ſeruice, they beinge inſtructed in all maner of ſciences and artes. Of whom there were .v. hundꝛed carpenters, of all the other a much greater numbꝛe, all that they gayned, came to his coffers. Moꝛeouer he pꝛactiſed vſury, lending lyghtly to all men that wolde boꝛowe, but yf they bꝛake pꝛomyſe with hym, he was in exacting therof extreme and rigoꝛous. He gatte infynite ſubſtance by the poſſeſſions and goodes of men attaynted in the tyme of Sylla, who fauoured him. Therwith he was excedynge couetous and vnſtable, but vſyng muche lyberalitie and affabilitie towarde the people, he was alwaye in greate eſtimacion amonge them, he was alſo eloquent, and wold pleade in euery commune cauſe. Fynally beyng ſteyed with couaytous, and enuye, whyche he had to the greate honoures that Cæſar and Pompeye had obteyned, he pꝛocured warre againſte the people called Parthi, by whome bothe he and his ſonne, with .xxx. thouſande Romaynes were ſlayne, and many alſo were taken, whiche (as Plutarche wꝛiteth) happened by his negligence, he being moꝛe induſtrious about the gatheryng of money, than he was in gouernynge and oꝛdeeyng his armye. He dyed afoꝛe the incarnacion of Chꝛiſt .xi. yeeres.

Craſtino, aui, are, to deferre from daie to daie.

Craſtino, idem quod Cras.

Craſtinus, a, um, pertaynynge to to moꝛowe, oꝛ tyme to come.

Crater, is a baſon of a water cundit, wherinto the water runneth out of pypes oꝛ cockes.

Cratera, uel Crater, teris, a great cup. Alſo a great hole on the top of the mountayous hylle of Aetna in Sicile, out of the whiche iſſueth flames of fyꝛe. It is alſo the veſſell of a well.

Craterra, a buckat to take vp water.

Crates, grates of yꝛon oꝛ wood. They be alſo the watling of a wall oꝛ houſe kloyd oꝛ thatched. Alſo the name of a philoſopher, whiche to the entente he moughte the moꝛe quietely ſtudy philoſophy, he beynge ryche, thꝛewe all his goodes into the ſea, ſayinge: henſe with a miſchiefe ye vngracious appetites, I had leauer dꝛowne you, than ye ſhuld dꝛowne me. Suppoſyng that he mought not haue vertue and ryches togyther.

Crathis, the name of two ryuers, the one in Greece, the other in Calaber.

Craticula, a gredyꝛon, wheron meate is bꝛoiled

Cratinas, a ryuer in Affrike.

Cratinus, a poete, whiche wꝛate comedies.

Cratio, iui, ire, to couer with grates, to wattil.

Cratippus, the name of a philoſopher.

Cratos, powee oꝛ dominion.

Cratilus, the name of a philoſopher, to whome Plato wꝛate a boke.

Crea, the fyn, behynde the which is the cauſe of the legge.

Creator, the fyꝛſt maker of a thynge.

Creator urbis, the founder oꝛ fyꝛſt builder, the fyꝛſt maker oꝛ cauſer.

Creatura, a creature oꝛ thynge made of nothynge.

Creber, bra, brum, frequent oꝛ accuſtomed. Alſo ſtandynge oꝛ beynge thycke togyther, as trees.

Crebreſco, brui, breſcere, to bee wonte, to be commune.

Crebritas, & Crebritudo, oftenes, oꝛ thickneſſe in beyng oꝛ growyng togyther.

Crebrò, often.

Credibile, that whiche maie be beleued.

Creditor, oris, he vnto whome a man oweth any thynge.

Creditum, that thyng that is owed.

Credo, didi, dere, to beleue, to truſte, to commytte, oꝛ beliuer a thynge to be ſafely kepte, to publyſhe.

Credere uerba alicui, to telle to one his counſayle.

Creditur tibi, I truſte the.

Creditur male, it is yll lente.

Creduis, uel Creduas, foꝛ credas.

Credulitas, tatis, lyght beleue.

Credulus, he that beleueth lyghtly.

Cremaſteres, the ſynewes, whereby the ſtones of a man oꝛ beaſt do hange.

Crementum, increaſe.

Cremera, a ryuer.

Cremium, fryed meate burned to the panne.

Cremo, are, to bourne.

Cremôna, a towne of Italy.

Cre-

Credulus, ſe tegit beleuete lightly &c.
Quodcunque die Decembris 1599

Crates threw all his goodes into the Sea: bicauſe he would not haue vertue

Cremor, óris, the iuyce of barley steped in water beaten and pressed.

Crenæ, the dentes about the leafe of an herbe or tree like to a sawe. Also it is the scores whi che menne vnlerned do make on sticks for theyr remembrance. Also Crena, is the notche of a bowe or arrowe.

Creontes, the name of a kynge, whose doughter Jason maried, whan he had left Medea.

Creophilus, the name of a poete.

Creo, aui, are, to geue the fyrste begynge vnto any thynge: also to geat a chylde, to cause.

Creare magistratum, to ordeyne an officer.

Crepa, of olde writers vsed for Capra, a gote.

Crepare, to be broken, also to speake or preache

Crepérus, a, um, doubtfull, ambiguous.

Crepida, & Crepis, pidis, a shoow with latchettes, some take it for a corked shoe or slipper, because of the noyse, whiche it maketh whan a man goeth.

Crepidarius, rij, he that maketh showes or slyppers.

Crepidatus, he that weareth slyppers.

Crepido, inis, a creke on the waters side, whereon the water beateth. Also the mouthe of a well, and the extreme parte of any place.

Crepidula, a lyttell slypper.

Crepitaculum, a tymbrell, or other instrument, whiche beynge touched with the hande, maketh a sounde.

Crepito, aui, are, to make a noyse or bounsing.

Crepitare dentibus, to crasshe with the teth.

Crepitat mihi uenter, my bealy courieth.

Crepitulum, an ornament of the heade, which with meuynge of the heade, yeldeth a sowne.

Crepitus, a bounse or great dyn or noyse.

Crepo, pui, pare, to make a great noyse, or sounde, also to be broken.

Crepuit foris, the doze craked.

Crepundia, trifles or small gyftes geuen to lit tell chyldren, as lyttel belles, tymbrelles, and suche lyke toyes. Also the fyrste apparaile of chyldren, as swathels, wast cotes, and suche lyke. And by translacion they say, A crepundijs erat uirtuti deditus: from his childehode he was euer geuen to vertue.

Crepusculum, the breake or fyrste spryngе of the daye, called the twy lyghte.

Cresco, creui, crescere, to growe or increase.

Creuit hæreditatem, he is increased in his ryuelode, or he hath inheritaunce fallen vnto hym.

Creta, an yle lyng betwene the parte of Greece called Peloponesus, nowe Morea, and the Rhodes, and it hath on the northe parte the sea called Aegeum and Cretense, on the southe the sea of Aegypte and Affrica, it is nowe called Candy. In this yle was Jupper nourished, whome the paynymes named their chicke or principall god. There also Minos reigned, & Radamanthus gouerned vnder hym with moste exquisite iustice, as ye may rede in their places. Of whose lawes other countreys take their fyrste patterne, and yet not withstandynge the people of that countrey were noted of olde authors to be vicyous and shameful lyars, as Epimenides the great philosopher wrate in a verse reuited by sayncte Paule in his epistle to Titus, saiyng, Cretes alwaye ben lyars, vngracious beastes, and slouthfull paunches.

Creta, is also chalke.

Cretatus, a, um, layde with chalke.

Crætcus, & Cretensis, a manne of Crete or Candy.

Creterra, a bucket to drawe vp water.

Crethmos, uel Cretamus, an herbe growyng on the sea rockes, whiche we call Sampere. it is of some called Creta marina, the leaues are kepte in bryne or salte to bee eaten with flesshe, as a sauce.

Cretícus, a, um, of Crete or Candy. Also a fote in metre, whiche hath the fyrste and thyrde syllable longe.

✠ Cretizare cum Cretensibus, I proued vsed where a craftie man will deceyue hym that is craftie. a theefe steale from a theefe: or a lyer lye before theym, whiche vse to make tealynges. Eras. in chilli.

Cretosus, a, um, full of chalke.

Cribro, aui, are, to syfte or sarce.

Cribrum, a sieue or a sarce.

Crimen, minis, a faulte, an offence, blame, matter layde agaynst one by action or suite. sometymes a false suspicion.

Criminale, criminalis, wherin is an offence or faulte.

Criminatio, blame, false reporte, or reproche.

Criminor, aris, ari, to blame, to rebuke, to lay to ones charge, to accuse.

Criminosus, a, um, rebukefull, worthy blame.

Crimissus, a ryuer of Greece.

Crines, heare of the heade.

Crinire, to lay forthe the heare.

Crinita stella, a comete or blasyng starre.

Crinitus, he that hath muche or longe heare.

Crinon, a red lyly.

Crisa, the name of a towne builded by Crisus, Phocus sonne.

Crispina, by the description of Jo. Agricola, semeth to be the byrer called Vespis.

Crispulus, he that hath his heare kurled.

Crispus, kurled. Je was also the name of Salustius: reade in that place.

Crista, a kreste, or any thyng growynge on the heade of a foule or beaste, as a cockes combe or the feathers on the head of a byrde, called a coppe.

Crista

Criticus, he that iudgeth the actes or warkes that men do wyrte.

Critici dies, the dayes wherin physicions geue iudgement of the contynuaunce of the sycknesse.

Crito, a philosophers name of Athenes.

Critobulus, was a physicion, of whom Plinye speaketh. li. 7.

Crobylon, a caule to were on ones heade.

Crocatus, a, um, coloured lyke saffron.

Crocinum, idem.

Crocitus, the noyse that a rauen or crowe maketh, called crokynge.

Crocitatio, idem.

Crocodilus, an yll beaste, whiche is bredde in Egrypte, and lyueth partely in water, partely on lande, and is in facion lyke a dragon, but he hath small eyes, very longe tethe lyke to a sawe, & lacketh a tunge, and meueth only the ouermoste sawe, and not the nether, and hath great nayles and strong on his fete: there hath ben sene of theym. xx. fete longe, and the skynne on his backe is vnpenetrable. He deuoureth not onely men, but also beestes, whiche do come nighe to the ryuer of Nilus or other there aboute. And yet not withstandyng the Egrypcians dyd honour that beast, in so muche as if any were kylled, they caused hym to be salted and buryed. They bring forthe egges no more than geese egges, and that. lx. at a tyme, the male and female syttyng on them by tourne. Reade more in Trochilus of this beaste.

Crocodili lachrimæ, Crocodiles teares.

A prouerbe applyed vnto theym, whiche hatynge an other man, whome they wolde destroye, or haue destroyed, they wyll seeme to be sorye for hym. It is taken of the propertye of Crocodilus, the monster, who beholdynge a man commynge, whom he wolde deuoure, he weepeth, and after that he hath eaten the body, he washeth the heade with his teares, and than eateth it also.

Croco, & Crocito, to make a noyse lyke a rauen.

Crocomagma, matis, the dust or refuse of saffron.

Crocotirium, cakebreade.

Crocoton, is the same that, trama.

Crocotulæ, garmentes of the colour of saffron.

Crocotularius, a dyer.

Crocus, & Crocum, saffron, whiche of al men is knowen. It is hotte and dyre in the fyrste degree.

Croceus, a, um, of the coloure of saffron.

Constant. Crocuta, a beaste, whiche Solinus calleth a monster, begotten betwene the beaste called Hiena and a lyoncesse: he neuer closeth his eyes or wynketh, on both sydes of his mouth. he hath as it were but one tothe, they breake all thynges with their tethe quicklye, and swolloweth, and forthwith digesteth it. The nature of them is betwene a dog & a woulfe, but he is muche warse than any of them. He counterfayteth the voyce as well of men, as of other beastes.

Crœsus, was kynge of Lydia, sonne of Halyattes, who subdued many greatte countreys in Asia and Greece, and gathered innumerable ryches. He on a tyme demaunded of the wyse man Solon, Who was the happyeste man that euer he sye. He sayd, Tellus a man of Athenes, who had honeste and good sonnes, and they also had lyue good chyldren, all whiche he sawe in his lyfe. And whan he had lyued a good tyme honestly, he at the laste fyghtynge agaynste the ennemyes of his countrey, after that he had vanquished them, he dyed a fayre deathe, and in the same place was honourably buryed of the Athenienses. And whā Crœsus asked, who was most happy next Tellus, he saide: Cleobis and Bito, whiche were Argiues, and had a competent kyndred, and were of suche strength, that in all games in proouyng of strengthe, they obteyned the pryce. On a festiuall daye of Juno theyr goddesse, their mother being an olde woman, wolde be caryed vnto the temple in a wayne, but the oxen, whiche shoulde drawe it were not come from the fielde, wherfore her two sonnes, takynge the beame of the wayne, drewe there olde mother therin. vii. myles and more, and soo broughte her to the temple of Juno, all men meruaylyng and cōmendynge the ponge men, all womenne prayesynge the mother for bryngynge vp of suche chyldren, the mother beynge surprysed with ioye, as wel for the acte of hir sonnes, as also for the fame and commendacion thereof, standynge afore the ymage of Juno, prayed, that hir sonnes moughte haue that thyng geuen them, whiche were the beste thynge that euer moughte happen to men. whan they had sacrificed, eaten and dronke with muche pleasure and ioye, they fell on sleape, and neuer awaked. whose ymages al the people of their countrey did set vppe with muche honour at Delphos. Crœsus beynge abashed, sayd vnto Solon: My frend of Athenes, settest thou so lytell by our felicitie, that thou preferrest before vs these priuate persons? Solon answered, Truely Crœsus, in processe of tyme many thynges are sene, which men wold not se: and many thynges be suffered, that men wolde not suffre. And after that he had much spoken of mans calamitie, at the laste thus he concluded his saynge: The ende of euery thynge is to be loked on, whereto it shall come

Constant.

A famous Historye

Cleobis Bito

a notable what sleapes

The ende of euery thinge is to be looked on, Wherto it shall come
vltimo die laud
Whitgiftus
1601.

rome, for god plucketh vp by the rotes many men, vnto whom he gaue all fortune at pleasure. Crefus made hereto no countenãce, but estemyng Solon to be but a fole, considering that he passynge so lyghte vpon the thynges, whiche appered to be good, bad hym to take herde of the ende of all thynges, he settynge lyttell by Solon, let hym depart. A good space after, Crefus by the comforte of the answeres of Apollo at Delphos, attemptyng warre agaynst Cyrus kyng of Perfia, at the last was taken of hym, who caused a great pile of wod to be made redy, and Crefus beynge in gyues to be set on the toppe therof, than furthwith Crefus remembred the wordes of Solon, that no man lyuing was blessed, for on al partes happy, and therwith lamenting, he cried, O Solon, Solon, Solon. Whyche Cyrus herynge, caused to be demanded of hym, who it was that he named. Crefus with muche difficultie at the laste told what he was, and finally declared all that before was rehersed. Whyche after that Cyrus had herde, he recognisyng hym selfe to be also a man, sore repented, that he went about to bourne hym, whyche was equall to hym in honour and rychesse, and cõmanded hym to be taken frome the fyre, whyche than beganne to flame, and soo with great difficultie he was deliuered. And afterwarde Cyrus entertayned hym honourably, and vsed his counsayle, whyche in many thynges he founde very profytable. Muche more Herodotus the noble hystorian writeth hereof in Clio, whiche I wold god were radde oftentymes of kynges and their counsaylours: for whose commoditie I haue written this Epitome or abbreuiation, to no man tedious, whiche hath a good nature.

Cronis, was he, to whome Hercules gaue the horses of Diomedes, whyche wolde eate menne.

Cronia, were the feastes dedycate to Saturnus, whiche were also called Saturnalia.

Cronium, is the northe sea called Mare concretum, or glaciale, the frosen sea.

Crotalum, an instrument, whiche the Egyptians vsed in sacrifice, made of two plates, whiche beaten together, made an harmonye.

Crotalus, he that hath a sownynge voyce, and a stylle.

Croton, take after in Ricinum.

Crucibilitas, tourment affliction.

Cruciatus, tourment.

Cruciatio, idem.

Crucifigo, fixi, figere, to crucifye.

Crucio, are, to tourment.

Crudaria, a peyne of sykes.

Crudelis, le, cruell.

Crudesco, dui, descere, to be rawe,

Cruditas, tatis, rawnesse of humours, or yll dygestion.

Crudus, a, um, rawe, fresshe, or newe made, not rype.

Crudus homo, whose stomachs can not dygest well.

Crudus ensis, a cruell swoorde.

Cruda poma, fruites that are not rype.

Cruentari oculi, eien redde as blouddie.

Cruento, aui, are, to make blouddy.

Cruentus, a, um, bloudy, cruell.

Crumena, a pourse.

Cruor, bloud, which cometh out of a wounde.

Crus, cruris, the parte of the legge, whyche is frome the knee downe vnto the ankle, called the shanke.

Crusculum, a lyttell or small legge.

Crusta, the vpper parte of euery thyng that is not eaten Also the scurfe of a scabbe or wound. also playster of a walle.

Crustarius, a pargettour.

Crustata, whereon is layde playster, or thynne shardes of stone.

Crusto, aui, are, to lay playster or parget.

Crustulata, a meate made of crustes of breade.

Crustulum, a crustr of breadde, of a pasty, or of meate rosted, broyled or fryed. Vergilius.

Crustum, idem.

Crustumina pira, peares red on the one syde.

Crustuminium, a towne in Italy.

Crux, crucis, a crosse, galowes, or other ryghe. also all maner of tourment.

Cruci dare aliquem, to hange one. Plaut. in milite.

Crypsorchis, is where a mans stones are remoued out of their place.

Crypta, a voult lowe in the grounde.

Crypticus, a, um, secrete or hyd vnder the erth.

Cryptoporticus, a place vnder the grounde, with wyndowes lyke to a parler, where men do dyne in the summer tyme for heate.

Crystallina, vessell and cuppes of crystal stone.

Crystallus, & crystallum, a stone called crissal.

## ¶C ANTE T.

Ctenes, the forcetethe.

Cteniatrus, a horseleche, he that healeth diseases of horses and cattell.

Ctesipho, or Ctesiphon, the name of a workman, whiche made the great temple of Diana at Ephesus, a worke wõderful, and renomed through the world, the which was after burned of one Herostratus, onely bycause he wolde for some dede be spoken of. The Greate Temple of Diana at Ephesus was burned of one Herostratus.

## ¶C ANTE V.

Cvbatio, a lyenge.

Cubatus, tus, a sytteynge on broodes, as a henne dothe.

Cubicularis, re, that pertaineth to the chãber.

Cubicularius, a seruãt that awaiteth in the chãber, a chamberlayne or grome of the chãbre.
Cubiculum, a bed chamber.
Cubicus, a, um, square as a dye.
Cubile, a bed. sometyme it is taken for a close.
Cubitale, a forsleue of a garment, whiche heuereth the arme from the elbowe downeward.
Cubito, aui, are, to lye often with one.
Cubitor, toris, an ore or horse, whiche wyll lay hym downe, whan he shulde warke.
Cubitus, et cubitum, an elbow. somtyme a measure called a cubite, that is to saie, one foote and an halfe, but a cubite in geometry conteyneth. vi. of our common cubites.
Cubo, bui, bare, to lye downe, properly it is of sychemen, or of women with chylde.
Cubus, is a figure foure square on all partes lyke a dyce.
Cucubo, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke an owle.
Cuculio, onis, a heuerynge of the head, whiche men dyd vse, whan they walked in the nyght.
Cuculus, et cucullus, a byrde called a cuckowe.
Cucullus, a hoode, whiche men or women doo weare for the rayne, or whan they mourne.
Cucuma, a vessell of brasse or tynne, fashioned lyke a cucumer, wherwith bathes were fylled and emptied.
Cucumer, eris, & cucumis, a fruite called a cucumber.
Cucumerarius, a gardyn, where cucumbers do growe or be kept.
Cucurbita, a fruite called a gourde. Also Cucurbita & cucurbitula, is a cuppe, wherwith surgions do drawe out blud with scarifyinge of the skynne, called cuppyng.
Cucurbitarium, a place wher gourdes be sowe
Cucurbitarius, a louer of gourdes.
Cucutio, iui, ire, to make a noyse lyke a cocke.
Cudo, cusi, cudere, to stryke as smithes do. also to coyne.
In me hæc cudetur faba, this thyng shal light on my necke.
Cuias, iatis, of whense.
Plaut. in Men. Cuius, a, um, whose.
Cuium pecus, whose cattall?
Cice. pro Cluen. Cuiusmodi, what, what fascion, what maner.
Cuiusmodi homines erunt? What maner of men shall they be?
Cice. pro Roscio. Cuiusmodi cunq; mater sit? what so euer a mother she be?
Cuiusqmodi.) Vereor enim cuiusqmodi ex Rosci, ne ita hunc uidear uoluisse seruare, ut tibi omnino non pepercerim, I feare me, that in what so euer state thou arte in Rosce, lest it shall be thought, that I wold so excuse or defende hym, forasmuch as I haue not alwaye spared the.
Sal. in Ca. Cuiuscunqmodi genus hominum, of al maner of sortes of men.

Culcitra, a matteresse.
Culcitrula, a lyttell mattresse.
Culcitula, a lyttell staffe.
Culeus, amonge the Romans was the greatest measure, and receyueth twenty of the measures called Amphora, whiche amounteth to two thousande, eyght hundred, foure pounde of measure, euery pounde being. xii. ounces. of our measure. v. score galons. It was also a sacke of lether, wherevnto they whiche had slayne theyr fathers or mothers were sowen, and with them also were put alyue, a cocke, a serpente, and an ape, and thrown all togither into the ryuer of Tyber. And this was the punyshement of parricides or murderers of theyr parentes.
Culex, culicis, a gnatte.
✣ Culicem colant, camelum deglutientes, they strayn a gnatte through theyr teeth, and swolow down a camel. An apte prouerbe applyed by our sauiour Christ vnto the Pharisees, whiche dyd aggrauate smalle offences, and mayntened great enormities. It may be nowe vsed agaynste suche personnes, whiche seeke out and doo punyshe small offendours, and let the great trespassors against the lawe go quite vnpunyshed. also theim, whiche are scrupulous in thynges of lyttell importance, and in ambicion, auarice, extorcion, auoutry, theste, murder, treason, or heresye, they synde no daunger of conscience.
Culigna, a bolle or dysshe to drynke of.
Culina, a kytchyn, sommetyme the meate that is dressed.
Culinor, aris, ari, to do the office of a cooke.
Culleolum, the vtter shale of a nutte, whyche is greene.
Culmen, minis, the rouke of a house.
Culmus, the reede or strawe of corne, from the roote to the eare.
Culpa, is an offence doone not wetynge, or nat intendyng to do hurte.
Plaut. capt. Culpa carere, not to offende.
Culpam commereri, to committe an offence.
Culpam in alterũ conferre, to lay the blame to an other.
Culpa teneri, to be in faute.
Culpito, tare, to blame often.
Culpo, pare, to blame.
Cultellum, a lyttell knyfe, or a whyttell.
Culter, & cultrum, a knyfe.
Cultrarius, was he that killed the beast, and diuided hym in the sacrifice to ydols. it maye be nowe taken for a slaughter man.
Cultus, tus, apparaile, somtyme it is taken for honour done to god.
Culullus, an earthen cuppe, suche as the galye cuppes be.
Culullus, a lyttell chalyce or cuppe of erth, which the

the bysshop vsed in sacrifice.
Cum, with, whan, whyles, where, forasmuche, as well. Cum mihi, tum illi, as well to me as to hym. In Cum, is some thyng lasse vnderstande, in tum, some thing more. Quod cum omnibus cõsitendum est, tum nobis præcipue, which thing ought to be confessed of all men, and of vs most specially. also Cum significth albeit. Nam cum sedulo munditer nos habemus, vix ægre amatorculos inuenimus, Although we appoint vs neuer so kenly, yet vneth fynde we any louers. The ancient writers, whan it signified, whan, where, and for as muche, they wrate it Quom.
Cũ dicto, forthwith, as sone as it was spoke
Cum imperio eit, he beareth a rule.
Cum maxime, excedyngly.
Cum maxume, to muche.
Cum potestate est, he is in authorytie, or in an hygh office.
Cum primis, verey. Cum primis nobilis, very noble. Cum stomacho, disdaynfully.
Cum tempore, in a certayne space.
Cum tua pace, sauyng your displeasure.
Cum uenia tua, with your lycence.
Cuma, a towne in Greece.
Cumæ, a citie in Campania.
Cumanus, a man of that citie.
Cumatilis, le, a colour called blewe.
Cumera, a greate vessell, wherein corne was kepte either of wheate or of erthe.
Cumerum, a vessell vsed at weddynges.
Cuminum, an herbe and seede called cummyn.
Cum ueni, Bigot in Fraunce.
Cumulate, abundantly.
Cumulatim, in an heape, or heaped vp.
Cumulatus, a, um, augmented.
Cumulo, aui, are, to make an heape, to fylle, to adde more.
Cumulus, an heape.
Cunæ, & cunabula, cradels, wherin chyldren be rocked. somtyme it is taken for the age of infancy. also for the begynnyng of thynges.
Cunctanter, slowly, softe and fayre.
Cunctatio, & contatio, a tarying, an abiding, a prolongyng of tyme, a doubtyng.
Cunctator, oris, a tarier, a differer. it is also he whiche speaketh leysurely, and tarieth longe in his speakynge, as some doo, more to seeme wyse, than that they be wyse.
Cuncti, all togyther.
Cunctor, & contor, aris, to tary, to prolonge tyme, to abyde, to doubte.
Cunctus, a, um, all togyther.
Cuneus, an axe to cut wod, which is small and thyn before, and brode and thycke after, that the wod may ryue the better. also a wedge to cleaue woodde with. By translation it is a company of footemen in battayle, that gothe in a lyke order, small before, & brode behinde. There was a lyke fourme in the Theatre or place, where men beheldе playes. It is some tyme taken for a company of people.
Cuneatim, in the fourme afore declared.
Cuneatus, a, um, that which appereth to be in the said fourme of Cuneus.
Cuniculum, an hole in the grounde.
Cuniculus, a beast called a cony.
Cunila, is an herbe wherof be .iiii. kindes, one is called Capitata, whiche is our sauery. An other gallinacea, which som do call Origanũ heracleoticum, in englysh the maioram, whiche hath the smal leaf. The third is that, whiche is also called Origanũ, which I suppose to be peny royall with the brode leafe.
Cunire, to shyte.
Cunilago, a kynde of sauery.
Cunnus, a womans wychette.
Cupa, a cuppe.
Cupedinarius, an huxster that selleth meate and drynke.
Cupes, Cupedia, & Cupedula, delycate meates, or desyre of deinty meates.
Cupido, dinis, the sonne of Venus, god of loue.
Cupido, in the feminine gendre vehement desyre or appetite.
Cupide, desyrously.
Cupiditas, tatis, coueytise.
Cupidus, a, um, desyrous. somtyme it signifieth a louer.
Cupiens, he that desireth a thynge.
Cupiens tui est, he loueth the hartyly.
Cupienter, with great desyre.
Cupitus, a, um, desyred.
Cupressus, a cypresse tree.
Cupressinus, a, um, of cypresse tree.
Cuprum, mettall called copper.
Cur, wherfore or why.
Cura, care, thought, study, diligence, warke, or labour, also loue.
Curabitur, it shall be done.
Curæ habere, Curæ esse, to care before.
Curas adimere, to set all care aside.
Curam figere, infigere, defigere, configere, to set care and study on a thyng.
Curis laxari, to be out of care.
Curatio, cure, charge.
Curatio mea est, it is myne office or charge.
Curator, gardeyn in socage, or he to whom the custody of a madde man or foolyshe is committed. also he to whom any thinge is cõmitted, to suruey, or to prouide thinges necessary for a wele publik, or to order such thinges, as he hath in charge, concernyng as well priuate thynges, as they that be long to a cõmunaltie. he may be properly called a surueyour.
Curatorius, a, um, belongyng to the said office.
Curatus, in good poynt or state.

Curatus, a, um, done with diligence.

Cures, a citie of the Sabines.

Curculio, onis, a lyttell wozme in grayne called a mpte oz wpuell. It is also the weeuyll of the thzote of a man, wherby he dzaweth wynde.

Curcura, an Iande in the sea Adziatike.

Curétes, were the pzieftes of Cybeles, whiche fyrst inhabited Italy. They were also called Corybantes. There wer other people so called, whiche were nexte to Aetolia, also other in Dalmatia, now called Slauonia. Curétes called also Idæi dactyli, were .v. bzetherne in the yle called Creta, vnto whom Rhea caused her sonne Jupiter to be bzought, feareyng the eye of Saturnus her husband. Theyr names were these, Hercules, Iolçus, Pæonius, Epimedes, Iasius, & Idas.

Curetis, was the olde name of the yle called Creta.

Curia, Romulus the fyrste kynge of Romayns diuided the people of Rome into .xxx. partes, and bycause the cure oz charge of the weale publike was depeched by the consent and sentence of theym, he called theim Curias, and afterwarde he added vnto theim other fyue, and that euery manne in his owne Curia, shoulde obserue holydayes, and doo sacryfice. Curia, was also the courte of the Senate, and sommetyme vsed foz the Courte oz session of any iudges, whyche haue speyall iurisdiction, whome we name iudges of rerozde.

Curiæ dominicales, male be taken amonge those courtes, whiche we call courte barons.

Of the occasion and begynnynge of Curiæ dommicales, rede the coment of Zasius vpon the title of the lawe ciuile, De origine iuris.

Curiæ ueteres, where pzieftes mynistred about theyr ceremonies.

Curia hostilia, was a place buylded by Tullus Hostilius kynge of Romayns, where the Senate dydde syte about the affayres of the citie of Rome.

Curiata comitia, were greate assembles called of the people, out of euery of the .xxx. diuisyons called Curiæ, whiche beinge sette in .xxx. sundzy particions, affyzmed oz denyed suche lawes oz constitucions as were purposed vnto theym, and the lawes so made, were named Leges curiatæ.

Curiales, they whiche be of that courte.

Curio, of Varro is taken foz a place, where pzieftes consulted of thynges concernynge diuine ceremonies. also a curate, oz he that hath the spyrituall charge in a parishe. also it was the surname of a familie in Rome, whereof were many excellent ozatours.

Curio magnus, as Sipontinus wyzteth, is taken of Plautus foz one made merzy oz leane with care and busynesse.

Curionem agnum, Plautus calleth a leane lambe.

Curionatus, the office of a curate.

Curionium, the moneye that is gyuen to a curate foz doyng his office.

Curiositas, tatis, curiosite, oz to much diligence

Curiosus, is of Robertus Stephanus, in his dictionary of latine and frenche declared to be the mayster of the postes, hozses, oz muletters, to sende in haste about the emperours affayres. But of what authour he taketh it, I knowe not.

Curiosus, a, um, curious, taken sometyme on the yll parte, where moze diligence is vsed, than is necessary oz expedient: sometyme on the better parte, where we be very carefull & busy about thynges concernynge eyther ouer selues, oz other men.

Curius, the surname of noble Romans, of whō chiefly was one called Marcus Curius, a mā of mernayllous honestie, constance, & grauitie, whiche after many great victozies, which he (being capitayn) had agaynst the Samnites, Sabines, & the noble kyng Pirrhus. he deuided among the people of Rome, the feldes appointing to euery man .xl. acres, & retayned by their consentes as much to him selfe, & when they wold haue gyuen to him moze, he refused it, saying, he was an yll citezyn, that thought it not ynough foz him, which was inough foz other. When the ambassadozs of Samnites bzought hym a great summe of golde, he spzynge by the eyze boyling of rapes, said vnto theim: I had leuer eate in my erthen dishe, and haue dominion ouer theim, that haue so muche gold. When he was accused of withholdyng of money, he bzought furthe a treen barrelle, whyche he occupied whan he dydde sacrifice, and toke a solemne othe, that of all the pzaie that was gotten of them, whom he vainquyshed, he kepte no moze but that barrell to his owne vse.

Cormundula, peares verye delicate, hauynge so thynne parynges, that men dyd eate theym vnpared.

Curo, aui, are, to care foz a thyng, to take hede, oz be diligent about a thyng, to be doinge of a thyng. Cura ut ualeas. Loke to thy helthe.

Curasti probe, thou haste done euery thynge well. sometyme to pzepare, to heale one that is syche, to take refection oz comfoyt.

Curabo, I wyll doo my diligence. Curabo illi pecuniam, I wyll pzouyde that he shall haue money.

Curabitur, it shal be pzouided, it shalbe done with diligence.

Curare ædes, to take hede to the house, that nothynge be loste.

Curare aliena, to meddle with other mennes busynesse.
Curare amicos, to entretayne freendes or acquayntance.
Curare faciendum, to cause or make it to be doone.
Curare fidem, to kepe promise.
Curare munus suum, to dooe his office.
Currens, he that runneth.
Currentem incitare, to exhorte or sette forwarde hym, that of his owne courage is well disposed to a thyng.
Curriculo, quickely.
Curro, cucurri, currere, to runne. It is also to passe awaie faste, as a shippe dooeth.
Currere subsidio, to rūne to succour.
Curriculum, a shorte space of tyme. Also a runnyng place.
Curriculus, a lyttell carte.
Curruca, a lyttell byrde, whiche hatcheth and bryngeth vp cuckowe byrdes. It is supposed to be an hedge sparoe.
Currus, a carre.
Cursim, runnyng with all spede, very speedily.
Cursito, aui, are, to runne often.
Curso, aui, are, to runne alwaie or often.
Cursor, oris, he that runneth in poste.
Cursorius, a, um, pertaynyng to runnyng.
Cursura, a course.
Cursus, us, idem.
Cursus uitæ, the course and shorte space of the lyfe.
Curtus, a, um, shorte.
Curta supellex, lyttell or small substance.
Curuamen, minis, a crokednesse.
Curuesco, uesci, uescere, to be croked.
Curuipes, he that hath a croked foote.
Curulis, & curulæ, were lyttel cartes or byers, hauynge in theim charyes of puoyr, wherein thei satte, whiche were hed officers in Rome. Sometyme it is vsed of poetes for the same officers.
Curuatio, curuamen, curuatura, a bowyng or bendynge.
Curuo, aui, are, to bowe or make croked.
Curuus, a, um, croked.
Cuscuta, a weede, whiche twyneth about herbes, hauyng a redde stalke.
Cuspidatus, ta, tum, poynted.
Cuspidatim, poyntyng, or poyntwyse.
Cuspis, idis, sometyme signifieth the poynte of any weapon, sometyme the steele, sometyme a speare head.
Custodia, the custody, kepyng, or warde. Sometyme he that kepeth. Sometyme he that is kepte. Sometyme the prison.
In custodiam alterius se tradere, to put hym selfe in warde or kepyng of an other.
Custodio, iui, dire, to kepe, to obserue, to retayne.
Custodire modum, to kepe measure.
Morem custodire, to kepe the customs.
Custoditio, the kepyng.
Custoditus, a, um, kepte.
Custos, custodis, a keper, a warden, or garden.
Cuticula, a thynne skynne.
Cutiones, they whiche in sellynge make many prices er they come to a poynt.
Cutis, the inner skynne.
Cuturnium, a vessell, out of the whiche wyne was poured in sacrifices.

## C ANTE Y.

Cyamea, a stone, whiche beynge broken, is lyke to a beane.
Cyamus, a beane.
Cyaneæ, or Cyanitæ, plandes or rather rockes vnder Bosphorus Thracius.
Cyaneus, a, um, & Cianus, a, um, a bryghte blue colour lyke a saphyre loupe.
Cyanus, a blue floure growyng amonge corne, called a blewebottell. It is also a precious stone called a Turquoise.
Cyathisso, are, to sippe, or to quaffe all out, or halues.
Cyathus, a cuppe. It is also a measure conteyneng of oyle one ounce and an halfe, of wyne one ounce. v. drammes and one scriple, of honye two ounces and di.
Cybele, & Cybeles, was the wyfe of Saturne and was named of paynyme the mother of the goddes, whiche hath diuers other names, as it shall appere in their places.
Cybium, a fysshe whiche is foure square.
Cyborium, a hynde of appuls of Alexandrie.
Cyclades, be fifty yles in the sea called Egeū.
Cyclaminus, is an herbe, whiche the apoticaries dooe name Panis porcinus. An other is of the same name, whiche they call Sigillum Mariæ.
Cyclas, cladis, a womans gowne with a longe traine.
Cyclops, clopis, an antient people inhabityng the yle of Sicile, whiche were lyke gyantes, hauyng but one eie in their foreheades.
Cyclus, a rounde place in Athenes, where thynges were soulde. also a coyne or popie.
Cydarum, a bote.
Cydnus, a ryuer in Cilicia, whiche rūneth frō the great mountayne called Taurus, and passeth through the citie called Tharsos, whiche riuer is so colde, that whan the great Alexander, in his iourney agenst Darius, went in to it to refresh hym, he was so mortified with colde in al his body, that he shulde haue died, had not that excellent and lerned phisicion Philip recouered hym.
Cydon, one of the notablest townes of Candy.

C ante Y.

Cydonium, a quince peare.
Cygneus, a, um, of a swanne.
Cygnea cantio, the songe of a swanne.
Cygnus, a swanne.
Cylindraceus, a, um, in the fourme of a langet.
Cylindraceus, a, um, lyke a roller.
Cylindrus, an instrument whiche is roūde like a pyllar, and turneth, wherwith the clobbes of earthe are broken, called cōmonly a rollar.
Cyllene, an hyll of Archadie, where they fayne Mercurius was nourished.
Cyllenius, one of the names of Mercurie.
Cylydros, a serpente that rolleth hym selfe as he goeth.
Cyma, ponge colewortes. also the tendre parte of the stalke of euery herbe.
Cymatilis, chamblette.
Cymba, a bote.
Cymbalaris herba, an herbe that groweth in mudwalles, hauyng a leafe lyke to puy, but muche lasse, and a lyttell purple floure.
Cymbalistæ, they that playe vpon cymbales.
Cymbalum, an instrument of musike.
Cymbium, a piece or cup to drynke wyne in.
Cymbrica Chersonesus, the countrey of Denmarke.
Cyminum, cummyn.
Cyminus, a lake in Italie.
Cynæthium, a citie of Archadie.
Cynanche, a sickenesse called the squynce, whiche is in the throte and iawes.
Cyna, cyne, a certayne tree in Arabie, wherof they make their garmentes.
Cynara, an herbe nowe called Artechokes.
Cyneas, was an excellent wyse man, who beyng sent from kyng Pirrhus ambassadour to Rome, the next daie after he came thither, he saluted all the senate and gentlemen by their names. Seneca in prologo libri primi declamationum, saieth, that he saluted the senate, and all the people standyng about to beholde hym by their names.
Cynegetica, volumes writen of huntyng.
Cynici, were a secte of philosophiers, whiche do signifie doggishe for the similitude of their condicions with dogges: for they barked at all men, and occupied women openly, and vsed without any prouision: The first author therof was Anysthenes, nexte hym folowed Diogenes.
Cyniphes, bytyng gnattes with longe legges.
Cyniphia, the shynne of a gote.
Cynnaberis, is that whiche apothecaries doe call Sanguis draconis.
Cynocephalus, siue Canips, is a beast lyke an ape, but greatter and more puissant, and hath the head more lyke a dogge. Diodorus Siculus saieth, that in bodie and fourme they be lyke to a man, and hath a lyke voyce. I suppose it be those, whiche we do call Babons. Horus Apollo writeth, that they pisse xii. tymes in the daie, and as often in the nyght, declarying euery houre of the day and the night by makyng their vrine. Also that the dogge of that kynde so lamenteth the waane of the moone, that during the time that she is darke before the chaunge, he loketh neuer vpward, nor eateth any thyng, but hangeth downe his head, and sheweth a countenance of sorowe. Also people vnder the great Lane, hauyng heades lyke dogges, be so called.
Cynodontæ, are dogges teethe, whiche doe growe in the latter age.
Cynoglossa, an herbe called houndes tounge.
Cynomyia, a flie that doeth sucke the bloud of beastes, some call it a horse flie: al be it by the etymologie of the worde, it mought be better called a dogflie.
Cynorrhodos, eglantyne.
Cynos, in latine is Canis, a dogge. also a citie in Locris.
Cynosarges, a place in Athenes, where children were exercised, whiche were bastardes.
Cynosbatos, the wylde eglantine, whiche doth beare lyttel thynges lyke to spounges, and also a floure lyke the other eglantyne.
Cynosura, a figure of sterres in heauen, called Vrsa minor.
Cynozoon, a stynkyng herbe.
Cynthia, one of the names of Diana.
Cyparissus, a cypresse tree.
Cyperus, is that, whiche of the apothecaries is called Iuncus odoratus.
Cyperus Babylonicus, galyngale.
Cyperus, & cyperis, an herbe hauyng leaues lyke sedges. also a roote lyke ginger.
Cypria, was one of the names of Venus.
Cyprium, mettall called copper.
Cyprus, an yle in the sea called Carpathium, agenst the cōtrey called Syria, on the north it hath Cilicia, on the southe and the east Egypt. It is in lengthe after the description of Strabo. 175. myles, after. viii. furlonges to a myle. Some supposed, that it was at the first a portion of Syria, diuided by erthquakes. This countrey aboundeth in wyne, oyle, mettal, and vitrioll, and canes, wherof sugar is made. Also Venus was there had in muche reuerence, in so muche as men before thei bad set forthe their doughters in mariage, offred them to suche straungers as came into the countrey to be by them defloured, and after warde maried them to husbandes.
Cyprinus, & Cyprius, a, um, of cypers.
Cyprinus, a certayne fishe of the kynde of conger. Some saie it is a carpe.
Cypseli, byrdes called martlettes.
Cypselos, the waste of the eare.

Cyp-

Cypſelus, was kynge of Coꝛinthus, father of Periander, one of the ſeuen ſages of Greece.
Cyrſerum, a great ſhyppe oꝛ carricke.
Cyrenaica ſecta, was a ſecte of philoſophers, who affyrmed the chiefe felicitie to be in carnall dilectacion, of the whiche ſecte Ariſtippus was chiefe.
Cyrene,nes, a famous citie in Libia. alſo a citie in the pie of Cypers.
Cyreneus, a man of that citie.
Cyrnea, a goblet to dꝛynke wyne in.
Cyrnus, the pie, whiche is called Coꝛſica oꝛ Coꝛſe. Cyrni,people of the pie of Coꝛſe.
Cyrrhea, a citie in the mountayne of Helycon.
Cyrrus, the name of.ii. riuers, one in Armenia, the other in Media.
Cyrus, was a noble kynge of Perſia the ſonne of Cambiſes and Mandanes, whiche was doughter of Aſtyages kyng of Media, who becauſe that he dꝛeamed, that he ſawe ſpꝛyng out of the ſecrete places of his onely doughter, a vine, with whoſe bꝛanche all Aſia was couered, he cauſed the childe to be thꝛowen in to a deſerte, to be deuoured of beaſtes: but by goddis pꝛouidence a bytche gaue it ſucke, vntyll it was founde by a ſhepeherde, who bꝛought it vp. At the laſte he was kynge of Perſia and Media, and ſubdued the moꝛe parte of Aſia. This man excelled all men in his tyme in goodly perſonage, gentylneſſe, pꝛoweſſe, liberalitie, wiſedome, and memoꝛie. Iuſtinus wꝛiteth, that of the excedynge multitude of men, whiche were in his hoſte, he ſo retayned the names, that comyng daily amonge theim, he named euery man by his pꝛopꝛe name, whan he ſpake vnto theim. The reſidue of his wonderfull vertues be wꝛitten by Xenophon moſte eloquently in greke. At the laſt he beyng vnſaciable in couetyng of rũ treꝛes, was ſlayne by Tomyris the queene of Scithia, with two houndꝛed thouſande Perſians.
Cyſſus, uel Cyſihus, a kynde of puy that gꝛoweth alone. alſo the name of a tyuer.
Cythera plural. an yle agaynſt Candy.
Cytherea, one of the names of Venus.
Cytheron, an hylle in Bœotia.
Cytinus, the fiꝛſt budde of the flouꝛe of pomegranade.
Cytiſus, an herbe, whiche is good to gewe to cattell agaynſt the rotte.
Cytrago,ginis,the herbe,whiche is commonly called baulme, of the apothecaries Melyſſa.
Cytrarus, the high parte of the firmament. alſo the holes of a bony combe be called Cytrari,, and alſo wherein acoꝛnes be ſette on the ſtalke.
Cyzicus, the name of an yle by Greece.

DACIA, A CVNtrey beyond Hungary, on the noꝛth part of the ryuer of Danno, oꝛ Danubius. Nowe is Denmarke called by that name, whyche in the olde tyme, was callyde Cymbrica Cherſoneſus, and the people were called Cimbri.
Daci,& Dani, people of the cuntrey of Dacia
Dacicus,a,um, pertaynyng to that countrey
Dacus,a,um,idem.
Dactylides, grapes being longe lyke a fynger.
Dactylus, a fynger, a foote in meter, haunyge one longe ſyllable, e. ii. ſhoꝛte. it is alſo a date.
Dædala, were feaſtes celebꝛate yerely in honoꝛ of reconcilyng of Juno to Jupiter. rede beꝛe in Citheron. Alſo Dædala, was the generall denomination of ymages wꝛoughte, of whome it ſemeth to ſome, that Dædalus tooke his name. Dædala, of Lucretius is vſed foꝛ Terra, foꝛ the diuerſitie of thinges and fourmes, whiche be in it.
Dædalus, the name of an excellent carpentar of Athenes, whiche fyrſte founde the ſawe, the twyby ll, and the augoꝛ, and made the place in Crete called Laberynthus.
Dæmogorgon,onis, whom Paynyms called the god of the erth, fyrſt creatour of the erth.
Dæmon, monis, as Pꝛoclus wꝛiteth, is taken in diuers ſignifications, one is that, whiche euery where hath ſouerayntie, and pꝛouideth next vnto god, and ſo Jupiter called Saturn Dæmon. Alſo that which foꝛ euery man particularly pꝛouydeth. alſo the reaſonable ſoule is of Plato in his boke called Timæus, called Dæmon animalis, & in his boke called Simpoſium, the loue of the mynd about the contemplacion of the diuine pulchꝛitude, oꝛ vnſpeakable beautie is called Dæmon. Poꝛphyrius ſuppoſed, that Dæmon in euery mã was nothyng els but vnderſtandyng. Plato alſo affirmeth in his boke called phædo, that vnto the ſoules, which do come into this lyfe, is gyuen Dæmon, whyche is the beholder and ſercher of his thoughtes and dedes, whyche after that the ſoule is departed from the body, remayneth ſtyll with hym, and foꝛthwith bꝛyngeth hym ſodaynely beꝛoꝛe the Judge, where by his teſtimonie he eyther deliuereth oꝛ condemneth hym. Theſe wꝛoꝛdes of Plato appꝛocheth nygh to the aſſertion of chꝛyſten doctoures, whiche do affyrme, that God appoynteth to euery reaſonable ſoule, a good aungell and a badde. Sometyme Dæmon is

take for god, and therfore Apuleius intitled his boke De deo Socratis, and nat De dæmone Socratis, although Socrates hym self alwaie so named that thynge, that restrayned hym from doing or admitting any thing that was yll or inconuenient. Porphyrius hath of Dæmon, many other opynions, whyche I passe ouer, bicause they may ingendre in busy wittes, rather errour than wysedom. More ouer this wold be also remembred, that Dæmon, beyng a Greke worde, is dyuersly written in Greeke, one waie with theit lytell o, called omicron, and than dothe signifie that whiche the latins do call Genius. Litero nameth it Lar, whiche signifieth priuate goddes or spirites appointed to euery particular person or house, which in effecte is our good aungell, or our badde. Sometyme it is written with the great O, called of the greekes Omega, and than doth it signifie, God, wisedome, or fortune. Lykewyse Dæmonium in the neutre gendre signifieth god, godheade, the power of god, whiche doth ordre and gouerne the hole world. Dæmonius in the masculine gender, had diuers significations, and the one contrary vnto the other. for it signyfied happy, like to god, diuine, or mernailous, contrarywise, miserable, vnhappy, vnfortunate. Therfore where this worde Dæmonii is written among the auncient greekes, that onely sentence, wherein it is, will not be well vnderstand, without consydering what goth before, and what folowth after. Notwithstandyng amonge christen authors, Dæmon & dæmonium, be indifferently taken for a dyuell or damned spiritte. This haue I remembred not for children onely, but also for suche as perchaunce be right well lerned in the latine tungue, and yet in such wordes made of greke, may happen to mysse the proper significations of them, not redyng greke authors in their owne tungue.

Dæmoniacus, & dæmoniosus, possessed with an yll spirite.

Dæmonicus, a, um, dyuelysshe.

Dagnades, a kynde of brydes, whyche the Egyptians vsed to tye with theyr garlandes, wanne they were dyenkynge, whyche with contynuall syngyng, bytyng, and pluckynge at them that dranke, wolde not suffre them to sleape.

Dahæ, people in Scithia, valyaunt and cruell in battayle.

Dalida, vel Dalila, an harlot dwellyng in Gaza, in the countrey of the Philistians, whiche deceyued the stronge Samson, reade more of her in Samsons description.

Dalmatia, is part of the great countrey called Illiria or Slauonia. It hath on the west Croatii, on the east Bossina, on the north the great mount called Albanus mons, and the countrey called Seruia, on the southe the sea called Adriaticum, or the goulfe of Uenice.

Dalmata, a man of that countrey.

Dalmaticus, a, um, of that countrey.

Dalmaticatus, apparailed lyke a Slauanoyse.

Dama, a falowe deere.

Damascus, a famous and moste auncient citie in Syria or Surry, diuided frō Judea with the mountayn called Antilibanus, and bounded vpō Arabia petrea. To this citie is the greatest resort of marchantes from the parees of the south and east that is in the worlde for spices, and clothes of sylke, and of golde. It is supposed to bee the fyrste citie that euer was inhabited, and also that in the fieldes of Damascus, called Ager Damascenus, god made Adam the fyrst man.

Damascena pruna, ar damsins, which do grow about Damascus, and be greater and lenger than other damsyns whan they be dryed, we call them pruines Damascene, whiche of Galene are more commended than other of that kynde, they louse the belly, but they restrayn distillations.

Damasonium, is nowe called amonge the greekes, that moste excellent and precious fruite, whiche is called Myrobalanum, which kynd is nowe called Myrobalanum Indum.

Damia, one of the names of the goddesse Cybele

Damaris, the priest of her temple.

Damnas, for damnatus, is sometyme vsed amonge olde Ciuilians. Quisquis mihi hæres erit, dare damnas esto, fideiq; eius cōmitto, uti det quantas summas dictauero, Who so euer shalbe myn heyre, shalbe bounden to pay it, whom I put in trust to pay al suche money as I shall appoynt.

Damnatior, more worthy deathe.

Damnatus, condemned, reproued, compelled, brūden by necessitie. Tuus est damnatus gnatus, non tu, Thy sonne is bounden to doo it, and not thou.

Damnifico, feci, facere, to do harme.

Damno, aui, are, to condemne, to disherite, to compell, to delyuer, to blame, to reproue.

Damnari causa indicta, to be condemned beynge absent, or not suffered to speake.

Damnari uoti, to performe the auowe, and obteyne that wherfore the auowe was made. Inter ipsam dimicationē, eidem Iunoni Monetæ uouit cuius damnatus uoti, cum victor Romā reuertisset, Dictatura se abdicauit, In the myddle of the fight, he auowed to make a temple to Juno Moneta, whiche vow after that he had performed, and hauing his desire was returned to Rome, he surrendred the great office of Dictator. Damnari uotis, is take of

Virgil

Note that Damascus was the first Citie that euer was inhabited, and also in the fieldes of Damascus, called Ager Damascenus, God made Adam the first Man.

pme de May. 1600

Uirgil, to auowe or bynde with a vowe.

Damnosus, a, um, harmefull, or hurtfull, or hauyng muche harme.

Damnum, harme or hurte.

Damni dati formula, an action of treſpaſſe, for takyng awaie any thyng from vo.

Damno auctus, he that is indamaged.

Damnum contrahere, to get loſſe or harme by any thynge.

Damnum dare, to hurte, or to doo harme.

Quid facias illi, qui damnum dederit, aut malum? What wilt thou dooe to hym, that dooeth hurte or diſpleaſure?

Damnum reſarcire, to recompence for harmes that are doone, to make ſatisfaction or amendes.

Damœtas, a ſhepeherdes name in Uirgil.

Damon, a philoſophiers name of Pythagoras ſecte.

Dan, a towne, whiche is in the boundes of Judea, on the northe parte.

Danaë, was doughter of Acriſius kyng of Argiues, vnto whom beynge cloſed in a ſtronge toure Jupiter came in the fourme of a ſhure of golden rayne in at the top of the houſe, and lyenge with hir, gat on hir Perſeum, afterwarde a valiaunt knyght, whiche gaue that name firſte vnto the countrey and people of Perſia. By this fable is ſignified, that Jupiter ſent treaſure priuely vnto Danae, and alſo to them, whiche had the keypnge of hir, wherwith they beynge corrupted, dyd ſuffre Jupiter to enter into the towre and accompliſhe his pleaſure. The fable declareth the force of money and gyftes in the aſſaultynge of chaſtitee.

Danaides, the doughters of Danaus.

Danaus, the kynge of Argiues, that had fyftie doughters, the whiche all, ſauyng one, ſlewe all their huſbandes in one nyght.

Daniel, elis, an holie prophete of the tribe of Juda, a noble man borne, and of the kynde of honourable perſonages, that ſerued the kyng: he beyng a yonge childe was brought vnto Babylon, and became a man of ſuche temperaunce, that amonge the iewes he was taken for to be Eunuchus, or a man gelded. He contynually bewayled Hieruſalem, and in faſtynges refrayned frō all maner concupiſcence. In fourme of bodie he was dric and leane, but in the fauour of god he was beautifull. He by his prayer reſtored Nabuchodonoſor, into his firſte figure, where he was tranſformed of god into a monſtrous beaſte, notwithſtandynge that a tyrell before, he by the ſame Nabuchodonoſor, kynge of Babylon, was thrown into a dongeon amonge hungrie lyons, whiche neuer wolde touche hym to hurte hym. He beyng afterwarde deſtroyed, prophecied bothe of the comynge of Chriſte, and of the empires of Babylon, Aſſyria, Perſia, the Grekes, and the Romayns, and finally died at Babylon, and there was buried. He lyued before the incarnation of Chriſte, 619. yeres.

Daniſma, vſurie.

Daniſta, an vſurar.

Daniſticus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to vſurie.

Danubius, a famous ryuer called Dunow, after the deſcription of Plinie hath his begynnynge in Germanie out of an hyll called Arnoba, and paſſynge by countreys innumerable, retayneth his name: but aſſone as he entreth into Illiria, he is than called Iſter, and receyueth into hym .xx. other ryuers, wel nigh the one halfe of them beyng nauigable. Finally beyng in ſix wonderful great armes, he falleth into the ſea called Pontus. The ſame is affirmed by Tacitus, ſayenge that he nameth the hyll, where Dunow ſpryngeth, Arbonam, and not Arnobam.

Danunt, Plautus doth vſe for Dant, thei geue.

Dapalis cœna, a ſupper, wherat be many and dyuers meates.

Dapatice, feaſtfully, plentyouſely.

Dapes, delicate and precious dyſhes, or banquettes.

Daphne, the proper name of a lyttell mayden and alſo of a woodde.

Daphnis, nidis, in latine is a laurell. Alſo the ſonne of Mercurie. It was alſo a delectable place without the citie of Antioche. Alſo it was the name of a portion of Lycia, by the ſea ſyde.

Daphnites, one of the names of Apollo.

Daphnoides, an herbe like to laurel, nowe called lorell or laurey, whiche cauſeth a vehement purgation. In the plurall numbre thei be the berles of laurell.

Daphnon, a place where laurell groweth.

Dapifer, he that beareth a dyſhe at a banquette.

Dapino, to geue as it were a delicate dyſhe.

Dapſa, a ſacrifice, whiche was made in wynter, and in ſpryng tyme.

Dapſile, abundantly.

Dapſilis, abundant, liberall, or large.

Dapſilis lectus, an excellent good bedde.

Dapſilia dicta, wordes frankely ſpoken.

Dardanarij, foreſtallers of marchettes, whiche do bye before hande, to ſell deere afterwarde.

Dardania, the countrey where Troie ſtode.

Dardaniæ artes, witchecrafte.

Dardanus, the name of a prince, reygnynge in that parte of Phrigia, where Troye ſtode, whiche was of hym called Dardania.

Daricus, money of Perſia.

Darideus, the name of a kyng of Perſia in the tyme of Tyberius, Caius, & Claudius the emperours.

Dars

Dariorgum, Vanes in Britayne.
Darius, the name of dyuers kynges of Perſia.
Daſcia, thyckenes of breath.
Datarius, a, um, giuen. Alſo an officer in Rome whiche ſubſcribed the date of letters.
Datatim, one gyuing to an other, as at the toſſyng of a balle.
Daucus, pelowe caret, wherof the rootes ſodden in brothe, are pleaſaunt and holſome. Conſtantine ſaieth, that it is hotte and dyre in the ſeconde degree. Other kindes there be of this herbe, whyche I wyll not ſpeake of, becauſe they are not ſo neceſſary.
Daunia, a parte of Italy nowe called Apulia.

## D ANTE E.

DE, of, but ioined with a verbe or noune, it ſignifieth withdrawyng or takyng awaie, as Decortico, I barke or take awaie the rynde. Depilo, I plucke awaye the heare. ſometyme it ſignifieth downeward, as Deorſum deſcendo, I go downewarde. Sometyme contrary, as Dehortor, I gyue contrary aduyſe: Dedoceo, I teache contrary. Sometyme it ſignifieth for, as, Quantum me amas de fidicina hac? Howe welle doeſt thou loue me for this ſyngyng wenche?
De die, to daie. Ergo ne vna orationis pars de die dabitur mihi: Than ſhal I not be ſuffred to ſpeake one ipotell worde to daie.
De die in diem, euery daie, or frome daye to daie, to lyue.
De compacto, by agreement.
De filia te adij, I come to ſpeake with you for your doughter.
De illis verbis caue tibi, beware howe thou ſpeakeſt ſuche wordes.
De imperio decertatur, they fyghte for the empire or chiefe rule.
De improuiſo, at aduenture, vnſoughte for, or vnloked for.
De induſtria, of purpoſe.
De integro, eftſones from the begynnynge.
De manu in manum, from hande to hande.
De iſtac te amo, I loue the for her ſake.
De mea ſententia, by my counſayle.
De meo, of my good.
De tuo, of thy good.
De meo exemplo ædificet, let hym builde accordyng to my platte.
De more, as it hath ben accuſtomed.
De nihilo nihil eſt iraſci, It is folye to be angry for nothynge.
De nocte abij, he wente awaie at nyght.
De nocte vigilare, to wake in the nyght.
De pace legatos mittebat, he ſent ambaſſadours to treate of peace.
De præfacili exores, Thou ſhalte lyghtely obteyne.
De proximo ſenex, the olde man that dwelleth hereby.
De repente, ſodeynly.
De ſubito, idem.
De ſcripto dicere, to ſpeke that whiche was before written vnto hym.
De ſua ſententia, of his owne head or fantaſie without other counſayle.
De ſententia alicuius, by ones counſayle, as one aduiſed hym.
Deuia languebat, he was ſycke by reaſon of his iourney.
Dealbo, aui, are, to make whyte, to blaunche.
Deambulatio, a walkynge foorthe, or abrode out of the houſe.
Deambulatorium, an aley to walke in. it maie ſometyme be vſed for a galery.
Deambulatorius, a place wherein men vſe to walke.
Deambulo, aui, are, to walke vp and downe.
Deamo, aui, are, to loue or fauour.
Decrtuo, aui, are, to ioynte, or to cut of by the ioyntes, to diſmembre.
Deauro, aui, are, to gylte, to laye ouer al with golde.
Debacchor, aris, ari, to rage, as it were in a drunkennelle, to be wood angry.
Debellare, to vanquiſhe.
Debeo, bui, ère, to owe.
Debilis, weake or feeble.
Debilito, tare, to make feeble or weake.
Debitio, onis, the acte of owghyng.
Debitor, oris, he that oughety, a dettour.
Debitum, a dette or duetie.
Debiti indicatus, condemned in an action of dette.
Deblatero, rare, to ſpeake foolyſhely, to bable rebukefully.
Debrior, aris, ari, to be drunke.
Debris, a towne in Aethiopia, where as be the people called Garamantes, in the whiche towne is a well, wherof the water in the daie tyme is colde as yce, and in the nyght is boylynge hotte, the countrey beynge the hotteſt parte of all Aethiopia.
Decachinor, aris, ari, to ſhorne.
Dechachordū, an inſtrument with .x. ſtringes.
Decacumino, aui, are, to ſtrike of the top.
Decalcatum, waſhed ouer with lyme.
De calcaria in carbonariam, out of the lyme kyll into the cole pyt. A proverbe, whereby is ſignified from one miſchiefe to an other.
Decalogus, the boke of holy ſcripture, conteynyng the ten commaundementes.
Decaluo, to make very balde.
Decaphorus, a litter borne by ten men.
Decapolis, a countrey in Iudea, beyonde the riuer of ryuer Iordane, conteynyng .x. cities.

Decaprotiæ, generall receyuours of trybutes and finances, whiche ſtande alwaye charged with any thynge that is minyſhed or lacketh

Decapulo, aui, are, to empty pottes or cuppes.

Decarchus, a capitayn ouer ten men of armes.

Decedo, cedere, to depart from a place, to miſſe or appeyre, to gyue place to an other, to dye.

Decedamus hinc, go we hence.

Decedere de ſuo iure, to remytte ſomewhat of his ryght.

Decedere de ſuo more, to chaunge his cuſtome.

Decedere inſtituto ſuo, to do otherwyſe thã he was wont.

Decedere itinere, to tourne out of the waye for ſome purpoſe.

Decedere officio, to doo againſt his duetie, to do no moze his duetie.

Decedere uia, to go out of the waye, or to gyue the wate to an other of courteſy.

Decedet nihil de ſumma, there ſhall bee nothynge minyſhed.

Decedi, to haue place or waye gyuen. Hæc enim ipſa ſunt honorabilia, quę uidentur leuia atq; communia, ſalutari, appeti, decedi, aſſurgi, deduci, reduci, For thoſe thynges are honourable, whiche ſeme to be of ſmall effect and commune, to be awayted on, to bee ſued vnto, to haue the wate gyuen, to be riſen vnto, to be brought vnto the courte, & brought agayne home.

Decem, the numbze of tenne.

December, the name of one of the twelue monethes.

Decemiugis, a teeme of tenne hozſes.

Decempeda, a perche or poll tenne foote longe.

Decempedator, he that meteth with a polle.

Decem tabulæ, were the olde lawes of the Romayns fetched out of Greece, wherunto afterwarde were two tables added by them, whiche were called Decem uiri.

Decemuiri, after that the lawes of the Greekes were brought vnto Rome by Spurius Poſthumius, Publius Sulpicius, and Aulus Manlius, ambaſſadours, ſente for that purpoſe to Athenes, than were there ten men choſen and appoynted, which of the ſame lawes and auncient cuſtomes of the citie, ſhuld make lawes, wryte them, and publyſhe them. And their authoritie was aboue al other, that they mought make lawes, and yf neede were, interprete them. And where before were but .x. tables of lawes, they added vnto them .ii. mo, and ſo al thoſe lawes togither, were called Leges duodecim tabularum, and the dignitie of thoſe men was called Decemuiratus, and euery of them was callid Decemuir, and their authoritie Decemuirale ius.



Decendium, the ſpace of tenne dates.

Decennalis, le, of ten yeres.

Decennium, the ſpace of ten yeres.

Decens, ns, conuenient.

Decenter, comely, ſemely, or as it is conuenient.

Decenus, a, um, a doſeyn.

Decermina, thynges pulled away, in makynge thynges cleane.

Decerno, creui, cernere, to decree, determyne, purpoſe, or diſcuſſe. Alſo to contende, to trie by battayle.

Decernere quæſtionem, to ordeyne that an examination be made.

Decerpo, pſi, pere, to pull or pluche of.

Decerto, aui, are, to contende or fyghte together.

Deceſsio, a departyng from any thyng.

Decet, it beſemeth, it is conuenient.

Decet me hæc uestis, This garment becometh me well.

Dedecet, it is inconuenient, vnſyttyng.

Decido, di, dere, to cutte of. Alſo to decide or diſcuſſe a matter in variance.

Decido, ere, to fall of, or awaie.

Decidere ab archetypo, to vary from the copy or paterne.

Decidere à ſpe, to be diſappoynted of that that he loked for.

Decidit fructus, he loſte all the profyte that ſhulde come of it.

Decidua, are thoſe thynges that fall away, as leaues of trees.

Deciduus, a, um, ſubiecte to fallynge. Sometyme it ſignifieth hangyng doune. Teſtes pecori armentoq; ad crura decidui, The ſtones of ſheepe & ruddar beaſtes ben hanging vnto their ſhankes. In the fyrſte ſignification, Omnibus caua cornua & in mucronem desinunt concreta ſunt, ceruis tantum ſolida, & omnibus annis decidua. All haue their hornes holowe, but beinge ſharpe at the endes, there be ſhei concrete or without holowneſſe, onely deere haue hornes full and maſſy, whyche euery yere do fall of, or to ſpeake it more properly, whyche heades euery yere they doo caſte.

Decies, ten tymes. Leonardus Poſtius, in his boke De ſeſtertio, writeth, that he had obſerued, that where Decies and other adueꝛbes of noumbze, haunge that termination, whan they were added to an nother numbze for multiplyinge thereof, they ſignified no moze than they repreſented, as decies centena, ten hundzed. Decies millena, ten thouſand. But whan they were founden by them ſelues to ſignify the quantity of a thyng that folowed, they were multiplied by an hundzed thouſand, as Decies ſeſtertium, ten hundzed thouſande ſeſterij. Duodecies talentum, for

xii. hun-

D ante E.

xii. hundred thousande Talenta. Of the fyrst he bringeth examples of Martianus Capella, Macrobius, Plinius, Varro, and Columella: Of the seconde he bringeth oute of Tacitus, Tranquillus, Plinius, and Cicero in secunda Philippica. Afterward he supposeth, that in the olde tyme, whan the saied numbres were multiplied with an hundred thousande, they dydde than put an N. betwene the ,c, and the,s, as Deciens, duodeciens, milliens, & to the proofe therof he bringeth in Varro de analogia, et Pedianus in secundam actionem Ciceronis in Verrem. Concernyng the computacion of Decies sestertium, the same is affirmed by Budeum, and the reuerende father Cuthbertus Tonstallus, at the wrytyng hereof moste woorthy bysshop of Durham, in his boke De supputatione.

Decima, a tenthe parte.

Decimanus, siue Decumanus, a, um, greate. as, Decumana porta, the greate gate or entry in to a campe of an army.

Decimo, aui, are, to take away the tenth parte from the residue.
Decimari legiones, was whan the tenthe person of euery legion was put to death.

Decimus, a, um, the tenthe, the chiefe or principall, as Decimum quodq; ouum, euery tenthe egge.
Decimus quisq; fluctus, euery tenth ryuer.

Decipio, cepi, cipere, to deceyue.

Decipula, a gyn or trap to take byrdes.

Decircino, aui, are, to vnbowe, or to bryng out of compasse or roundnesse.

Decius, the name of a noble house of the Romaynes.

Declamatio, onis, an exercyse in fayned oracions, or amonge our lawyers, a moote.

Declamatorius, a, um, pertaynynge to suche exercise.

Declamo, aui, are, to declame or exercyse in pleadynge fayned argumentes, whyche amonge the lawyers of this realme is called mootynge.

Declaro, aui, are, to declare, to open a thynge whiche is darke.

Declino, aui, are, to eschewe, to leaue, to turne away, to leade away, to alienate.

Decliuis, ue, that whiche is redy to falle.
Decliuis ætate, fallen in age.

Decoctor, oris, he that hath wasted all his substaunce, and is brought to extreme poouertie, specially by lechery and dyceplaying.

Decollo, aui, are, to stryke of a heade by the necke. Also to fayle, to deceiue or disappoint
Vna est quæ decollauit. One woman there is, whiche hath deceyued hym.

Decolor, oris, pale coloured.

Decoloro, aui, are, to stayn, to spyll the colour.

Decolorus, a, um, lachynge colour, or pale coloured.

Decoloratus, a, um, idem.

Decoquo, coxi, coquere, to boyle or to seethe very muche. Sometyme to change, or digeste perfectly. Also to consume or waste a mannes substance, or to bryngе detriment or losse.
Decoxit domino suo fœtura, the increase of cattell came to lyttell aduauntage vnto his mayster.

Decor, decôris, the grace that one hath, that what he dothe or speaketh, becommeth hym well.

Decore, honestly.

Decôro, aui, are, to beautifie or make fayre, or pleasaunt to the eyes or eares.

Decoro, aui, are, penultima correpta, to doo honour to a man. as, Magnum principem decorat sapientia, Wysedome dothe muche honour vnto a great prince.

Decorum, a semelynesse, or that whiche becometh the person, hauynge regarde to his nature, degree, study, office, or profession, be it in dyetynge or speakynge, a grace. sometyme it signifieth honesty.

Decorus, a, um, honest, semely, fayre.

Decortico, aui, are, to barke a tree.

Decotes, thredebare garmentes, or garmentes worne to the vttermoste.

Decrepitus, a very olde man.
Decrepita senectus, extreme age.

Decresco, scere, to ware lesse.

Decretorius, a, um, iudiciall. Also decreed, stablyshed.
Decretorij dies, dayes in the whiche phisicions maye perceyue the importaunce of a sykenes by certayne tokens in the patiente, whiche be also called Dies critici.
Decretorium tempus, Decretorium sydus, wherby iudgement is gyuen of the increase that shall succede of any thyng.

Decretum, a decree, a thyng determyned.

Decubo, aui, are, to lye downe.

Decubo, cubui, cumbere, to lye downe. Also to dye.

Deculto, aui, are, to hyde vnder.

Decumanus, a generall receiuour or collectour of taxes or subsidies, or other lyke exactions.

Decumbo, bere, to lye downe.

Decuplatus, a, um, ten tymes doubled, or ten folde.

Decuplo, aui, are, to double. x. tymes. If it be an aduerbe, it signifieth ten tymes, or ten folde. Decúplum, tythewyse.

Decuppa, he or she that selleth wyne by the pot

Decuriatio, makyng of knyghtes or capitaines.

Decures, olde writers vsed for Decuriones.

Decurio, onis, an office or dignitie, hauynge

authos-

D ante E.

authorites either ouer ten men of armes, or the tenthe parte of a companie. Also it was taken for the lorde Chamberlayne to the emperour. also they were in other cities the same that Senatours were at Rome.

Decuria, was the order, office, or companye, whiche was vnder the office of Decurio. Also the companie of iudges, as we haue of the kynges benche, commune place, and Eschecker, and Decurio, he that is chiefe of theim.

Decurro, cucurri, currere, to renne downe. by translacion it signifieth to rēne from the one ende to the other, to iuste.

Decursio, iustes, as at the tilte or random.

Decursionem indicere, to proclayme iustes.

Decursorium, a tournayng of many together in fourme of battayle.

Decurtatus, a, um, shortned, abbreuiated.

Decus, decoris, honour.

Decussatim, in tynne partes, or in euen porcions cut.

Decussis, ten hole partes or ten Asses. Also pieces equally cut: more ouer the diuisions of tymber sawen in equall partes. It is also a fourme in any thynge representynge the letter X, whiche parted in the myddell, maketh an other figure called Quincunx, V.

Decusso, aui, are, to cut or drawe out in length, or to cut or diuide in ten partes.

Decutio, cussi, cutere, to strype of.

Dedecet, it is not honeste or conuenient.

Dedecoro, aui, are, to dishonour, dishoneste, reproue, or defile.

Dedecus, coris, dishonour, dishoneste, reproche

Dedico, aui, are, to dedicate, or tell a message.

Deditio, rendryng vp of a place besieged.

Dedignatio, disdeigne.

Dedignor, aris, ari, to disdeigne.

Dediſco, didici, dediſcere, to vnlerne or forget.

Deditiius, a, um, recreaunte, or he that yeldeth hym selfe.

Deditus, a, um, geuen, rendred.

Dedita opera, by his owne consente, of his free will, purposely.

Dedo, dedidi, dedere, to geue vterly or for euer or to become subiectes, to rendre vp, to yelde hym selfe to an other in battayle.

Deditionem facere, signifieth the same.

Dedere aliquem morti, to slea.

Dedoceo, cui, cere, to teache a man otherwise than he hath before learned.

Dedoleo, lui, lere, to ceasse from sorrowe or payne.

Dedolo, aui, are, to hew or cut like a carpenter.

Deduco, xi, cere, to bryngе downe, or to leade or drawe, or bryngе from one place, or one thynge to an other. Somtyme to moue from his purpose. somtyme to bryng home honourably from any place. also to abate of a sūme.

Deducere riuos, to tourne the ryuer.

Deducere uocem, to speake small.

Deducta eo res est, the thynge is come to that poynte.

Decerro, aui, are, to go out of the right waie, or reason.

Defæcatus, a, um, fyned or cleane from the lees or dregges, as wyne, whiche is not troubled.

Defæcatus animus, a cleane and vncorrupted mynde.

Defæco, aui, are, to drawe from the dregges, or to leat wyne lye vntyll it be fyne.

Defalco, aui, are, to cut of, take awaie, or manische, whiche nowe maie be sated defalcate.

Defamo, aui, are, to defame.

Defatigatio, werynesse.

Defatigo, gare, to make one werye, or to fatigate.

Defectio, where a countrey, fortresse, or armye dooethe forsake theie lorde or capitayne, and taketh the cōtrary part. also lacke or defaute.

Defector, toris, he that so departeth or rebelleth, or goeth from one to an other.

Defectus, a, um, that whiche lacketh any thyng

Defectus, tus, lacke, rebellion or departynge agaynst couenant or promise.

Defectus solis & lunæ, the eclyps of the sun and the moone.

Defectus animi, sownynge or lyenge in a traunce.

Defecta corpora, bodyes consumed with sykenesse.

Defendo, di, dere, to defende, to putte of, to prohibite.

Defensito, aui, are, to defende often.

Defero, detŭli, deferre, to bryngе to, to disclose, to accuse or appeale, to bestow, to geue office or dignitee, to attribute.

Deferre ad aliquem, to reporte vnto one.

Deferre aliquē furti, to apeche one of felonie.

Deferre mandata, uel postulata, to doo a message.

Deferre nomen, to complayne.

Deferre primas, to geue place or preeminēce to one.

Deferunt de me apud uos, thei reporte of me falsely vnto you.

Defereo, ferui, ere, to be colde or patiente.

Deferuesco, sci, scere, to wax patient or colde, to appease hym selfe, or withdrawe his furie.

Defetiscor, sci, to be wery.

Defessus sum, idem.

Deficio, feci, ficere, not to suffice, to lacke, to leaue, to disagree, to rebell, or departe from hym, with whom he is reteyned, or goeth from one capitayne to an other, to reuolte. Also to forsake or fayle. Prudentia nunq̄ deficit oratorem, Prudence neuer fayleth an oratour. Quem sanguis uiresque deficiunt:

whom

whom bloud and strength fayleth. Ab eo defecerat, he went from hym to his ennemie.

Defigo, fixi, figere, to dryue in a nayle or other thyng.

Defigere aliquem colaphis, to geue one a cuffe on the eare, or to beate one with the handes.

Defigere curas, to set all care on any thyng.

Defigere in animis, to make it cleaue in mennes myndes.

Defigere in oculis populi, to make all the worlde loke on it.

Defigere oculos, to loke desyrously on a thynge.

Defigi diris precationibus, to be accursed.

Defixerat pauor cum admiratione, feare and wonder strake them to the hertes.

Defixa radicibus, sticking hard to the rootes

Definio, iui, ire, to defyne, determyne, or discusse.

Definite, expressly, shortly, or at fewe wordes.

Definite et distincte, particularly and specially.

Definitio, onis, a definicion, whiche expresseth in fewe wordes, what it is that is spoken of: as, Homo est animal rationale, mortale, A man is a thynge lyuely, reasonable, and mortall.

Definitum est, it is concluded.

Dejoculus, he that lacketh syght in one eie.

Desit, there lacketh.

Defiacco, aui, are, to weare out.

Deflagro, aui, are, to bourne exceedyngly, or to be burned.

Deflecto, xi, tere, to bowe downe.

Deflectere ex itinere, to tourne out of the waye.

De recto deflectere, to go out of the ryght waye.

Deflexit de uia consuetudo, the custome is chaunged or turned.

Deflectemus in Thuscos, leat we turne our waie to the Tuscanes.

Defleo, eui, ere, to waple or lament, to be sory.

Defloccatus, woxne for age, sometyme passed the floure of youthe.

Defloreo, et Defloresco, ere, to fade or to fall awaie as floures do, or to lese beautie. some tyme it signifieth to burgen or floure.

Defluo, xi, ere, to flowe downewarde, to fall of or awaie, or come to nothyng.

Defluus, a, um, that whiche floweth or falleth awaie from any thyng.

Defluuium, Defluxus, the fallyng of the heare.

Defodio, di, dere, to bury or hyde a thynge in the ground, to dygge downe, or into the erth.

Defortus, a, um, destitute.

Defore, neuce to be hereafter.

Deformis, me, foule, deformed.



Deformo, aui, are, to destroy or waste, to make in picture the fourme of a thyng.

Deformare areas, to sette out quarters in a garden.

Defraudo, aui, are, to begyle, to minyshe or take awaie the profite of an other.

Defrico, aui, are, to rubbe muche, or to rub of.

Defrigo, xi, gere, to fric muche.

Defrugo, xi, re, to breake downe or cut downe

Defrugo, aui, are, to weare out lande, or make grounde barrayne by any meanes.

Defruor, frui, to take the fruite of any thynge.

Defrutare, to boyle newe wyne.

Defrutum, newe wyne boyled vntyll the one halfe therof be consumed.

Defugeo, gi, ere, to refuse.

Defunctorie, remisly, lyghtly, without study, diligence or care.

Defunctus, a, um, dead.

Defuncta morbis corpora, bodies recouered from sykenes or diseases.

Defunctus fato, escaped his destiny.

Defundo, fudi, dere, to poure downe.

Defungor, geris, to vse no longer, to leaue or resigne, to perfourme, to escape. Also to be discharged proprely of an office or commaundement.

Defungi in hac re, to be out of this busynes, to be discharged of this matter.

Defungi regis imperio, to doo the kynges commaundement.

Defunctus iam sum, I haue nowe doone my duetie.

Degener, is, he that in his maners is vnlyke to his auncestoures, or base of lignage.

Degenero, aui, are, to be vnlyke to his auncestoure in maners. It maie be saied of fruytes, whiche ware wylde.

Degero, gessi, gerere, to carie awaye, and waste.

Degerere laborem alicui, to ease one of his labour.

Deglabro, aui, are, to pluche of heares.

Deglubo, bi, bere, to pul of the rynde, or other lyke thyng, to blanche.

Deglutino, aui, are, to lewte that whiche cleaueth faste, or to glewe.

Dego, gi, gere, to dwell in a place, to bryng to an ende.

Degere ætatem, to lyue.

Degere uitam, idem.

Degere tempus, to passe the tyme.

Degrummor, ari, to diuerte, to iate by lyne.

Degulo, aui, are, to consume in glotonie.

Degummo, mi, mere, idem quod Degustare, to taste.

Dehinc, from henceforthe, more ouer.

Dehisco, sci, scere, to gape, or open by it selfe, or cleue as a tree dooeth.

Dehiſcit flos, the floure ſpredeth.
Dehoneſtamentum, a diſpygurynge, or diſhoneſtie.
Dehoneſto, aui, are, to diſhoneſt.
Dehoneſtus, a, um, diſhoneſt.
Dehortor, tari, to diſcourage, to exhorte to the contrary.
Deianira, the wyfe of Hercules.
Deidamia, the concubine of Achilles, on whom he begat Pirrhus.
Deiectus, & Deiectio, a caſtyng out of poſſeſſion or a diſeaſe.
Deiectio alui, a ſtege cauſed by medicine.
Deiectus arborum, fallyng of trees.
Deiectus gemmæ uel collis, the imboſſmente of a ſtone or tree.
Deierator, toris, a great ſwearer.
Deiero, aui, are, to ſweare depely, or a greate othe.
Deiicio, iecí, iectum, to thrawe downe, to caſte downe, to tourne away, to putte out of office. Alſo to diſeaſe or put oute a man of his poſſeſſion.
Deiicere aluum, to go to the ſtoole.
Deiicere de gradu, to bringe out of a conſtant mynde. Alſo it ſignifieth to put oute of his place, to depriue of dignitie or auctoritie.
Deiicere de poſſeſſione, to putte out of poſſeſſyon.
Deiicere de ſententia, to make one chaunge his opinion.
Dein, moreouer, furthermore.
Deinceps, one after an other, in order, frome henceforth, or thenceforth, afterwarde.
Deinſuper, vpwarde.
Deintegro, eftſones.
Deiphile, the mother of Diomedes.
Deiphœbus, the name of a ſunne of Priamus and Hecuba.
Deiugo, aui, are, to vnyoke, to vnioyne, to diſſeuer.
Deiungo, xi, gere, to vnioyne.
Deiurium, a great and ſolemne othe.
Deiuro, to ſweare depely.
Deiurus, he that ſweareth ſolemnely.
Delabor, delabi, to be let downe, to fall down of a highe place, to be waſted, conſumed, or come to naught, to decay.
Delacero, are, to teare in pieces.
Delachrimo, idem quod delacrimor.
Delachrimor, aris, ari, to weepe or ſende oute droppes lyke teares.
✠ De lana caprina, A prouerbe where men do contende for a trifle, as who ſaithe, whether a gote beareth wulle or heare.
Delanio, aui, are, to cut in pieces.
Delapidata, pauementes.
✠ De lapide emptus, A prouerbe ſignifyng a perſon of moſte vyle condicion, lyke as ſlaues bought ſtandynge on a ſtone in the market place, were moſte vyle.
Delaſſo, aui, are, to make wery.
Delatio, an accuſacion ſecretely made, or a ſecrete complaynte.
Delator, oris, a ſecrete accuſar, a complaynar.
Delauo, uare, to waſhe myghtily.
Delebile, that whiche may be put oute, or put away.
Delectamentum, paſtyme, ſolace.
Delectatio, delectacion in the ſences of herynge ſeing, taſt, and ſmellynge.
Delecto, aui, are, to delyte, to leade, to allure to a thynge.
Delector, aris, ari, to take delectacion or pleaſure.
Delectus rerum, choyſe or electi on of thynges, alſo of men apte for the warre.
Delectum habere, ſometyme ſignifieth to take muſters for the warres.
Delego, aui, are, to aſſigne to ſome office, meſſage, or other neceſſary and greate buſynes, to commit or cauſe a matter to bee determyned, to ſende in ambaſſade or meſſage.
Deléneo, niui, nire, to ratify, appeaſe, or ſet in quiete.
Deleo, leui, ere, to diſtroye, to putte out any thynge that is written, to remoue, or putte awaie.
Deleterion, venome.
Deletile, that diſtroieth or putteth out.
Deliacus, a, um, of the Ile of Delos.
Deliberatio, taſtyng, or the takyng of aſſaye. It is alſo a ſacrifyce of meate or drynke.
Deliberatorium, a place apte for the ſacrifice.
Deliberabundus, he that aduyſeth hym, or aſketh counſaile in euery thynge.
Deliberatio, aduiſement or conſultacion.
Deliberator, he that taketh leyſure to be aduiſed what he ſhall do or ſaie.
Deliberatiua oratio, wherein any thynge is conſulted.
Delibero, aui, are, to be aduiſed, to take aduyſe, to determyne, to doubte, to conſulte.
Delibo, aui, are, to taſte a thynge. ſometyme to violate, to hurte, to diſtroy, or corrupte, to ſacrifice, to draine water by ſorowes, to take away by ſpyrtell and ſpyrtell.
Delibare de gloria alterius, to minyſh or take away ſome portion of an other mans prayſe or honour.
Delibro, aui, are, to pull of the barke or rynde of a tree.
Deliburus, a, um, opned.
Gaudio deliburus, replenyſhed with ioye.
Deliburus periurij, ſtayned or defyled with periurie.
Delicate, wantonly.
Delicatus, a, um, delycate, wantonly broughte vp.

Deli-

Festus. Delicia, the tymber whiche maketh the ende of a house above, called a gable.
Deliciares tegulæ, the tiles at the gable end.
Varro. Delici porci, ponge suchynge pygges.
Delicium, ci, & Deliciæ, arum, delyces, recreacions, pastymes, pleasaunt fantasies, generally all thynge, wherin one taketh singular pleasure or delyte. sometyme it is taken in a good parte, sometyme in a bad. And whan it is spoken by one, of any person whom he specially loueth or fauoreth, it may be interpreted in this wyse: Meum delicium, or meæ deliciæ, my derlyng, my swete herte, and suche other lyke elegancies of Venus secretaries. And whan it is spoken of a thyng, than in this wyse: Quid agit Comum, tuæ meæq; deliciæ? Howe is it with Comum our moste pleasant and dilectable place of resort?
Deliciarum causa, for pastyme or recreacion.
Delicias facere, to be wanton, to be squaymyshe, to play the cockeney.
Delico, aui, are, to explane.
Delictum, an offence whan a thyng is vndone, omission.
Deligo, legi, ligere, to chose, or pycke out.
Delimo, aui, are, to lyse or shaue of from any mettall.
Delingo, xi, gere, to lycke of.
Delinimentum, delectacion, an allectiue, or swetenesse in feelyng.
Delinio, iui, ire, to annoynt, to rub pleasantly, to touche.
Deliniare, to drawe as a paynter dothe, er he do lay on colours.
Delinitus, touched swetely, annoynted, pacified, appeased.
Delinquo, liqui, linquere, to omytte to do well, to offende.
Deliquium, lacke.
Deliquium animi, whan a man is in a swoune
Deliquium solis, the eclipse of the sunne.
Cicero. Delirans, dotynge.
Deliratio, dotage, folye.
Deliramentum, idem.
Deliro, aui, are, to go out of the ryghte waie, properly to go out of the forowe, and make a balke, as ploughmen do. Also to dote.
Delirus, he that swaruyth from reason, a dotarde or dotyng foole.
Delireo, rui, ere, to lye hyd.
Delitesco, idem.
Delitum, blotted.
Delius, a, um, of the yle called Delus.
✠ Delius natator, was one perfect in swymmyng, whiche became a prouerbe, that when a thynge was spoken or written, harde to be vnderstande, and required a cunnyng exposytour, than wolde they saie, Delio natatore eget, It requyreth a cunnynge or subtyll expositour.
Delos, an yle by Greece, where Apollo and Diana were borne, and is one of the yles called Cyclades.
Delphi, a citie and people in Greece.
Delphicus, a, um, of that citie.
Delphicum oraculum, the answere made at the temple of Apollo in Delphos.
Delphinus, a greate fysshe of the sea called a Dolphin, whose mouth is almost at his tayle, or els no fysshe mought escape hym, he is soswyfte in swymmyng, but he can not take any fysshe but synge vpryghte, his tungue is mouable and apte for voyce, contrary to other fysshes, and hath a camoysed nose, and a compassed backe. He delyteth in musyke. There hath of them ben knowen to loue chyldren, and receiue them to ryde on their backes, by the space of .xxx. miles in the sea, whiche haue ben beholden of muche people, who that redeth Plinium & Appianum in uaria historia, shall fynde of this fysshe thynges to be wondred at.
Delphos, a citie in the countrey called Phocis, on a mountayne in Greece called Pernassus, there was the greatte and famous temple of Apollo called Delphicus, where the dyuelle gaue answeres by women, whiche there serued for the purpose.
Delta, is the letter D, in Greke. It also signifieth the numbre of foure, as in the letters it signifieth fyue hundred. Also at Memphis the moost famous citie of Egypt, the ryuer called Nilus maketh a place in the fourme of this letter, whiche is this Δ wherefore that place is called Delta.
Delubrum, a place wherin be dyuers ymages of god and sayntes.
Deludificor, cari, to begyle.
Deludo, si, ere, to mocke, to deceyue, to abuse.
Delumbis, be, weake, somtyme wanton.
Delumbatæ radices, rootes nypped of, or broken, to the intent that they shal waxe greater.
Delumbo, bare, to debilitate or make feble, or of no strength.
Deluo, lui, ere, to washe cleane, or washe out,
Delutamentum, clayenge.
Deluto, aui, are, to laye clay on any thynge.
Demades, a great oratour in Athenes, who in sodayne oracions without any study, excelled Demosthenes, in so muche as Plutarch writeth, that whan Demosthenes was constrained to speake vnto the people vnprouyded, who beyng tymorous sometyme staged in the myddell of his oracion, Demades wolde aryse out of his place, and fynyshe that oracion, whiche Demosthenes had begun, wherin appeard the diuersities of wittis, which now adays is also perceyued. But Demades was

of

of so corrupte maners, that Antipater was wonte so saye of hym, whan he was old and decrepite, that he was lyke to beastes, which were offered in sacrifyce, of whom nothyng remayned but theyr tungues and beaties. Fynally the ende of his auarice, prodygalitie, flatterye, and falsehoode was this. He with his sonne called Demea, commyng vnder colour of frendshyp into Macedonye, where in dede he had secretly conspyred with Antigonus, ennemy to Antipater kyng of that countrey, he and his son wer taken by Cassander, chief capptain of Antipaters army, and first his sonne Demea was slayne in his armes, that the blood sprange into the fathers face, and than hym self after many reprooches touchynge his treason and vnkyndnes, was also cruelly killed.

Demagis, muche more.

Demando, aui, are, to commytte any thynge to one for to do.

Demarchus, a ruler of the people.

Demeanculum, a place to discend into, a cellar.

Demeare, to go downe, or go away.

Demens, madde, he that regardeth not what he doth.

Demensum, a certain quantitie of meat, drink, or grayn, gyuen to euery seruant, to fynd him one moneth. it is also a measure contaynyng foure Romayne bushels.

Demensus, a, um, measured.

Dementer, madly, foolyshly, vnaduisedly.

Dementia, madnes.

Dementio, tiui, ire, to be madde.

Demento, aui, are, to be madde, to make mad, to make foolysshe.

Demereo, rui, ere, to wynne or geat.

Demereor, eris, reri, to bynde by frendshyp, to wynne ones fauour, to make a frende, to deserue thanke.

Demergo, si, gere, to drowne a thyng, or depe it in water or other lycour.

Demergere semen, to cast seede into the ground

Demersus, a, um, drowned.

Demersus ære alieno, deepe indetted, or in great dette.

Demersi leges opibus, lawes subdued with money, or lawes layd in water for money.

Demeter, the name of Ceres.

Demetio, to mete dyligently, to esteme.

Demetior, idem.

Demeto, tis, tere, to reape. sometym to gather.

Demetrias, a towne of Thessaly.

Demetrius, was a proper name of dyuerse Grekes, of whome two were excellente, the one a kynge of Macedonye, the other was a noble oratour surnamed Phalareus. The kynge Demetrius was sonne of Antigonus kynge of Macedonye, where he



also raygned: he was of a goodlye stature, and of soo excellent fauour and beautie, that no paynter or harner mought truely counterfaite him. for it semed, that there were in his vysage bothe terribilenes and mercy, grauitie and genetylnes, wherwith was ioyned a princely maiestie. He was in tyme of recreation of all kynges moste pleasant, whan great affayres were in hande, he surmounted al other in study, dilygence, and greatnes of wyt. He had his father and mother in wonderfull reuerence excedyng all men. Not withstanding he was noted muche of incontinencie, he was full of prowesse and valyaunt, and deliuered Grece from Ptholomees tyrannye, and vanquished him on the sea, he also subdued Athenes, and all the countreye of Boeotia, with the citie of Thebes, he hadde warre at one tyme with Ptholomeus kyng of Egypt, Lysimachus kyng of Asia, and Seleuchus king of Syria, and Pyrrhus kyng of Epyrus, and oftentymes vanquyshed theyr armies, but in conclusyon he beynge vanquyshed by Seleucus, was by hym commytted to an honourable pryson, that is to say, kepte in a towne of Syria, called Cheronesus, where he hadde appoynted vnto hym fayre palayces, pleasant orchardes and gardeynes, and had the company of suche as he lysted, where, with idelnesse and excesse of voluptuous pleasures, he fell sycke and dyed, whan he was of the age of. lxiiii. yeres.

Demetrius Phalareus, was a noble philosopher & oratour, disciple to Theophrastus, of whom Tully writeth in his fyrst boke of offices, sayeng, that he was a subtyll disputer, but noo vehement oratour, yet was he swete and delectable. he for his excellent vertues was gouernour of the Athenyens ten yeres. And because he had greatly enryched the citie of Athenes in yerely reuenues, and adorned it with commodious buylding, the people in the honour of hym dyd set vp. CCC. and. lx. of his images made in mettal. But afterward he beyng absent, by the meanes of certayne enuyous persons, the people condemned hym to dye, & also pulled downe his images, and somme they dyd breake, and some solde, onely one was kepte hole in the castell, wherof herynge Demetrius, he sayde: yet haue they not plucked down vertue, for the which they did sette vp those images. This mā called Ptholomeus the kynge of Egypt to make his great lybrarye, and to sende to the Jewes to haue theyr lawes and prophesyes translated into greke, who sente vnto hym of euery tribe, twelue great learned menne, who dydde accomplysh his desyre, and are called Septuaginta interpretes, all though there were of them,

D ante E.

lxxiii. persones. This manne lined afore the incarnacion of Christ. 277. yeres.

Demigro, aui, are, to chaunge habytacions or lodgynges, to remoue frome one place to an nother.

Demigrare ab improbis, to forsake vnthryfty or yll company.

Demigrare de statu, to change the facion or forme of lyuing.

Demigrare de uita, to dye, to decasse.

Deminuo, nuere, to mynyshe or make lasse.

Demiror, aris, ari, to meruayle muche. sometyme it signifieth to knowe not.

Demisse, aduerbe, with great humilitie.

Demisę aures, hangyng eares.

Demissi homines, men fallen frome ryches to powerty.

Demissio, a bashement, lacke of courage, falsnes of hart e.

Demissita tunica, a long cote.

Demissa loca, lowe grounde.

Demissa toga, a longe gowne.

Demisso capite, the hed hangyng downward.

Demissis labrys, hauyng babberlyppes, bas berlypped.

Dimissis humeris uirgo, a mayden hauynge lowe shulders.

Demissus, a, um, humble.

Demitto, misi, tere, to sende downe, to humble my selfe, to lay downe. also to dygge.

Demittere equum in flumen, to make his horse to leape into the ryuer.

Demittere in pectus, to sette at his heart, to kepe in remembrance.

Demittere animum, to abate courage, to lose courage.

Demiurgus, an officer or magistrate amonge the people, whiche purposed to them at thynges, whervpon they shuld treate, as the speaker of the parliament among vs.

Demo, mere, to take awaie or abate.

Demere fidem fabulis, to make that mē shal not beleue tales.

Demere soleas alicui, to pull of ones shoes.

Demere ungues, to pare ones nailes.

De capite demptum, appayred in substance or valewe.

Democratia, a fourme of a common wealthe, where the people haue authoritie without any other state.

Democraticus, he that fauoureth the common welth, where the people haue auctoritie.

Demócritus, an excellent philosopher, who beyng a childe, learned of certayne wyse men of Chaldea astronomy, and theyr diuinitie, after warde he went into Perse to lerne geometry, and than into Chaldea, to knowe dyuine misteries, longe after he retourned to Athenes, where he gaue his possessions and ryches so

innumerable vnto the weale publik, reseruing a lytell gardeyne, wherin he mought at more libertie, serche out the secretes of nature. He wrate many wonderfull workes in naturalle physiosophye and physyche. Also whan he beheilde the Cytie of Athenes, he contynually laughed at the foolysshe dylygence of them, whyche sparyd for no peynes to get authoritie and ryches, whiche they were not sure to keepe, other whiche laboured to gette theyr chyldrene great possessions, who eyther dyed before the fathers, or els outrliuing their fathers, shortly spent all that theyr fathers left vnto them. But the Athenienses, not perceiuyng the cause of his laughter, thinking him to be madde, caused Hippocrates the physicion to go vnto him. Who perceiuing the occasyon of his laugheter, sayde, Democritus is not madde, but the Athenienses be madde at whom he dothe laughe. He was before the incarnation of Christe. 492. yeres.

Demodocus, the name of an harper, of whom Homer maketh mencion.

Demogorgon, was an enchaunter, whyche was supposed to be of suche excellencye, that he had authoritie ouer all spirites, that made men afeard.

Demolior, iri, to throw downe any thyng that is buylded.

Demolio, idem quod demolior.

Demoliri culpam, to dyscharge hym of the faute or blame.

Demolitio, a subuertion or beatynge downe of a thyng.

Demonstratio, onis, a shewyng.

Demonstratiuus, a, um, that sheweth, or is shewed, or mete to be shewed.

Demonstratiuum genus, a fourme of speakynge, wherin orators did either commend or dispraise any man openly.

Demonstro, aui, are, to shewe openly.

Demophon, the son of Theseus and Phedra hyng of Athenes.

Demorior, iri, to dye vtterly.

Demoror, aris, to tary longe, to kepe backe, or cause to tary.

Demosthenes, was the mooste excellente orator of the Grekes, and was fyrste a dyscyple of Plato, but after he folowed Ebulydes an orator, and vsyd suche wonderfulle diligence and labour to attayne to the perfection of eloquence, that where he hadde an impedymente in his pronounciacyon, he by puttynge smalle stoones into his mouthe, and inforcynge hym to speake treatably, he at the laste attayned to moste perfecte fourme of speakynge. Of his wisedome remaynethe amonge other this praty exemple. Whan kynge Philyp, the father of great Alexander besiegyd

Democritus an excellent Philosopher. marke howe he laughed at the Athenians whiche spared no paynes to get authorithe and riches whyche they were not sure to kepe. x. x. x.

besieged Athenes, and sore distressed it, vpon certayne treatises offred by them, he required to haue deliuered vnto hym ten orators, of the whiche Demosthenes was one, and than wolde he rayse vp his siege. That herynge Demosthenes, and comyng into the common counsayle, he reherced this fable: On a tyme the wolues exhorted the shepeherdes to be in league with them, wherunto the shepeherdes accorded: than the wolues requyred to haue deliuered vnto them their mastyues, whiche were the cause of debate betwene theim, the shepeherdes therunto graunted, and deliuered to the wolues their dogges, the most vigilant kepers of their flockes. Afterwarde the wolfes being without any feare, not only did eate now & than a shepe, to slay their hunger, but also for their pleasure did teare & rent other in peces. In like wise said Demosthenes vnto Philip, after that he hath taken from vou your orators, whiche by their wise admertisementes haue hytherto preserued you from his tyrannie, he will do the semblable. whiche the Athenienses herynge, thei agreed to his counsayle, and valiantly defended and preserued the citie. This man was afore the incarnation of Christe. 344. yeres.

Demotus, put abacke.

Demoueo, uere, to remoue.

Demoueri gradu, to be driuen backe, to be constrayned to recule.

Demptus, ta, tum, put out.

Demulceo, cere, to stroke gentyly and softly with the hande, as we do to children & hounds, whan we make muche of theim.

Demum, at the last. sometyme it signifieth only, or alwaie, finally.

Demulata contumelia, displeasure done by dissimulation.

Demuto, tare, to chaunge his maner or facion.

Denaria, the numbre of xxxix. M. of the coyne called Denarij.

Denarius, in weight is the seuenth parte of an ounce: In coyne it was as muche in poyse and valuation as our grote, whiche wayeth of our money nowe currant. vi. d. ob. and the vii. part of an halfe peny.

Denarius, a, um, that whiche conteyneth the numbre of tenne.

Denarro, aui, are, to tell in ordre.

Denascor, denasci, to cease to be, to dye.

Denaso, to cut or pull of the nose.

Denato, aui, are, to swymme downe.

Denego, aui, are, not to graunt, or to deny to graunt

Deni, ten together. Vxores habent deni duodeniq; inter se communes, Ten or twelue together haue wyues in common among theim.

Denigro, aui, are, to make blacke.

Denique, in conclusion, finally.



Denominatio, the namyng of a thynge.

Denomino, aui, are, to name.

Denormo, are, to set out of rule, or ordre.

Denoto, aui, are, to blame.

Dens, dentis, a tothe. also euery thyng, wherewith an other thyng may be holden fast.

Dens arator, the coulter of a plough.

Dense, an aduerbe, signifieth thicke or close together, as whan many be assembled in a litell roume.

Densitas, tatis, & densitudo, dinis, thickenes.

Denso, aui, are, to thicken or make thicke.

Densus, a, um, thicke, harde, closed together, compacte, plentuous.

Dentale, the share of a plough.

Dentatim, in ordre like teethe.

Dentatus, he that hath great teeth, stroge teeth or many teethe.

Denticulare, to thruste in his teethe.

Denticulus, a, um, dentatus, a, um, dentosus, a, um, toothed.

Denticulatæ falces, sythes.

Denticulatus, he that hath litell teethe.

Dentifrangibilium, a thynge wherwith teethe are broken.

Dentifricium, a medicine wherewith the teethe be rubbed, to make theim white.

Dentiloquus, he that speaketh betweene the teethe, or lispeth.

Dentio, ire, to put forthe teethe or brede teethe.

Dentitalpium, an instrument, wherwith teeth be straped.

Dentitio, onis, a puttyng forth or growyng of teethe.

Denubo, psi, bere, to marie or wed on the womans parte.

Denudo, aui, are, to dispoyle or make naked.

Denumero, rare, to paie money.

Denunciatio, menassyng.

Denunciatio testimonij, an iniunction to appere.

Denuncio, aui, are, to shewe or tell a thyng to an other man, or denounce. also Denunciare testimonium, to bryng witnes into the courte of iudgement, as they do in the Chaunceric, where witnesses are compelled to come.

Denuntiauit ut adesset, he summoned hym to appeere.

Denuntiare inimicitias, to declare hym to be his ennemie.

Denuntiare bellum, to proffre warre or bataple.

Denuo, agayne, eftesoones.

Denus, a, um, the tenthe.

Deocco, care, to harrowe lande, or breake it with rollers.

Deonero, rare, to discharge or disburdeyn.

Deoratus, despyed, lightly prayed.

Deoro, aui, are, to despise lightly. Amonge our

lawiers is to plede or to conclude in pledings.
Deorsum, downewarde.
Sursum deorsum, vp and downe, hyther and thyther.
Deorsum uersum, downe ryght.
Depaciscor, sci, to make couenaunt, to agree vpon certain couenãtes, to promise, or to passe
Depactus, a, um, couenanted or passed.
Depactus est cum hostibus, he passed with the ennemies.
Depalmo, aui, are, to buffette.
Depango, xi, gere, to plante or sette.
Depasco, pasui, pascere, to eate as a beast doth, to fede beastes in pasture.
Depascere possessionem alienam, to fede his cattell on an other mans pasture.
Depascor, idem.
Depastus, ta, tum, eaten with beastes.
Depastio, feedyng of catteil.
Depaupero, rare, to impouerishe or make poore.
Depecto, xui, uel xi, tere, to kembe diligently.
Depectus, uel depexus, a, um, kempt, trimmed
Depeculor, aris, ari, to robbe a common weale, appinee, or a place halowed.
Depeculator, a robbar.
Depello, puli, pellere, to put downe, put away or remoue, to put aside.
Depelli portenta, whã monstrous or strange thynges do happen, betokenyng some yll aduentures to happen, to repeale it by prayere, auowes, or other good dedes.
Depulsio, idem quod propulsio.
Depulsus, put downe.
Dependeo, ere, to hange downe of a thynge, to depende.
Dependo, di, dere, to paye.
Dependere operã, to take pein about a thig
Dependere pœnas, to be punyshed, to suffre peynes.
Deperdo, ere, to lose.
Deperio, ii, ire, to perysshe, to dye, to loue inordinately, to be lose.
Depesco, scui, scere, to byte cattell.
Depesus, ente, eatne.
Depexus, well trymmed.
Ego ne si uiuo adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut usq dum uiuat meminerit sem per mei? Trowe ye that ỹ will not so decke hym and trymme hym, that he shal thinke on me, as longe as he liueth?
Depilis, without heare.
Depilo, aui, are, to pull of heare.
Depingo, gere, to depaynt, to describe.
Deplano, to make playne.
Deplanto, to plante, or sette.
Depleo, pleui, plere, to fylle.
Deploratus, a, um, without hope of recouere or remedye.
A medicis deploratus, forsaken of phisitiõs,
Deploro, aui, are, to lament, to bewayle.
Depluere, to rayne downe ryght.
Deplumis, me, that whiche hath fewe fethers or none.
Depono, posui, nere, to lay downe, to depyne or take awaie, to put away, to leaue.
Deponere arma, to put of his harneyse.
Deponere bellum, to cesse from warres.
Deponere exercitum, to discharge the army
Deponere imperium, to leaue the rule or gouernaunce.
Deponere inimicitias, to leaue all malyce.
Deponere negotium, to leaue busyneise.
Deponere semina, to plante.
Deponere soleas, to put of ones shoes.
Deponere onus, to discharge a burdeyne, or charge. Deponere aliqnid apud aliquem, to lay a thyng in guage or pledge, or to deliuer to one a thynge to kepe.
Depositarius, he vnto whome one hath deliuered a thyng to kepe. also to whom any thyng is layde in guage.
Depositus, a, um, layde downe, left in an other mans kepyng. sometyme it doth signifie desperate, or he whiche is in desperacion. Itaq mihi uideor magnam & maxime ꝯgram & prope depositam reipub. partem sui cepisse, Therfore me semeth ỹ haue taken in hand, a great part of the weale publyke, not only being feble, but also almost i extreme desperatiõ
Depositum substantiuum, that which is left in the custody of one. also a guage.
Depopulatio, destruction or desolation of a countrey, depopulation.
Depopulor, ari, to destroy or wast a countrey.
Deportati, they whiche are exiled, hauynge no pperte left in any goodes or lãdes, after the definition of lawiers, howbeit other authors do vse that worde generally for men exiled.
Deportatus, banyshed.
Deporto, aui, are, to cary or bring away, to banishe. sometyme it signifieth to report.
Deportare exercitum, to bryng home agayn the army. Deportare triumphum, to bryng home the victory. Captiuos Romam deportare, to cary prisoners to Rome.
Deposco, popposci, poscere, to desire much or require. Deposcere omnibus pollicitationib', to demand or solicite with faire promises.
Depositorius, he that leaueth a thyng with an other man.
Depositum, that whiche is left in an other mãs kepyng, or that is layde to pledge.
Depostulare, where the inferiour requireth a thynge of his superiour.
Deprædor, ari, to robbe a countrey or towne.
Deprauatus indulgentia, married with to much libertie. Deprauati mores, pl or leud cõditions
Deprauate, contrary to right or reason.

Deprauo, aui, are, to make yll, to deprane.
Deprecatio, whan we confesse that we haue offended.
Deprecator, he that sueth or entreateth for an other man that he shuld not be punysshed.
Deprecor, cari, to beseech, to refuse, to desyre the contrary, to put away, or deny that which we wold not haue, to haue in detestation, to resist to deliuer a man by prayer.
Deprecari ueniam, to aske forgyuenes.
Deprecari alicui ne uapulet, to make a request or desyre for one that he be not beaten.
Deprecari iniuriam, to requyre that he wyll not do to hym any wronge.
Deprecari auaritiæ crimina, laudibus frugalitatis, To requyre to haue done excused for his negardshyppe: bicause that hys temperaunce in spunge is worthy cõmendation.
Deprecari maleuolentiam, to excuse him of blame, for the ioy that he hath of an nothers mysfortune.
Claudij inuidiam, Gracchi charitas deprecabatur, Gracchus was so welle beloued, that for his sake, the fautes of Claudius were hid and not spoken of.
Deprecari munus, to excuse hym in takynge on hym an offyce or charge.
Deprecari culpam, to excuse hym selfe, and desyre that the faute be not layde to hym.
Deprecari periculum, to pray that he falle not into perylle, or that he be in no daunger.
Deprecari mortem, to desyre pardon of deth or to endeuour hym to saue ones lyfe.
Deprehendo, di, dere, to take a man vnwares to knowe, to perceyue.
Deprehensus est in sermone, he was taken in his wordes.
Deprehensus est in scelere, he was taken with the faute.
Depressus, a, um, lowe.
Deprimo, ere, to kepe doune, to thrust downe.
Deprimere naues, to make shyppes to synke and be drowned.
Deprimunt me quæ porto, My burdeyn maketh me to stoupe.
Depromo, to draw out, to declare, to fetch out.
Depromere ex libris, to fetche out of bokes.
Depromit ex sensu suo, he fetched it frome his owne wytte.
Depropero, rare, to make muche haste.
Depso, psi, psere, to wark a thing with the handes, to the intent to make it softe, to knedde dowe, ware, or other lyke thynge.
Depuber, depuberis, a chylde or ponge beaste, whiche are not come to rype perco.
Depudet, he hath layde aspde shame.
Depudico, aui, are, to dishonest or violate a woman.
Depugnatur, the battayle was fought.
Depugnatus, a, um, well faught.
Depugno, aui, are, to fyght valiantly.
Depulsio, a puttyng of, or letteyng a thyng that it can not approche. Quæ causa iustior est belli gerendi, quam seruitutis depulsio, What better cause is there to fyghte, than that we wolde let, that we were not brought into seruitude.
Depunio, nire, to beate.
Depurgo, aui, are, to clense any thynge vnder foote.
Depurgare crimen, to discharge hym of the faulte whiche is layde vnto hym.
Depuro, to make cleane or pure.
Deputo, aui, are, to cut of, to estame, to iudge, to repute.
Deputare rationes, to reckon or make accompte.
Derado, si, dere, to shaue of, or barbe of.
Derbices, people in Asia, aboute the sea called Mare Caspium, whyche haue this custome, that whan they frendes come to the age of xx. yeeres, they slea them, and eate them, callyng all they neyghbours vnto the feaste. Olde women they slea not, but only do strangle them, and after warde doo burye them. Semblably yf menne dye before the sayde age, they also doo burye them. They punysshe euery offence, be it neuer so lyttell, with death.
Dercæi, a people of Greece, in the costes of Thrace.
Derce, a welle moste colde in sommer.
Derelinquo, liqui, linquere, to forsake vtterly.
De repente, sodaynly.
Derelictus, ta, tum, forsaken. Pro derelicto rem aliquam habere, to forsake a thynge.
Derelicti habere, to care not for a thynge, or to neglette it.
Deribitores, they whyche do numbre an army, and do paye to the souldyours they wages.
Derideo, rili, dere, to laugh to scorne, to mocke.
Deridiculum, a scorne or mocke.
Deripeo, ripui, pere, to take away, to dispoile.
Deripere aliquem capillo, to pull one doune by the heare of the head.
Derisus, a, um, mocked or had in contempt.
Derisus, us, mockery.
Derisor, a mocker.
Deriuo, aui, are, to deriuate from one to an nother, to lay to one, as to lay to a mannes defaute, or charge, to take from one, and gyue to an other.
Derogito, to make instaunte desyre, to pray hartily.
Derogo, aui, are, to mynysshe, to derogate, to take away.
Derogare fidem alicui, to putte no truste in one.

Deruncinare, to cut or pulle of that whyche is superfluous.
Deruo, ui, ere, to falle downe.
Des, a poyſe of eyght ounces.
Deſaltare, to daunce.
Deſæuco, ſcui, uire, to be wod angry. ſomtyme to ceaſſe to be angry.
Deſcendo, di, ere, to go downe, to deſcend. ſomtyme onely to go.
Deſcendere in altum, to go depe downe.
Deſcendere in aciem, to go into the battayle
Deſcendere in ſeſe, to humble hym ſelf, or to conſyder in him ſelf the baſenes of his eſtate.
Deſcendere in cauſam, to come in ſtryfe.
Deſcenditur gradibus, one goth down by ſtep (pes.
Deſcenſus, ſus, a goynge downe.
Deſcentio, idem.
Deſcio, ui, ire, to knowe not.
Deſciſco, ui, ſciſcere, to dyſagree, to leaue one, and go to an other, to rebell.
Deſciſcere à ſe, to chaunge his fourme of ſyttynge or faction.
Deſcribo, pſi, ere, to wryte out of a copy, to order or appoynt, to paynt or wryte aduyſedly, to declare or deſcrybe.
Deſcriptio, a copy, a deſcription.
Deſcribere pecuniam in ciuitates, to aſſeſſe ſummes of money in a tare to be payd in ſundry cities.
Deſcribere rationes, to make accomptes in an order.
Deſcribere in genere, to diuyde a thynge into diuers kyndes.
Latronem & ſycarium aliquem deſcribere, to ſignifie one by the name of theefe or murderer without expreſſynge his proper name.
Deſcriptus, in better order.
Deſcriptio populi, a deuydyng of the people into diuers partes or bandes in a quarell betwene two perſons.
Deſcriptiones temporũ, the hyſtory of thynges which haue happned, accordyng to the order of tyme.
Deſeco, aui, are, to cut in ſunder, to cut of.
Deſecare prata, to mowe medowes.
Deſectio, a cuttig or mowing to wn of ſtraw or
Deſectus, ta, tum, being cut of. (graſſe.
Deſedeo, dere, to ſytte downe.
Deſero, ui, ere, to leaue or forſake.
Deſerere pignus, to loſe his gage.
Deſerere uadimonũ, to make defaut, where one is bounde to appere before a iudge, or other great officer.
Deſerto, aui, are, to forſake.
Deſertor, he that leaueth his countrey, & gothe to his enemies.
Deſertus miles, a ſouldiour whiche departeth without lycence.
Deſerta regio, a countray not inhabited.



Deſertus ager, a fielde out of tylthe.
Deſertus, forſaken, not inheritable, where no man dwelleth, a deſert or wylderneſſe.
Deſeruit me fides & fama, I haue loſte my credence and good name.
Deſeruio, uiui, ire, to obey or ſerue humbly, ſomtyme to do vil ſeruice.
Deſeruire ſtudijs, to apply lernynge or ſtudy.
Deſes, deſidis, vnoccupied.
Deſiccare, to drye vp.
Deſideo, ſedi, deſidere, to ſytte ſtyll, to abyde in a place, to be dull.
Deſidia, ſlouthefulneſſe.
Deſidioſus, a man full of ydelneſſe, ſlouthfull.
Deſido, ſedi, ere, to ſyt vtyl or continually, to ſit on a thing, to ſit on a chambre ſtole. It is alſo proprely whan the erthe doth gape or chynke
Terra deſedit, the ground openeth or gapeth
Deſignata, for prædeſtinata
Deſignatio, a diuiſe or ordinãce, an apoinctmẽt.
Deſignator, toris, a marſhall, which ſeteth or appoynteth euery man to his place conuenient to his degree or office.
Deſignatus, aſſigned, ordeyned.
Deſignati conſules, Prætores, Tribuni, they which were elected & appointed to ſucceede thẽ which at that tyme exerciſed the ſaid offices.
Deſigno, aui, are, to aſſigne, to note or ſignify, to do a thyng newly. alſo to chooſe a thing, and appoynt it for ſome purpoſe.
Deſilio, lui, ere, to leape or lyght downe.
Deſinas, holde thy peace.
Deſino, ſii, nere, to leaue, to ceaſſe.
Deſinere artem, to leaue the craft.
Deſinit in molam, it drayweth to the colour of violette.
Illæ orationes legi ſunt deſitæ, thoſe oracions are no more radde.
Deſiſtere conatu, to leaue his enterpryſe.
Deſiſtente autumno, at the end of Autumne or harueſt.
Deſipio, pui, ere, to do fooliſhly, to wax fooliſhe.
Deſiſto, deſtiti, deſiſtere, to leaue of.
Deſiſtere libris, to leaue ſuite.
Deſita ars, a ſcience out of vſe, not ſpoken of.
Primus Papiſius eſt uocari deſitus, he was the firſt which was left to be called Papiſius.
Deſolatus, a, ũ, that is made deſolate or diſtroyd
Deſolo, aui, are, to make deſolate.
Deſolor, ari, to comforte.
Deſpectio, onis, a diſpitig, a loking downward
Deſpecto, aui, are, to loke behynde.
Deſpectus, tus, regard or ſight. ſomtime reſpite
Deſpectus, ta, tum, deſpyſed.
Deſperanter, deſperately.
Deſperatio, onis, deſpayre.
Deſperatus, a, um, deſperate. alſo wherin one hath none hope.
Deſpero, aui, are, to deſpayre.

D ante E.

Deſpicabilis, to be deſpiſed.
Deſpicatus, tus, deſpite, diſpꝛayſe.
Deſpicatus, he by whom no man ſetteth.
Deſpicientia, deſpectio, deſpite.
Deſpicio, ſpexi, cere, to lohe oꝛ beholde doune, to deſpiſe alſo foꝛ Aſpicere. alſo to ſet litle by
Deſpicor, cari, to deſpiſe oꝛ diſpꝛayſe.
Deſpicus, a watcheman, to ſee who commeth, as it is in Calyce.
Deſpolio, aui, are, to diſpoyle oꝛ to robbe.
Deſpoliare digitos, to pull the ꝛynges fꝛome ones fyngers.
Deſpondeo, di, ere, to affiaunce oꝛ betrouthe. alſo to pꝛompſe ones ſon oꝛ doughter in mariage. Deſpondere animum, to be in deſpeꝛacion, oꝛ weꝛy of lyfe, to deſpayꝛe of any thyng that a man ſeketh foꝛ.
Deſpondere ſapientiam, to deſpayꝛe to come to great wyſedome.
Deſpondere prouinciam, to gyue charge oꝛ rule of a countrey.
Deſpondere ſibi domum alicuius, to make hym ſelfe aſſured to haue an other mãs hous.
Deſpondebitur, one ſhall make them agreed.
Deſponſo, are, to affiance a woman.
Deſponſus, et deſponſa, affianced oꝛ pꝛomiſed in mariage.
Deſponſatus, idem.
Deſponſata et deſtinata laus, pꝛayſe looked foꝛ and dewe.
Deſpumo, aui, are, to ſkym oꝛ clarify any likoꝛ.
Deſpuo, ui, ere, to ſpet doune, oꝛ ſpet on a thing
Deſpuere in mores, to blame the maneꝛs oꝛ conditions of one.
Deſquamo, aui, are, to ſkale a fyſhe.
Deſquamare piſces, to take of the ſhaales fꝛom fyſhes.
Deſquamare arbores, to barke treeꝛ.
Deſquamare ueſtem, to burle clothe.
Deſtino, aui, are, to puꝛpoſe, to appoynt, to depute, to pꝛepare, to cheſe, to eye to a thyng, to ſende, to ſet a pꝛice. Quanti deſtinat ædes? Foꝛ howe much will he ſell his houſe?
Deſtinare puellam, to pꝛompſe the mayden in maꝛyage to one.
Deſtinare diem necis alicui, to appoint a day whan one ſhall be hylled.
Deſtinare animo, uel animis, et in animo, to puꝛpoſe in his mynde.
Deſtinatio, a puꝛpoſe to dye.
Deſtituo, ui, ere, to foꝛſake, to leaue, to depꝛiue oꝛ take fꝛo, to louſe, oꝛ vnbynde, to ſet downe a man. Deſtituit omnes ſeruos ad menſam ante ſe. He dyd ſet downe all his ſeruauntes at the table befoꝛe hym.
Deſtituere ſpem, to diſappoynte one of the tꝛuſt that he had in hym.
Deſtituit aliquem, he bꝛake pꝛomiſe with one
Deſtituit ciuitatem, he diſappoynted the citie
Deſtitutus, ta, tum, foꝛſaken, deſtitute.
Deſtringo, xi, gere, to bynde haꝛde oꝛ cutte.
Deſtringere, foꝛ Abꝛadere, alſo to abate.
Deſtrinxit aciem, it blemyſheth the ſyght.
Deſtructile, that whiche ſhall be deſtroyed.
Deſtruo, xi, ere, to deſtꝛoy oꝛ thꝛow doune that whiche is buylded.
Deſtruere teſtes, to deſtꝛoye the wytneſſes.
Deſubito, ſodaynly, vnpꝛouyded.
Deſubulo, aui, are, to peꝛce, pꝛopꝛely with an aule oꝛ bodkyn.
Deſudaſco, ſcere, to labour vntyll he ſweate.
Deſudo, aui, are, to ſweate muche oꝛ labour.
Deſueſco, ſueui, eſcere, to diſuſe oꝛ bꝛynge out of cuſtome.
Deſuefacio, Deſuefio, idem.
Deſuefactus, out of cuſtome oꝛ vſe.
Deſuetudo, dinis, a diſuſe.
Deſuetus, ta, tum, out of vſe.
Deſultor, toris, he that can vaulte a hoꝛſe, and leape fꝛom one hoꝛs backe vnto an other. alſo thoſe men of waꝛre, that in tyme of battaile wolde leape doune of theyꝛ hoꝛſes quyckely, and fyghte on foote, and leape vp agayne as quyckely, were called Deſultores.
Deſultorij equi, hoꝛſes whyche ſeꝛued foꝛ that puꝛpoſe.
Deſultura, lyghtynge vp and down., vaultyng of an hoꝛſe.
Deſum, defui, deeſſe, to lacke, to fayle.
Deſumere, to take, oꝛ to cheſe.
Deeſſe cauſſæ, not to defende one, not to take ones paꝛte.
Deeſſe occaſioni, not to take a thynge whan occaſyon happeneth.
Deeſſe officio, not to do his dutie oꝛ indeuoꝛ.
Deeſſe ſibi, to be negligẽt in his own buſines
Defuit animus, his couꝛage fayled.
Non deſunt, qui interpꝛetentur, ſome men do interpꝛete.
De ſuper, fꝛom aboue. Deſurſum, idem.
Deſyderabilis, le, wooꝛthy to be wyſhed foꝛ oꝛ deſyꝛed.
Deſyderatio, et Deſyderium, deſyꝛe, loue, ſtudy, deſpite. ſometyme it ſignifieth abſence.
Multarum rerum deſyderio te angi, neceſſe erat, Nedꝛe muſt pe be greued with the ſoꝛow full remembꝛance of dyuers thynges.
Deſyderati, men dead oꝛ ſlayn in bataylle. In eo pꝛælio trecenti capti, quinquaginta millia deſyderata ſunt, In that battayle thꝛe hundꝛed were taken, a fifty thouſande ſlayne & deade.
Deſyderium, idem quod deſyderatio, ſometyme abſence.
Deſydero, aui, are, to deſyꝛe, to wyſhe foꝛ a thynge. alſo to requiꝛe, to looke foꝛ. Lepidus quod ego deſyderabam, fecit, That I deſyꝛed, Lepidus dyd. Nec nunc uires deſydero adoleſcentis non pluſquam adoleſcẽs,

tauri uires desyderabam, Noꝛ I nowe doos moꝛe wyshe to haue a ponge mans strength, than whanne I was younge, I wyshed the strengthe of a bulle. Virtus nullam aliam mercedem suorum laborum desyderat, prꝛter hanc laudis & gloriæ, Uertue requireth none other rewarde foꝛ her labour, but this oncly of prayse and renoume. Quis ab eis ullam rem laude dignam desyderat? Who loketh foꝛ of them any thyng woꝛthy cõmendation? Si erit bellũ, ut uideo fore, partes meę non desyderabuntur, If we chaunce to haue warre, as I perceyue there wyll be, there shal lacke nothyng in me, in doing my dutie, oꝛ foꝛ my parte I wyll not fayle.

Curia uires meas non desyderat, The senate hath no nede of myne ayde.

Desyderio abs te aliquid, Me seemeth thou doste not as I wolde haue the to do.

Desyderauit nõnunq; Agrippæ patiẽtiã, He was soꝛy that Agrippa was no moꝛe pacient.

Ut ego tuum doloꝛem, amoremq; desydero, I fynd lacke that thou doste not loue, noꝛ arte not soꝛye.

Desyderata in magno philosopho grauitas, The grauitie whiche is requyꝛed to be in soo great phyloſopher.

Desyderio urbis flagrari, to be very soꝛy foꝛ the citie.

Detectus, ta, tum, dyscouered, dyscloſed, made apparant and manyfest.

Detectus caput, he that hath his head vncouerꝛd.

Detego, tegi, tegere, to dyscloſe oꝛ dyscouer.

Detegere stomachum, to vtter his stomake oꝛ mynde.

Detendeo, di, dere, to stretche out, oꝛ stretche foꝛthe.

Detentio, a withholdynge oꝛ retaynynge.

Deter, tachyng somewhat, yll. Deterior, warse.

Deterrimus, warste.

Detergo, & detergeo, si, gere, to wype of, to make cleane, to scoure.

Detergere fastidia, to put away lothsomnes.

Deterior, deterius, ware, in ware condicion.

Deteriore ure esse, to be in ware condition.

Deterrimus, a, um, warste.

Deterrime, an aduerbe, whyche sygnifieth in warst condition, moste vngracyouslye.

Determino, aui, are, to determyne, to dyscusse.

Detero, teri, terere, to dyuse, to beate oute, as grayne is beaten oute of the eare with threshinge oꝛ treadynge, to empayer.

Deterere calces, to werre out shoes.

Deterere sumptũ, to lose his cost oꝛ expences

Deterreo, ui, ere, to put in feare, to let by feare.

Deterritus, abashed.

Detestabile, abhominable, detestable.

Detestatio, abhoꝛrynge, execration, summonynge with witnesse. also Apuleius taketh it foꝛ geldynge.

Detestor, ari, to abhoꝛre. Among Ciuilians Detestari, is to summon a man with wytnes.

Detestari inuidiam, to eschue reproche.

Detexo, xi, xere, to wayue oꝛ to wynde.

Detineo, nui, ẽre, to wythhold, to restrayn from lyberte.

Detondeo, detondi, dere, to sheare oꝛ clyppe.

Detono, aui, are, to make a great sounde.

Detorqueo, torsi, quẽre, to bow. to turne out of the ryght waye. also to turne a thynge frome the one syde to the other.

Recte facta detorquere, to interpret in an yll part that whiche is well done.

Praue detorta opinio, an opinyon mystaken, and farre from the true meanynge.

Detractio, pluckyng away oꝛ from one. it is also dyspraysing oꝛ yl reporte it signifieth also withdrawyng of any thynge necessary.

Detractio sanguinis, lettyng of bloudde.

Detractio alieni, the takynge away of an other mans goodes.

Detractor, toris, he that reporteth yll, oꝛ speaketh yll of one.

Detraho, traxi, trahere, to drawe oꝛ plucke of.

Detrahere alumnũ mãma, to wean a chylde

Detrahere de cœlo, to pull out of heauen, oꝛ frome heauen.

Detrahere alicui, to reporte yll oꝛ say yl of one.

Detrahere de authoritate Senatus, to haue the senate in contempte.

Detrahere de se, to blame hym selfe.

Detrahere de pecunia, to abate of the money

Detrahere de suis commodis, to mynyſh his commodite oꝛ profyte.

Detrahere in iudicium, to bryng in iugement

Detrahere sanguinem, to draw blud of one.

De fama alicuius detrahere, to mynyſhe the estymation of one.

De põdere detrahere, to abate of the weight

De suo iure detrahere, to remit oꝛ abate somwhat of his ryght.

Fidẽ uerbis alicuius detrahere, to cause one not to be beleuyd.

Ex summa detrahere, to abate of the summe

Ex reddita detrahere, to minish his reuenues

Precio detrahitur, the price is abated.

Detrectatio, a refusell oꝛ denier to do a thyng.

Detrectator, tõris, he that refuseth.

Detrecto tare, to refuse to doo a thing. it also sygnifieth to abate. Aduersi res etiam bonos detrectant, Aduersitie abateth mens reputation, although they be good men.

Detrimentum, detriment oꝛ damage.

Detrimentum facere, to sustayne damage.

Detrimentosum, that whiche is cause of much damage oꝛ harte.

Detrudo, si, ere, to thruste downe. sometyme to

to constrayne or inforce, to caste or putte one out of any place.
Detrudere comitia in aduentū alicuius, To deferre or put of the parlyament vntyll his commyng.
Detrudi in carcerem, to be put in prison.
Detrudere regno, to putte one oute of his royalme.
De sententia detrudere, to make one to forsake his opinyon.
Detrudunt naues scopulo, they pulled backe the shyppes from runnyng on the roche.
Detrullo, aui, are, to put frome one vessell into an other.
Detruncatio, a cuttynge shorte.
Detrunco, aui, are, to cut of short, or in pieces. also to loppe or shrede a tree.
Detruncare uitem, to cut a vine.
Detulit, he brought.
Detulit illi laudem, he referred all the prayse vnto hym.
Deturbo, aui, are, to beate downe, or to pulle from a thynge, to throwe doune one from a hygh place.
Deturbare aliquem ædibus, to thruste one out of the house.
Deturbare de mente, to make one madde.
Deturbare possessione, to putte one oute of possession.
Deturgeo, gi, gere, is whan a thynge whyche is swollen or blowen, dothe assuage it selfe.
Deturpo, aui, are, to make foule or defyle.
Deua, a ryuer in Scotlande called Dee, and the towne called Dondee is also Deua.
Deuana, a towne in the northe parte of Englande called Dancaster.
Deuasto, aui, are, to waste.
Deucalion, was the sonne of Prometheus, a manne of muche wysedome and vertue, who saued muche of the people of Greece, in the tyme of an vniuersall floudde, wherebye the more parte of Greece was drowned: The poetes fayne, that after the floudde, he asked counsaile of the goddesse Themis, how mankynde mought be restored, and it was answered: That he and his wyfe Pyrrha, did cast the bones of theyr mother behynde theym. Deucalion beynge verye wittye, perceyued that the erthe was mother of all thinges, and that stones were the bones of the erth. Therfore he threwe stones behynde hym, and they became men, and his wyfe dyd lykewyse, and they became women: But in deede he saued the people by bryngyng theim vp to the hylle called Parnasus. He was before the commynge of Christe. 1534. yeres.
Deucho, xi, ere, to cary from a place.
Deuello, uulsi, uellere, to pulle awaye.
Deuenio, ueni, nire, to come downe from hyghe to low, from riches to pouertie, from prosperitie to aduersitie. sometyme generally to come.
Deuenusto, aui, are, to make foule.
Deuerbero, aui, are, to beate muche.
Deuerbium, the laste ende of a worde.
Deuerro, ri, ere, to sweepe cleane.
Deuersus, tourned downewarde.
Deuestio, stiui, ire, to vnclothe.
Deuexitas, holownesse.
Deuexo, aui, are, to bere muche.
Deuexus, a, um, holow or lyke to a valey.
Deuictus, ouercome.
Deuincio, xi, cire, to bynde faste.
Deuincit se sceleri, he bryngeth hym selfe in daunger for the offence or mysdede.
Deuinco, uici, uincere, to vainquysshe.
Deunctus, bounden, proprely in duetie or office.
Deuio, aui, are, to go out of the waye.
Deuirgino, aui, are, to deflowre a mayden.
Deuito, aui, are, to eschewe.
Deuius, a, um, out of the ryght waye.
Deuium iter, a waye not haunted or vsed to be gone.
Deunx, deuncis, xi. ounces, and a measure, whyche was as muche as a temperate man vsed to drynke at. xi. draughtes. It is sometyme taken for the. xi. parte of any thynge.
Deuoco, aui, are, to call awaye, or call away, or call or fetche doune.
Deuocare in suspitionem, to bryng in suspicion.
Deuolo, aui, are, to flee or runne from a higher place to a lower, to go with spede.
Deuoluo, ui, uere, to tumble or rolle doune. by translation it signifieth, it is fallen, or come from one to an other, or hapned.
Deuolui ad otium, to be geuen to ydelnesse.
Deuoluirerro, to be tourned backe.
Deuolutus, ta, tum, tumbled doune.
Deuoluta est hæreditas, the inheritaunce is fallen or come.
Deuona, a towne in Almayn called Newemark betwene Nurenberg and Wentzburg.
Deuoro, aui, are, to deuoure. Sommetyme to beare.
Hoc ædium mihi deuorandum est, this labour must I sustayne.
Deuorare dicta, to take good heede vnto woordes.
Deuorare hominum ineptias, to sette lyttell by mennes folye.
Deuorare libros, to rede ouer manye and sundry bookes hastyly.
Deuorare molestiam paucorum dierum, to passe lyghtly ouer a thynge, whiche is a lyttell whyle greuous.
Deuorare nomen alicuius, to forgette a mannes name.

Deuos

Deucalion and his wife Pirrha, did cast the bones of their mother behynde theym. and they became men and women. So poetes for pleasure haue prettely fayned.

Deuorare orationem, to here a tale without takynge any heede.

Deuorare pecuniam, to consume al his substaunce.

Deuorare spe lucrum, to couaete a thynge so muche, that he thynketh that he all redy hath it.

Deuoratæ urbes, cities beynge sunke with erthequakes.

Deuoti, men whiche promysed to lyue and dye in the seruyse of prynces or capytaynes.

Deuotio, onis, a curse, a vowe to dye, or to make a man dye.

Deuotiones, dyuylsche inuocations to the damage of one.

Deuoto, aui, are, to bynd by a vowe.

Deuotorius, a, um, concernynge a vowe or curse.

Deuotoria carmina, inuocations, curses.

Deuotus, faythefull and obedient. Also gyuen or determined to do some thynge.

Deuotus, a, um, vowed or cursed, dedicate.

Deuoueo, ére, to vowe or curse, to consente to dye.

Deuouére se, to make a vowe to dye in any quarell, or for sauegarde of other.

Deuotus, he that maketh the sayde vowe.

Deuouére se amicitiæ alicuius, to gyue hym selfe holy to the loue of one.

Deuro, ussi, úrere, to burne.

DEVS, God.

Dextans, tantis, a weyghte beynge x. ounces. some haue taken it for .x. dolayne.

Dexter, tra, trum, ryght or apte.

Dexter, dextri, of the ryght hande. sometyme it signifieth apt, conuenient, quycke, and diligent, prosperous, fauourable.

Dextera, uel Dextra, the ryght hande: sometyme on the ryght syde.

Dexteram tendere, to gyue to one his hand.

Dextram dare, to helpe or ayde.

Dextram dextræ committere, to promyse fayth and trouthe in hande.

Dextere, properly, aptely, featly.

Dexterior, Dexterius, more proper or apt.

Dexteritas tatis, aptenes and redynes in the thynge that a man goth about.

Dextero, aui, are, to leade in the ryght hande, to couple horses in a teeme.

Dextimi, horsemen beynge on the ryght wynge in battayle.

Dextimus, olde wrytars vsed for dexter.

Dextrale, a bracelet to weare on the ryghte arme.

Dextrocherium, the same.

Dextrarij, horses ioyned in a teeme.

Dextrorsum, towarde the ryght hande.

Dextrouersum, idem.



## D ANTE I.

DIA, an addition to womens names, whan theyr foolysshe louers will make them equall to goddesses. It is also an Ile by Greece called Naxus. Finally this worde Dia is a worde set before all noble confectiõ deuised by the Grecyes, as Diacalaminthe, Diacitonites, Diapapauer. &c.

Diabathra, a certayne sorte of shoes vsed in Greece.

Diabethe, a sykenes, whiche causeth that one can not holde his vrine.

Diabolus, the dyuell. Howbe it in greeke it signifieth properly a false accuser.

Diacôdion, is a syrupe made with the heades of the herbe called popy, and water, whiche profyteth agaynst excessyues, and to cause one to sleape.

Diaconus, a deacon, in greeke it signifieth a mynister.

Diacytoniten, or Diacydonium, a confection made with the iuyce of quynces and hony or sugar, whiche is an excellent medicine to feble stomakes.

Diadêma, an hygh cappe, wherein an Emperor or kyng weareth his crowne.

Diæta, a parlour to suppe in. Also diete in eatyng or drynkyng. Also a place where iudgementes were gyuen.

Diætarij, seruantes that do awayte on the table. Nomtyme suche as do haunt dyners and suppers to the intent to steale somwhat.

Diætetica, that parte of phisike whiche cureth by dyete.

Diagridion, a certayne confection made with Scammony, for to pourge choler.

Dialectica, is the arte, whiche teacheth to inuent quyckely, to dispute aptely, and finally to tell what is trewe and what is false. It is commonly called logike.

Dialecticus, a logician.

Dialectus, a maner of speche, as we wolde say diuersities in englysshe, as Northerne speche, Southerne, Kentysshe, Deuenysshe, and other lyke.

Dialexis, disputacion.

Dialis, Jupiter. Also it signifieth of one daie, as Consul dialis, a consull of one daie.

Diâlogus, a disputacion betweene two.

Diâmeter, a lyne, whyche diuideth any figure into two equall partes.

Diâna, the doughter of Jupiter, whyche fleinge the company of men, to the intente that she wold not be meued with carnall lustes, she contynually exercysed her selfe in huntynge wylde beastes, and for her chast lyfe, she was honoured of the paynyms for a goddesse. She is also taken for the moone.

Dia-

Diapasma, is a compoſition of dyuers ſweete pouldres to caſt on the body, to thintent that ſuperfluous ſweate may bee put awaye. It maye bee alſo taken for a ſweete perfume or pomeambre.

Diapaſon, a concorde in muſyke of fyue tunes, and two haiſe tunes.

Diapente, of fyue.

Diaphanum, clere through out, as chriſtall.

Diaphonia, a diſcorde.

Diaphora, a difference.

Diaphoreſis, digeſtion, or euaporation.

Diaphoreticus, ca, cum, that whiche dothe diſſolue and ſende furthe humoures or vapoures.

Diaphragma, is a ſkynne in the loweſt part of the breaſt, whiche diuideth the place where the herte and lunges ben, frome the ſtomache and bowelles, ſoo that the vapoures aſcynge vpwarde ſhall not come to the ſpirituall membres, wherby the mynde and reaſon mought be indamaged.

Diapyganon, a confection made with the herb called Rue, whiche is alſo called Diaſpoliticon, an excellent medicine againſte lacke of good digeſtion, againſte peyne in the breſte, the ſydes, the lyuer, and the raynes, it mollifieth the bealy, comforteth the ſtomacke, and maketh good digeſtion.

Diaria febris, a feuer whyche dureth but one date, if the ſicke man do kepe good diete.

Diarium, prouiſion for one date: Alſo a booke declaryng what is done date by date.

Diarrhœa, a laſke or fluxe without inflammacion or exulceracion, whiche of the late phiſitions is called fluxus humoralis.

Diaſtole, a diſtinction or poynte, whereby one worde or ſentence is diſtincte from an other.

Diateſſeron, of eyght.

Diatretum, a cuppe imboſſed, and cunnyngely wrought.

Diatritos, abſtinence by the ſpace of iii. dayes.

Diaulus, a meaſure of grounde conteynyng .ii. furlonge, euery furlonge being of a hundred fyue and twenty feete.

Dibapha, any colour in ſylke or clothe, whiche is twyſe ſteped in the dye vate, we calle it a deepe colour.

Dica, a cauſe, an accuſation, a iudgement.

Dicam impingere, to bryngе an action againſt one.

Dicam ſcribere alicui, to enter an action againſte one.

Dicacitas, tatis, ſcoffyng or bourdynge.

Dicaculus, et Dicacula, merye in talkyng.

Dicæarchus, a iuſte prynce. Alſo the name of a philoſopher.

Dicaſsis, for dicas, tell on.

Dicax, cacis, a rayler or repryoher.

Dice, for dic.

Dichas, a meaſure of two palmes, or .viii. fyngers.

Dico, caui, care, to bowe, to offre, to dedicate to gyue for euer.

Dicamus tibi hunc totum diem, this date is youre, to do with vs what it ſhall lyke you.

Dicare operam ſuam, to offer his ſeruice.

Dico, xi, cere, to ſaie, to tell, to bydde, to promyſe, to affyrme, to defende: as, Cicero dixit cauſam Milonis, Cicero defended Miloes cauſe. Alſo to appoynte, to call a thynge by name.

Dicere cauſam, to make aunſwere to an action or playnte.

Dice illi, for dic illi, tell hym hardly.

Dicere diem, to ſewe a man, or call hym vp, (as we vſe to ſaie) by action, writte, or commaundement, prayeng to cauſe a men to be bounden to appere and make aunſwere.

Dicere Dictatorem, to name or make a dictatour.

Dicere dotem, to aſſigne dowery.

Dicere doti, to aſſigne dower by promyſe.

Dicere ex animo, to ſpeake as a manne thynketh.

Dicere ex tempore, to make an oration without ſtudy. Alſo to ſpeake vnaduyſedly.

Dicere ius, to gyue commaundement or ſentence on a peyne. Sometyme it ſignifieth to gouerne by lawes a towne or countrey.

Dicere contumeliam, to outrage or raple on one.

Dicere leges, to appoynt lawes, or conditions of peace, as by the vanquyſher to hym that is vanquiſhed.

Diem dicere nuptijs uel operi, to appoynte a date for mariage. &c.

Dicere mulctam, to ſette or aſſeſſe a fyne or ſumme of money to be payed by hym, whiche hath committed a treſpaſſe.

Dicere in utranq; partem, to ſuſteyn the ſayeng of bothe parties.

Dicere nummos, to promyſe money.

Dicere ſacramento, to take an othe, prayſeyng as they do, whyche be retayned in warres.

Dicere ſalutem, to ſalute or recomende hym vnto one: alſo to praye god to ſende hym good helthe and well to dooe.

Dicere ſententiam, to gyue ſentence or iudgement.

Dictamen, a thyng wrytten by an other mans inſtruction.

Dictamum, an herbe, whoſe leaues are lyke peny royall, but greatter and ſomewhat hoyſe and moſy, and byteth the tunge lyke gynger, but it hath neyther floure nor ſede. Conſtantinus calleth it Dictamum, and ſayethe that it is hotte and dry in the thyrd degree. There is in this herbe wonderfull and incompara-

ble

ble vertues, as well agaynste all poyson, as also in drawynge furthe any thynge, whiche sticketh faste in any parte of the body.

Dictator, the hyghest office in the publyke weale of the Romans, which was also called Magister populi, the master of the people, whiche for the space of syxe monethes hadde the authoritie of a kynge. And therfore that dignitie was neuer gruen but only whan the state of the citie was in any ieoperdye.

Dictatura, the office or dignitie of Dictatour.

Dicta, signified merry sentences.

Dictata, interpretacions, expositions, or declaracions made by masters vnto theyr scholers whiche they do wryte.

Dictatum, a minute gruen by one to an other to write a letter by.

Dicte, a citie in the yle of Crete or Candy.

Dicteria, merry quippes or taunres wyttyly spoken.

Dictio, onis, a worde, a fourme of speakyng.

Dictito, aui, are, to speake ofte, or in dyuers places, to tell a thynge ofte.

Dicto, taui, are, to reherse to one that whyche he shall wryte. Also to inuestigate or expounde the sence of any author. Also to bynge to remembraunce.

Dictare rationem, to yelde accompte.

Dictum, spoken or sayde.

Dictum factum, sodaynly.

Dictum puta, I knowe what thou woulde sayc.

Dicto obediens, he that dothe that whiche he is commaunded.

Dicturio, iui, ire, to goe aboute, or prepare to speake.

Dictynna, one of the names of Diana.

Dictynnus, a hyll, wherin the temple of Diana was situate.

Dictys, one of the Centaures, and an hystographer of Candy.

Dicascalus, a schoole master.

Dido, the name of a ladye that buylded Carthage.

Didrachma, two of the coynes called Drachmas, of our money nowe. xi.d.ob.

Diduco, xi, cere, to bryng into sundrie partes, or to diuide or pull aparte, to open a thynge that is shutte.

Diducere argumenta in digitos, to marke e diuise an argument on his fyngers endes.

Diductum stare, to set one foote here, an nother there.

Didymæ, arum, plandes of Aphrike, that bounde on Egypte.

Didymus, is in latine Geminus, in Hebrewe Thomas, in englyshe, a twynne in byrthe, or double a man.

Diecula, a lyttell whyle.

Dierecta, in an yll tyme.

Dies, diei, a date. Somtyme it signifieth tyme or season.

Dies critici, the dayes in whyche physitions do gyue a certayne iudgement in sycknesse.

Dies legitimi, amonge lawyers be called ordynary dates, or dates in courte.

Die decies, ten tymes in a date.

De die, for Interdiu, in the date tyme.

Diem de die expectabam, I looked from dayc to date.

Diem dicere, ais, Dicere diem.

Diescit, it is date, it waxeth date.

Diespiter, one of the names of Iupiter.

Dieteris, the spate of two yeres.

Diffamo, aui, are, to spreade by fame.

Diffarreano, a certayne sacrifice, whiche was betwene a man and his wyfe.

Differitas, olde wryters vsed for Differentia, difference.

Differentia, a difference.

Differo, distuli, Differre, to spare or differre, somtyme to bryng from one place to an other. Somtyme to repoyte abrode: somtyme to diuide or cut asunder: sometyme to set in order: sometyme to differ or be in difference. Animade quid differat inter meam opinionem & tuam: But see nowe what difference is betwene thyne opinion and myne.

Differre famam alicui, to spreade ones name abrode.

Differre sitim, to endure thyrst.

Differre vadimonium, to gyue a date ouer to hym, whyche is bounden for his apparaunce.

Differri, to be soo vexed in mynde, that a man woteth not what to doo.

Diffibulare, to vnbuckle, to open, to vngyrde.

Difficle, aduerbium, hardly, difficultie.

Difficilis, le, harde, vneasy.

Difficul, for difficile.

Difficultas, difficultie.

Difficulter, with great peyne or labour.

Diffidentia, mystruste.

Diffidenter, without great truste or hope.

Diffido, dere, to mystruste.

Diffindo, di, dere, to cleaue in sunder.

Diffindere diem, lobe in Differre.

Diffindere medium, to cut of in the middle.

Diffindere minute humum, to cut cleane by the grounde.

Diffisum saxū, a stone cleft or cut on sunder.

Diffinio, iui, ire, to diffyne or declare in fewe wordes playnly the signification of a thynge.

Diffinitio, onis, a diffinition or declaracion of the nature, qualitie, or proper signification of a thyng by generalitie, specialite & difference.

Diffiteor, fessus sum, diffiteri, to denye.

Diffio, are, to blowe downe.

Diffluo,

Diffluo, xi, ere, to floe.
Diffluere otio, to be drowned in ydelneſſe.
Diffringo, fregi, fringere, to breake in pieces.
Diffugio, gi, gere, to flee hither and thither, to refuſe to doo.
Diffugium, refuge.
Diffundere diem, to put of a matter vntyl the nexte daie. But Politianus in Miſcellaneis doeth affirme that it ought to be read Diffindere diem, as well in the Digeſtes, as in all other authors: who of them ſaie moſte truelye, I remit it to the iudgemēt of the readers.
Diffundo, fi, dere, to ſcatter.
Diffuſum uinum, wyne drawen into the veſſell.
Diffuſiora conſepta, greatte groundes incloſed.
Diffuſa ſus, a great ſowe and a fatte.
Diffuſe, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng ſcattered here and there.
Digama, a woman that hath had two houſbandes.
Digamus, he that hath had two wyues, commonly called Bigamus.
Digamma, amonge latines is the letter F.
Digeries, a diſpoſition or ordre.
Digeri, to be reſolued.
Digero, geſſi, gerere, to diſpoſe, to ordre, to interpryte or make playne, to diuide, to digeſt, to carie hither and thither, to declare.
Digerere crines, to trymme the heare.
Digerere mandata, to doo in ordre that one is commaunded.
Digerere cibum, to digeſt meate.
Digeſtio, an ordre of thynges. It is alſo digeſtion of meate and drynke into the vaynes and membres.
Digitalia, thynges worne on the fyngers, as thymbelles.
Digitalis, le, pertaynyng to the fynger.
Digitali craſsitudine, the thyckeneſſe of a fynger.
Digiti, are muskyles, or a lyke hynde of ſhell fyſhe.
Digitulus, a lyttell fynger.
Digitus, a fynger. It is alſo a meaſure, whereof foure doe make. iii. ynches, and it is the xvi. parte of a foote.
☞ Digitis extremis uel ſummis attingere, to touche a thynge with the fyngers toppes, vſed for a prouerbe: where one hath vneth attayned to any parte of a thyng.
Digitum tollere, to fauour or conſent.
Digitum trāſuerſum, ſignifieth in a ſentence a lyttell or ſmall diſtance. Digitum tranſuerſum ab eo non diſcedebat: He went not frō hym a fynger breade.
Digladiari, to fyght to gether with ſwordes, by tranſlation to contende or ſtryue.



Digladiatio, a fyght, a ſtryfe, a debate.
Dignatio, great eſtimation: ſometyme fauour or familiaritie with noble men.
Digne, worthily.
Dignitas, tatis, honour geuen or due to a man for his merites: ſomtyme a ſtate of nobilitie, or great authoritie: ſomtyme beautie proprely of a man, ſpecially in geſture and communication.
Dignatio, idem.
Dignitas multus, a ſignification of honeſtee or worſhyp.
Dignitatem ſuam tueri, to ſaue his honour.
Dignari, to be reputed worthy.
Digno, aui, are, & Dignor, ari, to iudge one to be worthy, or to be eſtemed worthy.
Dignoſco, noui, ſcere, to diſcerne or knowe by dyuers meanes.
Dignoro, aui, are, to marke as men marke beaſtes to knowe them.
Dignus, a, um, worthy, meete or apte.
Digredi in latus, to tourne on the one ſyde.
Digredior, dieris, digredi, to departe or go awaie.
Digreſsio, a departyng.
Digreſſus, idem.
Digredi ad pedes, to lyght on foote.
Dionis, Iupiter.
Diudicatus, ta, tum, determined by ſentence.
Dijudico, caui, care, to iudge betwyxte two thynges.
Dilabor, eris, labi, to ſlyp or go awaie, to fall downe as a houſe dooeth: ſometyme it ſignifieth to kayle, to decaye.
Dilacero, aui, are, to teare or rente in pieces.
Dilanco, are, idem.
Dilapido, aui, are, to conſume goodes, or ſpende riottouſly or waſtfully.
Dilapſa & diffluxa, fallen and ſcattered here and there.
Dilatio, delaye.
Dilapſi domos, departed home to their houſes without any buſyneſſe.
Dilato, aui, are, to ſtretche out in breadthe.
Delemma, tis, an argument, whiche on euery parte raunteth hym, to whom it is ſpoken.
Deligens, tis, diligent or louyng.
Diligenter, diligently, aduiſedly.
Diligentia, diligence or lone.
Diligo, lexi, ligere, to fauour or loue meanely: ſomtyme to diuide.
Dilorico, aui, are, to vndo, or cut a cote, or other thynge beyng ſowed.
Diluceo, cere, to be bright or clere.
Diluceſcit, the daie appereth.
Dilucide, euidently, clerely.
Dilucido, dare, to declare or make a thynge playne to vnderſtande.
Dilucidus, clere, bright.

Diluculò, an aduerbe, which signifieth betime in the morynge.

Diluculo, lauí, lare, to waxe daie, to appeere to be daie.

Diluculum, that portion of daie, whiche is before that the sonne ryseth.

Diludium, the leauyng of plate, or the space betwene recreations or plates.

Diluo, ui, ere, to washe or make cleane, to put awaye, to release, to alaye as wyne is alayde with water, or to tempre, to pourge, or discharge a cryme, or fault layde to one.

Dilutum, is wyne or other lycour, wherin any herbe or other thynge is deaped by a certayn space, whiche some phisitions call infused.

Dilutus, ta, tum, alayde or tempred.

Dilutus color, a sayntr colour or vnperfecte colour.

Diluuium, & diluuies, is whan the earthe is surrounded or drowned with muche rayne.

Dimãno, aui, are, to flowe abrode, as dyuers streames out of one sprynge.

Dimembro, aui, are, to dismembre.

Dimensio, measurynge.

Dimensum, & Demensum, measured.

Dimetior, dimensus sum, dimetiri, to measure or mette.

Dimetiri digitis, to accompt on his fyngers.

Dimetiens, that wherewith a thynge is measured.

Dimicatio, battayle.

Dimicatio prœlij, the rage or whirle of the battayle.

Dimicatio capitis, a battayle for the sauyng of a mans honour.

Dimico, aui, are, to fyght or contende with some thynge.

Dimidiatus, a, um, the halfe deale of that whi che is not seuered or diuided.

Dimidiò, an aduerbe signifyng halfe.

Dimidio plus, dimidio minus, halfe more, halfe lesse.

Dimidius, a, um, the halfe deale of that whyche is diuided.

Dimidium plus toto, is spoken where a man intendeth to shewe that the meane is beste.

Diminuo, ui, ere, to mynyshe, or cut of.

Diminutio, the mi[n]yshyng or abatyng.

Diminutus capite, & diminutio capitis, Vide ante, Capitis diminutio.

Dimissus, a, um, is sometyme taken for abiecte.

Dimissoriæ litteræ, letters missiue, sent from one to an other.

Deiecit uultum, & dimissa uoce locuta est, She dyd caste downe her lokes, and with an humble voyce sayde.

Dimissio, a leaue to departe.

Dimitto, si, tere, to sende dyuers persones into dyuers places. Sometyme it signifieth to leaue to depart, to gyue leaue, to ceasse, to leaue, to let passe, to suffer, to humble. Also to gyue, to let downe, to forgyue.

Dimittere literas, to sende letters.

Dimittere boues in pascua, to putte kyne to pasture.

Dimittere consilium, to dissolue a counsayle.

Dimittere è manibus, to let one escape.

Dimittere sanguinem, to lette bloudde.

Dimittere de summa, to abate of the summe totall.

Dimittere debitorem, to release a dettour.

Dimittere creditorem, to paie his dette to his creditour.

Dimittere facultatem rei gerendæ, to lose or lette slyppe that power, whyche one hath to doo a thynge.

Dimitti osculo, to kysse at departyng.

Dimixos, a lampe with two spyghtes.

Dimoueo, uere, to remoue or put out of a place or roume.

Dimouere perfrangere q̃ custodias, To breake the preasse, and passe thyough the kinges garde.

Dimulgo, aui, are, to publysshe abrode.

Dindymene, & Dindyme, one of the names of Cybele, called the mother of the goddes.

Dindymus, the rydge of the hylle of Ida in Phrygia.

Dinummero, rare, to paie money.

Diobolaris, a common and vyle harlotte.

Diobolares meretrices, harlottes, whiche be hyred for a lyttell money.

Diœcesis, sios, a iurisdiction, a gouernaunce, Also the diocese of a bysshop.

Diodõrus, a philosopher of Socrates sect, and Diodõrus Siculus, a story wryter: and an other Diodõrus, a stoike philosopher, of whõ Cicero writeth.

Diogenes, a famous philosophers name.

Diomedes, a noble capitayne of the Grekes at the siege of Troie.

Dione, a goddesse of the sea, mother of Uenus.

Dion, was sonne of a noble man of Sicile called Hipparinus, & brother to Aristomacha, wyfe to the elder Denyse. Wherfore he was longe tyme in greate fauour with hym, in so muche as Denyse commaunded his officers, that they shuld giue to Dion all that he would aske. But after that Dion had ben the heere of Plato, and folowed his doctrine and gratitie, Denyse no more fauoured hym. Semblably the seconde Denyse, not withstandyng that Dion with all diligence indeuoured him selfe to bryng hym vp in vertue and honour: yet bycause he was graue in maners and of great seuerite, and was not pleasaunte, the fauour lyttell and lyttell relented, and at the last Denyse gathering suspicion of Dion, sent hym

hym in exile: who retournynge after dyuerse conflictes for the liberte of his countrey, beynge often betrated of his frendes, and decepued by them, whome he trusted, fynally was slayne in Siracusis, the chiefe Citie of Sicile. He was a man of excellent vertue & wysedome, and of a great courage, and therfore was aboue all other fauoured of Plato. But by to muche liberte in speche, and procurynge lybertie vnto the communs people, more than was necessarye, he broughte hym selfe to perpetuall inquietnesse, and at the last to confusion. The tyme of his beinge shall be declared in the lyfe of Plato.

Dionysius, reade in Bacchus. He was also the name of two kynges of Sicile, whyche for their crueltie and auarice were called tyrantes. The fyrst was sonne of Hermocrates a ryche man of Sicile, whome for his valiantnesse in armes the Sicilians ordeyned to bee theyr capytayne agaynste the Carthaginenses, whiche inuaded theym, and menaced to distroye theyr countrey, and take from them their liberte. But after that the enmies were vanquished, Denise, which preserued his cõtrey from bondage, of a benefactour, became a cruell tyrant. This man desyrous to se the wyse Plato, who thanne was famous, with importunate requestes caused him to come to Sicile from Athenes. But hauyng with him communication, in the whiche Plato commended eightwyse gouernance, and dispraised tyranny, Denyse beynge therewith offended, would haue slayne hym, but beyng lette by the interuentiõ of Dion and Aristomenes, he gaue him to Polydes, the ambassadour of the Lacedemonians, to sell whan he came in to Greece, the residue ye maie rede in my boke of the knowlage, which maketh a wise man. The other Dionysius or Denyse, was son to this man, like in condicions, but that he was better lerned. He also made meanes to haue Plato come vnto hym, and a good space had hym in muche reuerence, and herde his lessõs in philosophy. Fynally suspecteyng hym, that he conspired agaynste hym with Dion, and other, whom he had expelled, bacthe at the desyres of Architas prince of Tarentum and other, he suffred hym to retourne vnto Athenes. Do lyghtly are the myndes of great men towarde learnyng satisfied, and for small occasions offended, except suche as doo sette all theyr delite in vertue, and do esteme it aboue other pleasures. The time of this man shal appere in the lyfe of Plato. The father was noted of ruine & crueltie, for the which he was ones dryuen out of Sicile, and by powertie constrayned to teache chyldren in Italy. Also he was reproued for hauynge his eares alwayes open and redy to here detractours: & for his timerous and suspicious lyuing, that he wold be enuyronned with a great garde of straungers and bondemen, mystrustynge his owne people and kynsemen: that he would speake to the people from the top of a toure: that he would haue his beard neyther shauen or clypped by any man, but only with walnut shales very hot, he caused it to be burned. And yet at the laste was he slayne of the people, curtosite not so saufely keppyng hym, as Benenolence mought haue doone, if he had folowed the doctrine of Plato, as he semed to doo.

Dioptra, a geometricall instrument, to discerne altitudes and distaunce. Vitruuius dyeth it for wayeng or plurkyng vp of water.

Dioscorides, called also Pedacius and Phacas, was a wurshypfull knyght of Egypt, who ioynyng learnyng to chiualry, beyng in the hoste of the Romaynes in sundry countreys, in tymes vacant from battayle, made diligent serche of the figures and vertues of dyuers herbes and other thynges necessarye for medicine, and moste truely wrate of them in grehe, as Galenus testifieth. He lyued vnder Cleopatras and Antonius.

Dioscoron, an yle in the borders of Italy.

Diospolis, a citie of Egypt. There be .iiii. other of the same name in Egypte, but verie small cities in comparison of this.

Diotæ, vesselles of erthe with handels, where in wyne was kepte.

Diphthera, a shepherdes cote made with shepe shynnes.

Diphthongus, two vowelles ioyned togyther called a diphthonge, as æ, œ, au, ei.

Diplois, idis, any garment lyned, but it is taken for a doublette.

Diploma, tis, a charter of a pryuce or citie, or a writte.

Dipondium, a weyght of two pounde.

Dipsacon, white bryere.

Dipsacus, a wylde taspil.

Dipsas, a lyttell wurme lyke a serpente, of colour white, the tayle diuided with .ii. blacke lynes. He is also called Præster, he that is stunge of this wurme, feleth sodenly with intollerable heate, and therwith so great drith, that no drynke maye extincte his thyrste, although he shall neuer cesse from drynkynge, and soo dyeth he without remedye, as some doo suppose.

Diræ, curseynges.

Dirce, a womannes name, the wyfe of Lycurgus kyng of Thebans.

Directe, or Directo, an aduerbe signifiynge ryght or streight, or in a right courme.

Directus, ta, tum, streight, or right.

Diremptio, a breakynge or dissolvynge, or separacion.
Diribitores, distributers of money, or paye maisters.
Diribitorium, the place of paiement.
Dirigeo, gui, gère, to thynke for colde, or for feare.
Dirigere acumina ad cœlum, to rayse theire coppes hygh or vpwarde.
Dirigere aciem, to set a battayle in order.
Dirigo, exi, gere, to make streight, or evght, to order.
Dirimo, remi, ere, reptum, to breake or leave of.
Eã res consilium diremit, that thynge brake or dissolued the counsayle. Also to putte of, or deferre.
Dirimere bellum, to cause warre to ceasse.
Dirimere controuersiam, to make the parties agreed.
Dirimere actionem, to delaie a matter.
Dirimere litem, to make an ende of a matter in variance or suite.
Dirimere societatem, to breake felowshyp.
Diripio, Vide in deripio.
Diripere oppidum, to sacke a towne.
Diris, an hygh hyll of Mauritania, nowe called Atlas.
Diritas, tatis, cruelte, vengeaunce.
Dirumpo, rupi, rumpere, to braste or breake a sunder.
Diruncio, iui, ire, to weede out, or pourge that whiche is naught.
Diruo, rui, ruere, to breake downe to the grounde.
Dirvptus, ta, tum, braste or broken.
Dirus, a, um, vengeable.
Dirutus, ta, tum, broken downe to the grounde, distroied.
Dis, ditis, called the god of ryches: sometyme it signifieth ryche.
Ditior, rycher.
Discalceatus, vnshodde.
Discalceo, ceare, to pull of ones shoes.
Discapidino, aui, are, to vnclose or open.
Discedo, scessi, dere, to departe. sometyme it signifieth an exception, as Quum discesserim á fratre nemo est mihi te charior, Except my brother, no man is to me more deere than thou arte. Also it signifieth diuision or openyng: as, Quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, discendit in illum hiatum: whan the erthe by occasion of much rayne opened, he went downe into the cleft or swalowe.
Discedere a sese, to forgette hym selfe, or to be out of his mynde.
Discedere superiorem, he went away vanquysher.
Discedere inferiorem, he wente awaye vanquysshed.
Discedere ab armis, to putte awaye theyr harneyse.
Discedere ab officio, to do no more his dutie.
Discedere a iure, to doo agaynst the lawe.
Discedere a sententia, to change his opinio.
Discedere in diuersa, to be of sundry opinios.
Discedit usus fructus, he loseth the possession and profite.
Discessit mos, that maner or vse is lefte.
Discessio, a departynge.
Discessus, us, idem.
Discessio facta in eius sententiam, the more parte went on his side, e was of his opinion.
Disceptatio, disputacion, or contencion.
Disceptatio libera, iudgement accordyng to the conscience of hym that iudgeth.
Disceptatio legitima, iudgement accordyng to the lawe.
Disceptator, a iudge, arbitrour, or daies man.
Discepto, aui, are, to dispute or contende, to arbitre or iudge.
Disceptare armis, to trye by battayle.
Discerniculum, a ppynt or other like instrument, wherwith women dyd diuide the heer of theyr heare before.
Discerno, decreui, cernere, to departe or sunder one thyng from an other. Also to strayne or vary, to knowe distinctly.
Discernere armis, to fyght in battayle.
Discerpo, psi, ere, to plucke or teare in pieces.
Discinctus, dissolute, or negligente, or vnable for the warres, cowarde.
Discindo, scidi, scindere, to cut of.
Discingo, xi, gere, to vngyrde.
Disciplina, lernynge, as it is perceyued of the scholer, doctrine as it is taught of the mayster. It is also a good fourme of tryynge.
Disciplinosus, apte to learne.
Discipulus, a scholar or disciple.
Discludo, si, dere, to shutte out.
Disco, didici, discere, to learne.
Dediſco, ere, to forgette that whiche was ones learned.
Discobolus, he that throweth a dysshe.
Discobinatus, wounded or cutte.
Disconuenio, ni, nire, to disagree or discorde.
Discolor, diuers of colour.
Discoquere, to make to boyle.
Discordia, discorde.
Discordo, are, to discorde or agree yll.
Discors, dis, discordant, agreing yll togither.
Discrepo, aui, are, to disagree or discorde.
Discrete, & discretim, discretly.
Discrepantia, difference.
Discretio, onis, a separacion. sometyme electio on of good from euyll, discretion.
Discretus, severed or parted. Ualla sayth, that it is

it to he that discerneth the qualities of men, and value of thynges.

Discrimen, minis, diuersitie or difference. also the medynge or partyng of the heare. also it signifieth perill or danger, sometyme battayl.

Discriminale, an instrumēt wherwith the heare is parted or shadde.

Discriminatim, distinctly a sunder here & there

Discriminatus, ta, tum, distincte, in a diuersite.

Discrimino, aui, are, to deuide.

Discrucior, ari, to be muche vexed or troubled in mynde.

Discubo, bare, to lye downe, to sleape.

Discumbo, cubui, cumbere, to syt at meales.

Discumeatus, opened with a wedge or other lyke thyng.

Discupio, to desire very muche.

Discurro, rere, to runne hyther and thyther, to wander.

Discursus, runnyng hyther and thither.

Discussoria medicamenta, medycines, whyche do dissolue or breke thynges congeled or tough

Discus, a dysshe. also a rounde stone hauyng an hole in the myddle, whyche in olde tyme men vsed to throwe vp into the ayre, to the intent to exercise them selfe.

Discoholus, he that throweth suche a stone.

Discutio, ssi, tere, to cast or shake downe, to remoue, to crampne, or dyscusse, also to dissolue humours gathered into an impostume.

Disertus, well spoken.

Diserte loqui, to speke wel and to the purpose.

Disicio, disieci, disicere, to cast a sunder.

Disiecti milites, the hoste dispersed.

Disiunctio, a separacion.

Disiunctus, ta, tum, separate.

Disiungo, xi, ere, to vnioyne, to separate.

Dispalescere, to publyshe abrode.

Dispalo, aui, are, to wander hither and thyther

Dispalati, scattered.

Dispando, si, dere, to stretche out.

Dispar, vnlyke, vnmete.

Disparo, rare, to seuer.

Disparatum, is that whyche is separate from any thyng by layeng to his contrary.

Dispartior, riri, to diuide, or be diuided.

Dispello, dispuli, dispellere, to expelle or put from many places, or many wayes.

Dispendiosus, sa, sum, harmefull, vnprofitable.

Dispendium, losse by negligence or superfluous expenses. Also it signifieth harme.

Dispendo, di, ere, to spende. also to stretch out.

Dispenno, ere, to stretche.

Dispensator, toris, a stewarde or other officer, layenge out money for household, a dispenser of thynges.

Dispensatio, layeng out of money for an other mā

Dispenso, aui, are, to lay out money.

Dispendo, di, ere, to lose.

Dispereo, rij, rire, to be lost vtterly.

Dispeream, I pray god that I dy: It is a word vsed in the stede of an othe, in the affirmance or denyeng of a matter.

Disperij, I am vndone.

Dispergo, sparsi, gere, to sowe abrode, or to scatter.

Dispertio, tiui, ire, to gyue parte to one, parte to an other. Iniuriam dispertuisti, pinguiorem agnum isti habent, Thou hast not parted it equally, for they haue the fatter lambe.

Dispesco, cui, ere, to dryue beastes from their pasture.

Dispesso, ssi, ere, to spede abrode.

Dispicientia, circumspection, aduysement, diligent consyderation.

Dispicio, xi, cere, to discern, to espy, to consider.

Displicio, cere, to displease.

Displicina, she that hath displeased.

Displodo, si, dere, to spreade.

Dispolio, idem quod despolio.

Dispoliabulum, a despoyle, a place where all mischiefe or robbery is done.

Dispondeus, a foote in meter, that hath foure syllables long, as Oratores.

Dispono, sui, ere, to dispose, to order.

Disposite, ordinately.

Dispositus sit, he that setteth his woordes in good order.

Dispudet, I am ashamed, or he is ashamed of that whiche is done.

Dispuluero, are, to make a thyng in pouder.

Dispumo, are, to skymme of.

Dispunctio, an examinacion.

Dispungo, xi, gere, to put out thynges written, settyng pryckes vnder euery letter.

Dispungere rationes, to examyn an accompt.

Disputo, taui, tare, to dyspute, to make plaine to be vnderstand, to raysen.

Disquiro, siui, rere, to inserche diligently, to inquire.

Disquisitio, where euerye mannes opinyon or sentence is demaunded vppon a matter in iudgement.

Disraro, aui, are, to make thynne that whyche is thycke.

Disrumpo, for dirumpo.

Dissecanus, na, num, cutte as a bodye is in anatomie.

Dissecto, caui, care, to cut in pieces.

Dissectio, onis, an anatomy.

Dissemino, are, to sowe ouer all.

Dissentaneus, a, um, not accordyng.

Dissentio, tire, & Dissentior, tiri, to thinke contrary, or to disagree.

Disseparo, aui, are, to dysseuer one from an other.

Dissepimentum, the partition in a wall nutte, wherwith the kernell is deuided,

Dissereno, aui, are, to waxe faire wether.
Disero, rui, rere, to sowe seedes, sometyme to dispute or declare.
Disserto, idem.
Dissertabundus, a great disputour.
Dissertatio, disputacion or treaty of any thyng.
Dissertio, a partition of landes.
Dissideo, ere, to be at variance or dyscorde.
Dissidiosus, one that loueth discord or variance
Dissidium, variance or discord.
Dissidentia, idem.
Dissignatio, a gatheryng together of people to wonder at one which is of myschieuous condicions.
Dissignatores, men that had the ordeynge of playes vsed to be made at the buryell of notable personages, whyche dydde appoynt the standynges and seates to euery state.
Dissigno, aui, are, to make a sygne or token, somtime to appoint.
Dissilio, lui, ire, to leape downe frome a place. sometyme to haste, to leape here and there.
Dissimilis, le, vnlike.
Dissimiliter, in a diuers facion.
Dissimilitudo, dinis, diuersitie, variety in form
Dissimulanter, without any semblaunt or countenance. Dissimulatim, idem.
Dissimulatio, dyssemblyng. Dissimulantia, idē.
Dissimulator, toris. Vt qui dissimulatores studiorum fuerint, They made semblaunte as they had not studied.
Dissimulo, aui, are, to dyssemble, to make as if he knewe nothynge, to shewe countenaunce contrary to his thought.
Dissipatio, a scatteryng, or byngyng one thyng into many small pieces, or a wastyng.
Dissipalis, le, easy to be broken in pieces.
Dissipo, aui, are, to scatter or spyede abrode. also to bryng vnto nought, to breake into pieces.
Dissitus, ta, tum, set farre of, distant.
Dissocio, are, to breke company.
Dissoluo, ui, uere, to lose or vnbind, to spede, to pay seueral dettes, to pay that which is owed
Dissoluere aliquem, to dyspatche one frome long tarieng.
Dissoluere religionem, to do agaynst the religion, to breake the religion.
Dissoluere interrogationem, to assoyle a question.
Dissoluere, to depeche hym selfe of busines.
Dissolutis criminibus, after that he had made answere to that whyche was layde to his charge, and was therof acquited.
Dissolutio stomachi, uide Nausea,
Dissolubilis, le, easy to louse.
Dissolui, to be paid or discharged.
Dissolute, an aduerbe, whiche signifyeth dissolutely, without care.
Dissolutio, a dissolueng or lousyng.



Dissolutio criminis, a pourgacion.
Dissolutus, ta, tum, lousyd. also he which liueth at his owne pleasure, contrary to the lawes or good customes.
Dissonantia, a discorde in voyces.
Dissono, nui, nare, to discord.
Dissonus, na, num, that whiche doth not agree.
Dissuadeo, si, dere, to dissuade, to assay to turne one from his opinion or purpose.
Dissuasio, the acte of dissuadyng, dissuasion.
Dissuasor, soris, he that dissuadeth.
Dissuauiatio, the act in kissyng sweetely.
Dissuauior, ari, to kysse sweetely, and with muche delectation.
Dissuefacio, & dissuesco, scere, to leaue the old maner and customs.
Dissuetudo, lacke of vse.
Dissuetus, ta, tum, vnwont, not accustomed.
Dissulto, aui, are, to leape hither and thither.
Dissuo, ere, to vndo a thyng.
Distædet, I am wery of a thyng.
Distantia, distance.
Distendo, di, dere, to stretche out, or reache, to fyll as a bottell is fylled.
Distentus, full, bollen out.
Disterminatio, a diuision of grounde.
Disterminо, aui, are, to deuide one place from an other.
Distero, striui, sterere, to bruse small, to pounde or bray a thyng in a morter.
Distichon, two verses conteynyng one matter.
Distillatio, onis, a distillyng, specially from the heade, called a reume or catarre, the pose.
Distillo, aui, are, to distyll, or drop downe.
Distincte, distinctely, seuerally, where euery thyng is in his place and order.
Distinctio, a diuersitie, distinction, separacion.
Distineo, nui, ere, to let or withholde with busynesse or vrgent causes, to hold or put backe.
Distineri, to be let.
Distinguo, xi, ere, to diuyde. also to make distinction.
Distito, aui, are, to stande aparte, or be distante one from an other.
Disto, aui, are, to differre, to be distant, or to be a certayn space from a thyng.
Distorqueo, si, quere, to sette awrye. Ah illud uide, os ut sibi carnifex distorsit, O, lohe how the hangman setteth his mouth awrye.
Distortus, wry, out of facion, deformyd.
Distractio, separacion, alienacion, or pullyng away, or a sunder.
Distractus, ta, tum, pulled on sunder.
Distraho, xi, ere, to pluche away, or to dyuyde, or to withdrawe a thyng, sometyme by translacion it is taken for to sel, also to dyspute or conclude matters in variance.
Controuersias distrahere, to ende controuersies or suites.

Distri-

Distribuo, ui, ere, to distribute or gyue in sun-dry partes.
Distribuere causam, to diuyde his pleadyng into sundry partes, or to make many pieces of one matter.
Distribute, in partes or porcions.
Distributio, partition, distribution.
Districte, straytly.
Districtus, let from doinge of a thynge.
Distringo, xi, gere, to bynde faste, or to straine harde, to rubbe of or clense the fylthe or soyle of the body, to thretten to strike, or to drawe out a sworde. Gladium distrinxit, he drewe out his sworde. somtyme to gather, as Sereno cœlo manibus distringi oliuam oportet, fyn a faire clere date the oliues must be gathered by hande.
Distringere crustam panis, to chyp bread, or to pare of the cruste.
Districtus negotijs, let with busynesse.
Detrunco, care, to cut of a piece of a thyng.
Disturbo, aui, are, to caste downe, to lette the enterprise or purpose of one.
Disulcus, an hogge whiche hath the dyuerse of his necke diuided.
Diteo, et diteſco, ſci, ſcere, to make ryche, or be ryche. Dito, taui, tare, idem.
Dithyrambus, a verse made in the honour of Bacchus.
Ditio, onis, a dominion.
Ditior, rycher.
Ditissimus, rychest.
Dirochius, a foote of foure syllables in verse, hauynge one longe, an other shorte, an other longe, the fourthe shorte.
Diu, longe tyme. also the day tyme, wherof cometh Interdiu, in the day tyme.
Diua, a woman sayncte.
Diuagor, ari, to wander from place to place.
Diuarico, aui, are, to stryde, or to spreade wyde one from an other, as boughes of a tree.
Diuello, li, ere, to pull away by violence.
Diuendo, didi, dere, to selle to dyuers persons, or in dyuers parcelles.
Diuerbia, the partes of a comedy or interlude, where many persons speake togyther.
Diuersa pars, the contrary part.
Diuersito, aui, are, to tourne often to a thynge, or to resorte.
Diuersitas, diuersitie.
Diuersor, ari, to resort, or repayre to a place.
Diuersorium, an Inne, where to men in tourney do resort to baite or be lodged, a lodgynge.
Diuersorius, a, um, pertaynynge to an Inne or lodgynge.
Diuisus, a, um, diuers or separate.
Diuersum distrahi, to be drawen hyther and thyther. Diuerse, idem.
Diuerticula, byewaies, or syde waies, oute of the hygh waie.
Diuerticulum, a bayte.
Diuerto, ti, tere, to tourne from one thynge to an other, to take lodgynge or to bayte.
Diuerto ad te, & apud te, I comme to lodge with the, or to tary for a tyme with the.
Diuertere uia, to turne out of the hygh way.
Diues, diuitis, ryche.
Diues auis, whose ancetors were greate men.
Diuexo, aui, are, to vexe or trouble.
Diuexare rem suam, to waste his substance.
Diutius, lengar. Diutissime, longest.
Diuidia, tedyousnes, somtyme it betokeneth discorde, busynesse, trouble, variance.
Diuidiculum, an heed of a cundyte.
Diuidium, a partition or diuident.
Diuido, si, dere, to diuide or part in sunder.
Diuidere sententiam, where in a counsayle one in his reson semeth partly to affirm, part ly to disaffirme any thynge, whiche is to bee done: he that reasoneth nexte, requyreth him that hath spoken, to diuide his argument, & abyde vpon one part, whiche he wyll eyther confyrme or reproue, lyke as our lawyers vse to do, whan dyuers titles are brought in one pleadyng, they pray the court that the contrary part may abyde vpon ons of them, whereunto they wyll answere.
Diuiduum, that whiche may be severed or diuided.
Diuinatio, onis, a forejugement or conjecture. also where a matter commeth in judgement, without wityng or witnes on any of the partes, that jugement may be called Diuinatio, a diuination.
Diuinipotens, he that hathe power in dyuine thynges.
Diuinitas, godhede.
Diuinitus, godly, or of god.
Diuino, aui, are, to tell truthe, as well of thynges present, as of thinges passed: for the more part it signifieth to conjecte of thinges present, what shall happen.
Diuinus, a, um, that whiche pertaineth to god, diuine.
Diuisio, onis, whereby we declare what is in variaunce, or whereby we expresse, of what thinges we wyll treate. also a diuision into sundry partes.
Diuisor, oris, amonge the olde Romaynes was he which at the election of great officers, diuided or gaue money to the people, in the names of them, whyche sued for the offyce, to the intent for to attayne it.
Diuisus, a, um, diuided.
Diuisus, idem quod diuisio. Diuisura, idem.
Diuitiæ, diuitiarum, diuitijs, diuitias, ryches.
Diuito, aui, are, to make ryche.
Diuum, the date lyghte vnder the fyrmament,

when we saie, Sub dio aliquid fieri, it signifieth some thynge to be done abrode, or out of the house.

Diunt, olde authors vsed for dent or dederint.

Diuortium, a diuorse or separacion of a manne and his wyfe. sometyme a departynge from a ny other thynge.

Diurno, aui, are, to lyue longe.

Diurnus, na, num, pertaynyng to day, as Diurni libri, bokes conteinyng the actes done euery daie. sometyme a daies lyze.

Dius, dia, come of a gentyll stocke.

Diutinus, na, num, longe continuynge.

Diutisime, very longe, or to longe.

Diutius, lengar.

Diuule, a lyttell whyle.

Diuturnitas, a longe space of tyme.

Diuturnus, na, num, longe contynuynge.

Diuulgatio, a publicacion, or makyng a thyng common to all men.

Diuulgo, aui, are, to publyshe abrode, to sette a thyng in suche condicion as euery man maye vse it at his pleasure, to make a thing cõmon.

Diuus, ua, uum, worthy a diuine remembrance. Nowe they take Diuum & diuam, for a man or woman sayne.

## D ANTE O

DO, dedi, dare, to geue. also to offer or proffer. Res dant sese, The thynges offer them selfes. also to bring. Magnã dabit ille ruinam arboribus, He shall bryng a great fal vnto trees. also to say, tel, or declare, to do. Quamobrẽ has partes didicerim paucis dabo, For what cause I lerned that part, I will tell the in fewe wordes. Pol haud paternum istud dedisti, In faith thy father neuer taught the to do this. also to obey, to conforme. Da te mihi, Conforme the to my will.

Do manus, I rẽder me, or I am vanquished.

Do lego, I geue by testament or last wylle.

Dare auribus, to flatter, or speake to pleasse.

Dare damnas, to paye damages, or to make satisfaction.

Dare facultatem, to geue lyberte or power to do a thynge.

Dare fidem, to promyse fayethfully.

Dare in pedes, to flee or runne awaye.

Dare in ruborem, to make ashamed.

Dare insideas, to deceyue one.

Dare in uiam, to take a iourney.

Dare iusiurandum, to take an othe.

Dare malum alicui, to do one a shrewd turne.

Dare mancipio, to delyuer on warrantise. Suo periculo is emat, qui eam mercabitur, mancipio neq; promittet, neq; quisq; dabit, he that wyll haue her, let hym bye her at his owne perill, for no man shall promyse or deliuer her on warrantise.

Dare manum, to put in his hand pryuyly, as they do to men of lawe, or pryuy solicitours, or corrupt officers.

Dare mutuum, to lende.

Dare negotium, to assigne or appoynt busynes, or a thynge to be done.

Dare operam, to apply, to giue or take hede, or to helpe.

Dare potestatem, to cõmyt authoritie or power, or tempt a thyng to an other mans pleasure or libertie. Suarum omnium rerum illi potestatem dederat, He gaue hym the rule of all that he had.

Dare pœnas, to suffre punyshement.

Dare se alicui, to folow one, or to obserue his commaundementes.

Dare ueniam, to forgeue.

Dare uerba, to deceyue by fayre promyses.

Dare uitio, to dispraise, to blame.

Danunt, idem quod dant, they geue.

Datarius, a, um, that whiche is to geue.

Datatim ludere, to tosse fromes one an other as men play at tenyse.

Datu meo, of my gyfte.

Datum est, it is predestinate.

Doccus, a tymber piece.

Doceo, cui, cêre, to teache or geue knowlege, or to informe, to aduyse, to proue.

Docêre fabulam, to play a comedy.

Docibilis, apt to be taught.

Docilis, le, lyghtly taught or instructed.

Docilitas, aptnes to lerne.

Docte, cunnyngly.

Doctor, he that teacheth other.

Doctrina, æ, doctrine whiche proceedeth of the techer. Disciplina, lerning taken of the scolar.

Doctus, ta, tum, lerned, that is by say, knowing a thynge without experience. Vide perinus.

Documentum, a lesson.

Documentum statuere, to geue to one the fyrst instruction.

Documento habere aliquem, to take example by one, to beware by an other man.

Dodona, a citie in Greece, wherby was a wod, in the which men thoughte that trees spake.

Dodone, the doughter of Iupiter & Europa.

Dodra, was a dyshe made of nyne thynges, herbes, spyce, water, wyne, salte, oyle, breed, hony, and pepper.

Dodrans, antis, a poyse waying nyne ounces. It is also nyne of the measures called Cias thi. Also it is sometyme taken for the nynthe parte of any thynge deuyded. It also signifieth the length or bredth of twelue fyngers. Caulis Dodrantalis, a stalke or stemme. xii. fyngers brode.

Dogma, atis, a certayn determinacion, whiche in sectes of philosophers euery one had, without

out the whiche the secte kaped. somtyme they be callyd Placita.

Dogmatistes, he that inducyth any sect or new opinyon.

Dolabra, a carpenters axe.

Dolabro, aui, are, to hewe as a carpentar.

Dolenter, sorowfully.

Dolentia, grefe.

Doleo, ui, ere, to fele peyne or grefe, to be sory.

Dolere caput, pedes, oculos, the head, feete, or eyen to ake.

Doleo tuis rebus aduersis, I am sory for thy myssortune or trouble.

Doleo tuam uicem, I am sory on thy behalf

Dolium, any great vessell of wyne as a tunne, pype, butte, or hoggeshead. In the olde tyme it contayned .xxx. of the mesures called Amphoras.

Doliaris, great as a tunne.

Doliaris heluo, a gorbeyed glutton.

Doliarium, a wynecellar.

Dolichus, a space of grounde containyng .xii. furlonges.

Dolio, iui, ire, to grawe in mettall.

Dolo, aui, are, to cut or hew with an axe or sith.

Dolare opus aliquod, to make a thyng rudely or grossely, as it were to rough hewe it.

Dolobella, an hatchet.

Dolon, the proper name of a man of Troye, that was very swyfte of foote.

Dolones, a scurge, hauig a dagger or other like thing closed within it. It is also a certain tackling of ships. also a litle sail called a trinket.

Dolopes, a people of Thessaly.

Dolor, is, grefe or peyne of body or mynde. also sorowe.

Dolorificus, ca, cum, that which maketh grefe or sorowe.

Doloro, aui, are, to cause one to haue sorowe or

Dolose, deceptfully. (peyne.

Dolosus, deceiptfull or crafty.

Dolus, deceipte.

Dolus malus, euery crafty deceipte to compasse a man, whereby he receyueth damage, malingin.

Doma, atis, a solar or flat reuerying of a hous. It is somtyme taken for the house.

Domator, idem quod domitor.

Domesticatim, by housholdes, hous by house.

Domestici, housholde seruantes.

Domesticus, ca, cum, pertainyng to housholdes sometyme it signifieth tame, familiar.

Domestica exempla, example of their owne

Domi, at home. (kinred.

Domi nobiles, honorable in their own countrey

Domi belliq, in deedes as well of warre as of peace.

Domi et militiæ, as wel in peace as in warre

Domicilium, a mansion place.

Domicœnium, an home supper.

Domina, the lady or mastresse.

Dominatus, tus, domination or authoritie ouer other, mastershyp. Dommatio, idem.

Dominium, a lordeshyp or rule ouer other.

Dominor, ari, to rule or haue soueraintie.

Dominus, a lorde or master, to whome other do seruice. also an owner.

Domiporta, a pyllar or other lyke thynge that beareth vp an house.

Domis, was take of old writers for dominus.

Domitalis, apt to be tamed or broken.

Domitio, onis, a retournyng home.

Domitor, toris, a tamer or breaker of that, whiche is wylde.

Dominura, the acte of tamyng or breakyng of any wylde beast.

Domitus, ta, tum, made tame, subdued, or vanquyshed.

Domnonij, a people of a countrey in England called Deuonshyre.

Domo, aui, are, to make tame, sommetyme to vanquyshe.

Domare hostes, to vanquyshe ennemies.

Domuitio, a departynge home.

Domo, from home.

Domũ, to the house, or home, somtyme at home

Domuncula, a lytell or poore house.

Domus, mus, mui, a house generally. somtyme a temple or churche. also a family or kynrede, also a mans countrey. also a nest of byrdes.

Domus, the accusatif case plural home to theire

Domus, mi, mó, a dwellyng house. (houses.

Donarium, a house, where suche thinges were kept, that wer giuen to the goddis. It is somtyme taken for a gyft or reward.

Donatio coronæ, garlandes that in the olde tyme were worne in plates.

Donatio, a gyfte.

Donatio propter nuptias, a womans dowerie.

Donatistæ, were heretikes, whiche affirmed, that the congregation of christen people was no where but with them. Wherefore those, whiche came frome the catholyke parte vnto them, thei did efsones baptise them. also thei affirmed, that in the churche were not people good and yll, but onely good, and that they onely pertayned vnto the churche. The author of this hereste was named Donatus, and was of the countrey of Numidia, about the yere of our lorde. 353.

Donatiuum, a gyft in money or grayne, gruen by emperours vnto the people. also to souldiours aboue their wages.

Donatiuus, he that is able to giue.

Donatus, he to whom any thyng is gyuen.

Donax, cis, a reede or cane, whereof they made arowes.

Donec, vntyll, sometyme as longe.
Donec viuo, as longe as I lyue.
Dono, aui, are, to geue liberally or freely.
Donare ciuitate, to make a citesyn. Donare eternitate, to make a perpetual memorial of one
Donum, a gyfte.
Donysa, an yle in the sea Aegeum.
Dorcas, cadis, a buche or a doe.
Dores, was a generall name of dyuers people in Greece, as of Creta, Rhodus, Sicilia, and dyuers other countreyes, so called of a people inhabityng by the mountayn called Oeta, which wandyng ryght to the Eothes, by force wanne certayn places in the sayde countreys, and finally subdued the olde inhabitantes.
Doria, et Dorica, names of countreys ioynyng to Athenes.
Dorica lingua, the langage of the people called Dores, y was the. v. tunge of the grekes.
Dorica, was a certain foyme of musike, whiche represented a wonderfull grauitie, & therefore was assigned to noble personages, and vsed in Tragedies.
Dorion, a towne of Arhate.
Doriphori, were certayn gentylmen attendyng about the persones of kynges, whyche bare launcyns in theyr handes. Suche of late peres pryncis haue also vsed to haue, and ar called speares, although thei beare only in theyr handes battayle axes.
Doris, a nymph of the sea, and is interpretate bytternesse.
Dormio, miui, ire, to sleape.
☞ Dormire in vtramuis aurem, is a prouerbe, whiche signifieth to bee without any maner of care, It maie be englished, To sleepe soundly on bothe sydes.
Dormisco, scere, to begyn to sleepe.
Dormitator, a sleaper.
Dormito, aui, are, to sleape soundly.
Dormitorium, that which pertayneth to sleepe.
Dorodocia, corruption of iudges with giftes and rewardes.
Doronicum, a precious & holsom rote brought from Mauritania, whiche is of the quantitie of a mans fynger, and knotty as it were ioynctes. And is putte into confections made for the diseases of the stomache, and lacke of perfecte digestion. Ruellius supposeth it to be that, whiche of the grecians is called Arnabo, of some Carnabum, or Zamabum, It is hotte and dry in the thyrd degree.
Dorophorus, he that carieth a present.
Dorpia, wer certain days which the Athenienses kept solemne, in ope feasting & banketting
Dorsualia, paneis, whiche horses do weare on there backes, whan they do cary or drawe.
Dorsuarius, a, um, that whiche beareth or carieth any thyng on the backe.



Dorsum, a backe of man or beaste.
Dorsum in mari, a heape of sande gathered in the sea whiche watermen do call a sheise.
Dorsus, idem.
Dorylaus, the name of a ryuer in Phrygia.
Dos, dotis, dowry, land giue in mariage to the husband for cause of the mariage only. It is also a qualitie of a person giuen of nature.
Dotes animi, indowmentes of the soule, that is to say, the giftes of grace Dotes corporis, indowmētes of the body, that is to say, beautye, strength, helth. &c. the giftes of nature.
Dosones, are they that promise many thinges.
Dotalis, le, that pertayneth to dowry, as Bona dotalia, dotalis fundus, goodes or landes giuen in mariage with a woman.
Doto, aui, are, to indowe.
Doxa, in greke signifieth opinō. sometyme glorye.

## D ANTE R.

Draena, the female dragon.
Drachma, the. viii. parte of an ounce in weight or measure. It was also a coyne sygned with a bullocke, which countreuailed so muche as a poyse grote, being. viii. grotes the weight of an ounce.
Drachma auri, was. xii. syluer dragmas, of our money nowe. v. s. ix. d.
Draco, onis, a dragon. It was also the name of hym, whiche fyrste dyd write and geue lawes to the people of Athenes, wherin he appoynted death for euery small theft. wherfore it was sayde, that he wrate his lawes with the bloude of men.
Draconarius, a standerde bearer.
Dracones, of plinye be take for old braunches of vines. also it is an herbe, whiche is otherwyse called Pyretrum, it bourneth and biteth the tunge as well the leafe as the roote, in englyshe Pellitory of Spayne.
Draconitis, a stone taken out of the head of a dragon, the heade beinge sodaynly stryken of, or els it resolueth in the brayne, whyle the dragon dyeth. it is also called Draconites.
Dracontium, an herbe called Dragons.
Dracunculus, a litte dragon. it is also an herbe called Dragons, named also Draconica.
Dragma, a grype or handfull.
Draguntea, an herbe called Dragons.
Drama, matis, where in a comedy or interlude, dyuers personages be brought in, some abydyng, some departyng.
Drangiana, a prouince in Asia the more.
Drepanum, the name of a citie in Italy called nowe Trapani.
Dromedarius, et Dromada, a certayn kynd of camelles, whiche haue two bunches on their backes, and are meruailous swyft, and maye sustayne

ſuſtern to be thre daies without drynk whan they be tourneyed.

Dromus, the place where men do rynne horſes, to trie the ſwyftnes of them.

Dropax, a noble oynteme made with pytche, excellently cõmended of Galenus, and other famous phiſicians.

Druides, were ſometyme in France called Galli, one of the two eſtates of like cõdicion as the ſpirituaſtie is now among vs. They had in great eſtimacion woddes of greate okes, where they vſed theyr ſacrifices and ſuperſticious ceremonies. And they had in a meruaſlous reuerence all thing that grew on an oke, ſpecially myſtelden, affyrmynge that it was ſent from heuen. Theyr ſacrifice was in this fourme. Fyrſt vnder an oke, whereon grewe myſtelden, they cauſed meate to be prepared and ſette, than was there brought forthe two white bulles, whoſe hornes were than newe bounden, that is to ſay, were fyrſt ſet in the plough or weyne. Than the prieſt being clad in white, clymmed vp to the tree, and hauing a bill of golde in his hande, he dyd ſhead or cut of the myſtelden, than offred they the ſacrifice, prayinge vnto god, that the gyft whiche ſhulde be gruen, mought be to theim that receiued it, proſperous & fortunat, ſuppoſing that the beaſte, whiche was barraine, yf he dranke of the myſtelden, ſhulde be fruitfull, and that it was a ſure remedye agaynſte all poyſon. It is ſuppoſed, that theyr ſuperſtition cam firſt out of this ile called Britayne.

Drupæ, are olyues or ople bearies, whiche are betweene grene and rype, and do begynne to waxe blacke.

Druſus, the name of a Romayne of right noble lygnage and eloquence, but he was proude and ambicious.

Dryas, the propre name of a man of Theſſaly frende of Neſtor.

Dryades, were fayries of woddes.

Dryinus, a litteli wurme ſometime found in the rootes of an oke, whiche is ſo miſchenous a poyſon, that if one treade on hym barefoted, furthwith the ſhyn cometh of, & all the legge ſwelleth. And which is more to be meruayled at, they which do handle him, that is hurt, loſeth his ſhyn About the place where the ſaid worme hath bitten, there is a rednes with a ſwellyng, & there ryſeth litteli wheales, out of the which cometh a watry humour, alſo there happneth to him, whiche is hurt, frettinges in the ſtomake and beily. One remedy therfore is aboue all other beaten in a morter, & dronke with wyne. Alſo the roote of an holy hruſſed and layde to the place doth mitigate the peyne.

Drylon, a ryuer of Stauony.

Drymodis, afterward Pelaſgus, is nowe called Archady.



Dryopteris, is an herbe, which groweth on old okes trees amonge the moſſe, and is lyke to feme, but the creaues or incyſions of the leaues be leſſe, and the rootes be rough and twiſted togither, and in taſte ſomewhat ſweete. Some call it Oſmunde royall.

Dryos, ſignifyeth growyng in okes.

## D ANTE V.

DVBENVS, was of the old Romaines taken for Dominus.

Dubio, aui, are, to be in doubte.

Dubiat quid agat, he is in doubte what he ſhulde doo.

Dubitatim, Dubiè, Dubitanter, doubtfully.

Dubitatio, et dubietas, doubte.

Dubito, aui, are, to be in dout, or to tract tyme, to myſtruſt. Dubitatur, men doubte.

Dubius, a, um, doutfull. Dubius, is he that hath two wates, and woteth not whiche to take.

Dubia cœna, a banket, wherat are ſo many and diuers meates, that a man knoweth not of whiche he may eate.

Dubiæ res, thinges doutfull or daungerous.

Ducatus, tus, the gouernãce or conduite of men. Alſo a duchy. alſo Ducatus, ti, a coyne called a ducate.

Ducatus præſtare, to be capitayn of an hoſt, to bring men to battaple.

Ducenarius, a capitayn of .CC. men.

Ducenti, tæ, ta, two hundred.

Ducenteſimus, a, um, the two hundred.

Ducenties, two hundred tymes.

Ducẽni anni, two hundred yeres.

Duco, xi, cere, to leade them that be wyllynge, to haue reſpect to a thyng, ſometyme it ſignifieth to allect or ſtyre with ſom pleſant mean. alſo to reuolue, alſo to draw, as a mã draweth a ſword. alſo to get. ſometyme it ſignifieth doing. as Ducere ſomnos, to ſlepe. alſo to build or make vp. ſometime to turn awai, as Ducere vultus, to turne away the vilage. To delay or prolong to go wunt. Ego me duco ab arbore ꝑ wẽt doune of the tree. alſo to wed, or do the act of mariage. ſometime to ſuppoſe. Hanc eſſe in te ſapiẽtiã exiſtimãt, ut oĩa tua in te poſita eſſe ducas, Men thinke that wiſedome to be in you, that ye thynke all that whiche is your owne, to be in your ſelfe and not in fortune.

Ducere ætatem, to ſpend ones tyme. Ducere animã, to lyue. Ducere animo, to cõſider, to think. Ducere animum, to recreate the mynd Ducere aquã, to conuey water from a ſpring. Ducere bellum, to prolong battayl or warre. Ducere colorem, to waxe ruddy. Ducere dãno, to take it for a damage or loſſe Ducere aliquem ex ære, to counterfayte one in mettall.

Ducere diem ex die, to put of frō day to day
Ducere foſſam, to caſt or make a dyche.
Ducere honorē, to eſteme it honourable.
Ducere horas extremas, to lye in dyeng.
Ducere infra ſe omnia humana, to eſteeme all thynges leſſe than hym ſelfe.
Ducere lateres, to make tyles.
Ducere laudi, to tourne it to prayſe.
Ducere lineam, to drawe a lyne.
Ducere minoris, to eſteme it les, to ſet les by.
Ducere mortuum, to be dead. Meos ne ego ante oculos illam patiar, alios amplexarier? mortuum hercle me duco ſatius, Shal I ſuffre hym to imbrace her before myne eies? by god I had rather be dead.
Ducere mucronem, to drawe a ſworde.
Ducere noctē iucundis ſermonibus, to paſſe furth the nyght in pleaſant talkyng.
Ducere nomen ex re aliqua, to be named after ſome thyng.
Ducere officij, to ſuppoſe it to be his duetie.
Ducere parui, to ſet ſpreti by.
Ducere præ ſe nemīnem, to ſette by no man but hym ſelfe.
Ducere principium, to begynne, or to take a begynnyng.
Ducere probro, to diſprayſe.
Ducere pro falſis, to take it for lyes.
Ducere ſimilitudinem ex aliquo, to take a paterne of a thyng.
Ducere ſomnos, to ſleape.
Ducere ſpiritū, to fetch or drawe breth, to liue.
Ducere ſulcos, to make furrowes.
Ducere ſuſpiria, to ſyghe.
Ducere utilitatem, ex re aliqua, to gette profyte by a thynge.
Ducentur ſuſpitiones ex ipſo facto, of that acte men ſhall gather ſuſpicion.
Ducere uſuras, to contynue payment of money taken by vſury.
Vallum ducere, to make a trenche.
Vultum ducere, to frowne or lowre.
Duci errore, to be deceiued, to be in a wronge opynyon.
Duci ineptiis ac fabulis, to take pleaſure in fantaſies and fables, to beleue leaſynges and flatterynges.
Duci uentre, to loue good morſels.
Rationem ſalutis ducere, to regarde helthe.
Nihil ducere in bonis præter uirtutem, to eſteme nothyng to be good beſyde vertue.
Duco, aui, are, to gouerne.
Ductarius funis, a corde that is drawen.
Ductilis, & ductile, eaſy to be drawen.
Ductim, with leyſure.
Ductito, aui, are, to leade about often.
Ducto, aui, are, to leade about, to take a wyfe, alſo to eſteme.
Ductare reſtim, to leade the dannce.

Ductor, toris, a guyde.
Ductus, ta, tum, ledde.
Ducta cicatrix, a wounde cleane healed, nothyng remaynynge but a ſeame or marke.
Ductus, tus, tui, a coundyte, whereby water doeth rounne.
Ductus aquarū, the courſe of water by trenches or pypes.
Ductus oris, the facion of the face.
Ductus literarum, the order of letters in any wrytynge.
Dudum, but late, ſometyme longe agone, or a great whyle.
Dudum, ſometyme it ſignifieth before. Incertior multo q̄ dudum, more vncertayne than it was before.
Duella, the thyrde part of an ounce.
Duellator, a warryour.
Duellica ars, the feate or ſcience of armes.
Duello, aui, are, to fyghte within lyſtes, or in battayle.
Duellum, battaile betwene two.
Duellona, men in olde tyme called Bellona.
Duicenſus, the taſke of two men toguther, as of the father and the ſonne.
Duidens, a sheepe of two teethe.
Duillus, a citezens name of Rome, which fyrſt triumphed for victory on the ſea.
Duis, of the ācient writers was vſed for dederis.
Dulcadium, euery ſweete meate.
Dulce, & dulciter, ſweetely, gentilly.
Dulcedo, dulcitas, dulcitudo, & Dulcor, ſwetes
Dulceo, cere, to be ſwete. (nes.
Dulceſco, ſci, ſcere, to become ſwete.
Dulciarius, a paſtlar.
Dulciarius panis, a marchepayne made with almondes and ſugar.
Dulcidulus, a, um, a lyttell ſwete.
Dulciſluus, flowyng ſweetely.
Dulciloquus, he that ſpeaketh ſweetely.
Dulcis, ce, ſweete, pleaſant, contrary to ſharpe or vehement.
Dulciſonus, ſownyng ſweetely.
Dulco, caui, care, to make ſwete.
Dulia, the ſeruyce of a bondman or ſlaue.
Dulichium, an yle in the ſea Mediterrane, or as ſome ſay Ionio.
Dum, ſomtyme ſignifieth whan, or whyles, as Dum dormis, fures domum intrant, whiles thou ſlepeſt, theues enter into the houſe. ſometyme vntyll, ſomtyme as longe. Vſq ne ualuiſti? C. Perpetuo recte dum quidem illic fui, Dyddeſt thou well all that whyle? L. Yea alway well, as longe as I was there. alſo it ſignifieth wherfore. alſo, ſo that. Somtyme it dothe but make vp a word, as Adeſdum, paucis te uolo, Come hither, I wold a few thynges with the. Nihil dum, not yet.
Dumetum, a thorny or buſshy grounde.

Dums

Dummodo, so that.
Dumosus, a, um, rought of bzembelles and thoznes.
Dumtaxat, onely, at the leaste wape.
Non dumtaxat, for non solum.
Dumosus, a, um, full of bzembels or bziars.
Dumus, all kyndes of thoznes or bziers.
Dunum, a countrey in England called Durhã.
Duo, dui, ere, to gyue.
Duo, Duæ, two.
Duodecim, twelue.
Duodecies, twelue tymes.
Duodecimus, a, um, the twelfe.
Duodecies Sestertium. xii. h undzed tho usande Sestertia.
Duodeni, twelue to gether. Vide deni.
Duodequadrageni pedes, xxxviii. foote.
Duodequadraginta anni, xxxviii. yeres.
Duodeuiginti, eyghtene.
Duodeuiceni denarij. xviii. pense.
Duodetriginta, xxviii.
Duonum, olde writers vsed for Bonum.
Duplares, knyghtes or suche souldiours as had double alowaunce.
Dupliciarij, idem,
Duplaris numerus, a noumber doubled.
Duplex, duplicis, double or two: or twyse as muche.
Duplici spe vti, to haue hope two wayes, or as we say prouerbially, To haue two stringes to his bowe.
Dupli, double so muche.
Duplicato, at the double.
Dupliciter, two wayes.
Duplico, aui, are, to make double.
Duplio, onis, the double.
Duplus, a, um, double.
Dupondius, & Dupondium, twoo pounde weyghte.
Durabile, durable.
Duracinæ uuæ, grapes with thycke shynnes.
Duram, some thynke to be the name of a ryuer, neere to the whiche the Gyauntes made the towre Babell. Some will it to be a fielde, as in Danyell.
Duramen, & Duramentum, the arme of a vine
Durateus, a, um, wooden or of wood.
Duratus, ta, tum, hardened.
Dure, & Duriter, hardely or cruelly, with muche peyne.
Dureo, rui, ere, to be harde or cruell.
Durescо, sci, scere, to waxe harde.
Dureta, the Spanyardes calle a vessell, that they vse to washe and bain them in.
Duria, or Turia, the name of a ryuer nere to Valentia.
Duricia, & Duricies, & Duritas, hardenes, rudenes, rigour.
Duricoria, thynges whiche haue harde skins.
Duricors, dis, harde harted.
Duriusculus, a, um, the diminutiue of Durus.
Duro, aui, are, to endure or contynue, to sustayne or suffer, to harden or make harde.
Durus, ra, rum, harde, peynfull, or cruell.
Dura prouincia, a sore charge, a thyng harde to be brought to passe.
Dura uita, a wery or peynefull lyfe.
Vitam duriter agebat, He lyued a harde and peynfull lyfe.
Duri oris uir, a rygorous person.
Duro ingenio, dull witted.
Duumuiratus, tus, an office, wherin the authoritie is committed to two men.
Dux, ducis, a capptayne or leader.

## D ANTE Y.

Dyastole, is a lyftyng or ryfyng vp of the herte, the arteries, the bzayne, and ryues, whiche doo incloſe the bzayne, and that is in length, bzeadth, and depenesse, sensible to feele by the pouises.
Dynasta, uel Dynastes, a lozde of great power, a pzince, a ruler.
Dynastea, a rule or gouernaunce.
Dinastia, myght, power.
Dyrrachium, a citie in Cicile, whyche fyrste was called Epidamnus.
Dys, in composition, signifieth euyll, difficile, or impossible.
Dyscolia, difficultie.
Dyscolus, intractable.
Dysenteria, is a perylous flixe with excoziacion or rasyng of the bowels, continuall tourmentes, and some blondde yssuynge foorthe. The causes therof be sharp or venomous humours procedynge of yelowe choler vnnaturall, sharpnes of the blonde, salt fleume, melancoly aduste. sometyme of yll medicines or impostumacion of the ryuer. sometyme by dyfaulte of the membzes annexed. sometyme by the yll habite of all the body.
Dyspnœa, is difficultie in fetchyng of bzethe, The causes therof be these: stoppyng of the wayes, wherby the bzeathe should passe: destyllacions, or reumes hot and sharpe, or colde and fleumatike. sometyme lepyp by knozres in the thzote, or lunges, commen of a melancoly matter.
Dysuria, a sykenes, whiche letteth a man that he can not pysse. The causes therof be these, Extinction or bollyng out of the bladder after vehement retencion or kepynge backe of brine: congelynge of bloud or matter in the necke of the bladder or instrument of brine: of stones or impostumacion there. Also of ſwanes, grauell, apostume, werte, or hard fleshe bzedde in the reynes of the backe.

FOR THE moꝛe parte ſignifieth of.

E conſpectu fugere, to go out of ſight.

E diuerſo, on the contrary part, oꝛ on the other ſyde.

E facili, eaſely.

E longinquo, fer of.

E me ne quidem metuas, as foꝛ me be not afeꝛde.

E Pamphilo grauida eſt, ſhe is with chylde by Pamphilus.

E Pamphilo peperit, ſhe had a chylde by Pamphilus.

E proximo aſpicere, to ſe nyghe hande.

E proximo uicinus, my nexte neyghbour.

E regione, face to face, one diꝛectly agaynſt the other, oꝛ on the other ſyde diꝛectly.

E re nata, conſyderynge the matter. Ere nata melius fieri haud potuit, conſyderynge the matter, oꝛ as the caſe requiꝛed, it mought be no better.

E renibus laborat, he is ſycke in his backe, oꝛ greued with the ſtone.

E re tua, pertaynyng to thy pꝛofyte.

E re publica, concernyng the common weale.

E uia languet, he is weꝛy of his iouꝛneye, oꝛ ſycke with goinge oꝛ ꝛydynge.

Eueſtigio, foꝛth with.

## E ANTE A.

EALE, is a beaſte in Inde founde about great ryuers, like to a hoꝛſe, ſaue that he hath a taple like an Oliphant, in colour blacke oꝛ bay, a hath iawes like a boꝛe, and therin tuſkes a cubite longe and moꝛe, which are apte to what vſe the beaſte wyll, foꝛ they do not ſtand faſt, but are bowed as he liſteth, ſo that whan he doth fight, he ſetteth vp the one, and holdeth downe the other, to the intent that if the one in fyghtynge waxeth dul, oꝛ is bꝛoken, the other ſhall ſeꝛue hym.

Eantes, the name of a ſtoꝛye wyꝛter, whiche was in that age, that Pygmalion reygned in the eaſte parte.

Eatenus, vnto that, in that maner of wyſe, tyll that tyme, vntyll, vntyll than.

Eatenus, ne, quid, pro ſolum.

## E ANTE B.

EBEATI, they which from great pꝛoſperitie are fallen into myſery.

Ebeo, are, to bꝛynge out of pꝛoſperitie.

Ebenus, uel Ebenum, a tree whiche is black in colour, and is odoꝛifeꝛous, whã it is burned, it hath vertue to cleanſe the eyen. This tree groweth in Inꝺia, whiche beinge cut, waxeth as hard as ſtone. Sola Indiauigrum fert ebenũ, Inꝺia alone bꝛyngeth blacke ebenus, it is alſo wꝛitten with h, eꝛde Hebenus.

Ebibo, ebibi, ebibere, to ꝺꝛynke all out.

Ebionitæ, were heꝛitykes, whyche denyed that Chꝛiſt was god And affiꝛmed that al paꝛtes of the olde lawe, ought to be kepte with the newe lawe. And they ꝛeceyued onely the goſpel of ſaynt Mathew, and ꝛeiected the other. and alſo all the epiſtols of ſaynt Paule. The authoꝛ of that ſecte, was one Ebion, aboute the yeꝛe of oure loꝛde. 88.

Eblana, a citie in Irelande called Dublyn oꝛ Deuplin.

Eblandior, diri, to get a thynge by flattery. alſo to lyke.

Eblandiri ſolitudines ruris, to make, that lacke of company in the countꝛey ſhall not be greuous.

Eblanditus, ta, tum, gotten by flattery.

Eboracum, oꝛ Eburacum, a citie in Englande called Yoꝛke.

Eboratus, a, um, of yuoꝛy without.

Eboreus, a, um, of yuoꝛy.

Eboſus, an yle betweue Sardinia and Affrica, the ceth wheꝛof wyl not ſuffer any venemous thing to liue, where alſo do bꝛede ſuch numbeꝛ of conies, that they diſtꝛoy the ties nexte adioynynge.

Ebriatus, ꝺꝛunke. Ebrietas, tatis, ꝺꝛunkennes.

Ebrio, aui, are, to make ꝺꝛunke.

Ebriolus, la, lum, a lyttell ꝺꝛunke, oꝛ a lyttell peꝛſon ꝺꝛunke.

Ebrioſus, a, um, often ꝺꝛunke.

Ebriulo, are, to make ꝺꝛunke.

Ebrius, ia, um, ꝺꝛunken. ſometyme abundant.

Ebron, a mountayn in Paleſtina.

Ebudes, yles in the ſea about England, where the people do lyue by whyte meate and fiſhe, I ſuppoſe they be the yles nyghe wales and the weſt countreye.

Ebuleus, the ſon of Iupiter and Pꝛoſerpine.

Ebullio, lui, lire, to bubble vp, as water doethe whan it rayneth.

Ebullitio, bubblynge.

Ebullo, are, to bubble out, oꝛ ꝺꝛaſte out.

Ebulus, an herbe called walwoꝛt, which is lyke to ponge elder tree, Diſcoꝛides callyth it Chamæacte.

Ebur et Ebor, oris, yuoꝛy.

Eburatus, coueꝛed with yuoꝛy.

Eburneus, ea, um. Eburnus, of yuoꝛy.

Eburones, people of the countꝛey called Liege oꝛ Luke beyonde Bꝛabant.

## E ANTE C.

ECardia, a kynd of amber which hath in it the figure of an haꝛte blacke oꝛ greene.

Ecaſtor, an othe by Caſtoꝛ, whiche may ſtande foꝛ, By my fay.

Ecbasis, a figure in speakynge, called digression, where a manne leaueth for the tyme the principall matter.

Ecbatana, the chiefe citie of the realme of Mede. there is a citie in Siria of the same name some tyme called Ephiphania, and maye be written Egbatana.

Ecce, an aduerbe demonstratiue, whiche signifyeth Lo, see, properly where a thynge sodaynely happeneth.

Ecce tibi, write thou see, take heede.

Ecce me, Lo here I am.

Eccere, an aduerbe of swerynge, signifieng as muche as Per Cererem. Some vse it for ecce, to now, or see nowe.

Eccentrici orbes, are spheres one inclosyng an other, so that the one is ouer the other, and the one is contayned within the holownes of the other.

Eccillum, for ecce illum, see hym.

Eccistam, for ecce istam, see her.

Ecclesia, an assemblye, a counsayle. Amonge chrysten authors, it signifieth the congregacion of people in the fayth of Christe.

Ecclesiastes, a preacher.

Eccubi, lo where.

Eccum, eccam, eccos, eccas, lo he is here, lo she is here, lo these men be here, lo these women be here.

Echemythia, taciturnitie or stylnes.

Echeneis, a fysshe called also Remora, whiche cleauynge to the keele of a shyp with restayne hym, not withstandynge the violence of any wynde that bloweth.

Echi, lyttell narowe valeys or dales betwene two hylles.

Echidna, a water serpent.

Echinades, ben plandes in a ryuer of Greece called Achelous, whych diuideth Etolia from Acarnania.

Echinatus, ta, tum, hauynge a rough and pryckynge shale or shell.

Echinata folia, leaues hauynge prycles.

Echinus, the couerynge or vtermoste shale of a chesten nut, or other whiche is roughe and prickynge. It is also a sea fysshe whiche hath on hym a shelle with prycles, and hath the prycles in stede of fete, but he goeth not but onely tumbleth, for whan he is taken, the prycles seeme to be worne and made blount. some haue verye longe prickes and lytel shels, and they be called Echinometræ. These fysshes be of sundry colours, some white, some red, some purple, some blue, and some grene, as Perottus writeth in his Cornucopiæ, that he sawe them, but he sayeth, whan they be deade, the freshe and delectable colour vanisheth awaye. It is also a beaste called an ryche or hedgehog. It was also a vessell of brasse amonge the Greekes, wherevnto the sayinge of witnesses were put and sealed. Also a poxis of hey, and a sorte of pottes. Also a certayne fourme of bracelettes, whiche women vsed to weare.

Echion, an herbe called also Alcibiadion, growynge in wayes and rough groundes, lyke to langue de beafe, a hath floures like borage, but er they be full spred, they be purple of colour, and the seede therof is lyke the head of a nadder.

Echioni, Thebanes, so called of Echion, one of the fyue that holpe Cadmus, to buylde Thebes.

Echites, a stone specked lyke a serpent.

Ecnephias, a storme, where a cloude is broken and falleth.

Echo, a sound, whiche reboundeth to the noise or voyce, that is made in a valeye, or in great woodes.

Eclegma, atis, a medicyne, whiche muste not be eaten or chewed: but beinge in the mouth suffred to slyp downe in to the stomake by lytell and lytell. The Arabian phisitions doo cal it Lohoch.

Eclipsis, a wanynge or sayinge.

Econa, an ymage.

Econcula, a lyttell ymage.

Econtra, contrary wyse.

Econtrario, idem.

Ecpetala, were cuppes amonge the Greekes, whiche were large and wyde. Our flat boles, wherein we drynke wyne, maye nowe be so called.

Ecphractica medicamenta, medicines which deoplatt, or open the conduites or passages in the body whiche are stopped or farced.

Ecphrasis, a plaine interpretacion of the letter, tauyng no parte vndeclared.

Ecquando, at what tyme, or lo whan.

Ecquis, but lo who, se who.

Ecquid, but what, lo what.

Ectasis, a stonying, a dampe, a traunce, whan a man forgetteth hym selfe.

Ectasis, a figure whereby a syllable naturally short, is produced or made longe.

Ecthlipsis, where the letter M, ioyned with a vowell is not souned.

Ectrapeli, they whiche abhorre the cõmon facion or olde vsages.

Ectropium, whan the nether lyd of the eie falleth, and can not ioyne with the ouer lyd.

Ectypum, that whiche is made accordynge to a paterne.

## E ANTE D.

EDACITAS, vnsaciable feedynge.

Edax, edacis, a great eater or consumer.

Edo, edonis, the same.

Edeatræ, they whiche haue the ordeynge of the kynges meate.
Edem, signifyeth pleasure, dilectation.
Edentatus, he that hath his teethe taken out, toothles.
Edento, aui, are, to make toothles, to beate out ones teeth.
Edentulus, toothelesse.
Edera, yuy.
Edessa, a citie beyond the ryuer of Euphrates.
Edico, xi, cere, to commaunde, to ordeyne, to declare or publyshe.
Edicta, ordinaunces or commaundementes of them, whiche be in great authoryte.
Edictio, idem quod edictum.
Edicto, tare, to declare or pronounce oftentymes.
Edilia, all thynges that appertein to be eaten.
Edisero, ui, rere, to explane or declare, to telle or rehersse. Edisere nobis fabulam hanc, Tell or rehersse vnto vs that tale.
Editio, a settynge forth or publyshynge of a thynge, as of bokes or proclamations.
Editimus iudex, a iudge named and chosen of the one part.
Edituus, a sexten of a churche.
Edo, es, edi, esum uel estum, to eate or feede.
✠ Ede nasturtium, is applyed to a dulle and grosse person: and for as muche as Nasturtium, called Cressis, beynge eaten, doth make the nose tynkell, and therby causeth the dull spirites to wake, therefore by this prouerbe is ment: Pluche vp thy spirytes or, Awake dullard or lusshe.
Edor, ederis, edi, to be eaten.
Edo, edidi, edere, to execute or do a thynge, or to cause a thynge to be done, to bryng or set forth, to delyuer in wrytynge, to publisshe.
Edere animam, to dye.
Edere annos, to tell what age a man is of.
Edere authorem, to name the author.
Edere cædem, to make a greate slaughter.
Edere canius, to synge.
Edere certamen, to fyght valyauntly.
Edere clamorem, to crye out.
Edere exemplum, to shewe an example.
Edere facinora, to do myschieuous dedes.
Edere fœtus, to bryng forthe frute.
Edere frondē, to burgen, to put out leaues.
Edere indicium, to telle ordisclose who were his companyons in any vile deede.
Edere iudicium, to rehersse or gyue iugemēt.
Edere leges, to gyue lawes.
Edere librum, to set forth a boke.
Edere luci, to bryng to lyght.
Edere ludibrium, to mocke at a thynge.
Edere ludos et spectacula, to cause playes and pageantes to be shewed to the people.
Edere mandata, to declare his message as he was commaunded.
Edere nomen, to gyue a name to one.
Edere nomina, to bryng forthe names in wrytynge, as we vse to doo in taskes, subsidies, and musters.
Edere operam annuam, to serue one yere.
Edere opera uirorum fortium, to do valiantly and as men of great prowesse.
Edere oracula, belonged to god, or that whi che was taken for god, to make answere to the thynge whiche was demaunded.
Edere ouum, to laye an egge.
Edere partum, to be delyuered of chylde.
Edere postulata, to delyuer a byll of requeste conteynynge many thynges.
Edere prælium, et bellum, to make warre.
Edere pugnam, to fyght.
Edere rationes, to make accompte.
Edere risus, to laughe.
Edere scelus, to do a myschieuous dede.
Edere scriptum, to shewe by wrytynge.
Edere signum, to make a token.
Edere specimen, to shewe a proufe.
Edere spiritum, to dye.
Edere stragem, to make a great slaughter of men.
Edere strepitum, to make a noyse.
Edere testes, to bryng forth wytnes.
Edere uitam, to dye.
Edere uerba, to speake.
Edere uoces, to crye.
Edere urinam, to pysse.
Edoceo, cui, cere, to instruct or informe one of a thynge.
Edolo, aui, are, to hewe or cutte cleane and smothe.
Edom, Esau was so called, and the countreye where he reygned.
Edomus, a hyll neere to Pangeum in the borders of Thessaly.
Edones, people of Thrace, neere to the sea coaste.
Edonides, were women, whiche fyred with a diuine furour, dyd celebrate the mysteries of Bacchus.
Edonj, people of Thrace.
Edonus, a hyll where the same people inhabyteth.
Edormisco, scere, to sleape soundly.
Edormiscere crapulam, to sleape vntyll he be sober agayne, whan that one is dronke.
Edormire crapulam, to sleape out a surfet.
Educo, xi, cere, to bryng forthe. also to drawe out, as, Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum, That sayinge, he drewe the weapon out of his body. Sometyme to vpbrynge. some tyme it signifieth educare.
Educatio, nourysshynge or bryngynge vp of chyldren.

Educo, aui, are, to nourysshe or bryngе vp from chyldhode.
Edulco, aui, are, to make very swete.
Edulis, le, that may be eaten.
Edulium, is what so euer is set on the table at dyner and supper to beeaten, saue the breade.
Eduro, rare, to make very harde.
Edurum, not hard.

## E ANTE E, & F.

EETON, Andromaches father, that reigned at Thebes in Cilicia.
Effari, to speake, but properly it pertayned to byshoppes and Augures, whan they dydde dedicate any place, or consecrate any thynge.
Effartio, effarsi, ire, to stuffe or fyll a thynge.
Effascino, aui, are, to bewytche a thynge, wherby eyther the fourme is changed, or the thing dyeth, or is in some wyse destroyed. By this worde Solinus maketh mention, that in Affrica be certayne kynredes, whereof the men and women, if they prayse fayre trees, goodly corne, prety chyldren, galant horses and fat, forthewith they dye. Plinius writeth of some, whiche beholdynge any personne stedfastely with an angry countenaunce they do distroy them. Lyke experience hath ben sene in this realme, as credyble persones haue reported.
Effata, were certayn prayers, whiche the diuinours vsed to make at the ende of theyr diuination or tellynge the successe of thynges.
Effaxillo, aui, are, to cut of by the arme pyt.
Effectus, effecte.
Effectum dare, to bryngе to passe.
Effero, extuli, efferre, to carye foorthe, or putte out, to denulgate or tell abrode, to aduaunce or promote. Some tyme to ouercome or subdue. Also to commende. Sometyme to mynyshe or appayre.
Efferre aliquem laudibus, to extoll one with prayses.
Efferre cadauer, to cary a body to be buried.
Efferre clamorem, to crye out.
Efferre in humeros, to beare on his shulders
Efferre manum, to lyfte vp his hande.
Efferre sese, to aduaunce hym selfe.
Efferre pedem, to go out, or go further.
Seruate istum fultis intus serui, ne quoquam pedem efferat, kepe hym in fyre, if ye woll, that he go forthe no whether.
Efferre se letitia, to be glad without measure.
Efferri funere, to be caryed to buryenge solemnely.
Effero, aui, are, to make ymages of wylde beastes. also to make woode as a beaste.



Efferuo, ere, to boyle muche.
Efferuesco, scere, to begynne to boyle or sothe.
Efferuescentia uerba, hot angry wordes.
Effexis for effeceris.
Efficatia, effecte or vertue.
Efficax, acis, effectuall.
Efficientia, idem quod effectus.
Efficio, feci, ficere, to bryngе to effecte.
Efficere argentum alicui, to get money for a man by some meane or deuyse.
Efficere morbos, to ingender diseases.
Efficere nuptias alicui, to be the cause of the maryage of any.
Efficere pollicita, to kepe promyse.
Id similitudinem panis efficiebat, it serued in the stede of breade.
Efficiam tibi, tua ut sit, I wyll bryngе it to passe, that the shall be thyne.
Effigies, a sygne made to the similytude of a man or beast.
Effigia, the same.
Effigio, are, to counterfayte ones ymage in paynyng or kerueng.
Effilatum, that whiche is sowed or stitched on a garment, as a garde or purfle.
Effilo, lare, to sowe.
Effingo, exi, gere, to make lyke.
Effio, fieri, to be done.
Efflagito, aui, are, to desyre or aske a thynge importunatly.
Efflictim, exceedyngely.
Efflictim amare, to loue ardently, oute of measure.
Efflugo, fixi, figere, to tourment.
Efflo, aui, are, to blowe away, or blowe forthe.
Efflare animam, to dye.
Efflauit animam spes, I haue no maner of hope or truste.
Efflorco, & Effloresco, to bloo, as a floure dothe at the fyrste comynge out.
Effluo, uxi, ere, to flow or runne out, as water dothe out of a fountayne.
Effluet, it shal be tolde abrode, I wyl not kepe counsayle, all men shall knowe it.
Effluxerat, it was out of remembrance, it was forgotten.
Effluxit, it is quite gon.
Effluit æstas, the sommer is passed.
Effluunt uoluptates, pleasures dooe passe awaye lyghtly.
Effodio, fi, & di, ere, to dyg out.
Effœminati, men wanton and delicate, or tender, endurynge no hardnes.
Effœmino, aui, are, to effeminat or make delicat
Effœta, she that hath lately brought forthe a chylde. Also a woman past teemynge.
Effœtus, ta, tum, hatched, as a bryde that is come out of the eggr. Also barrayne, consumed, feeble.

Terra,

Terra efferta, lande ſpente or wore with bearynge of muche grayne.
Effœtum corpus, a weake body.
Effreno, nare, to vnbrydle.
Effrenus, na, num, without a brydle, raſhe in maners.
Effringo, effregi, gere, to breake to pieces.
Effractus fame, made feble for lacke of meat
Effugio, gi, ere, to eſcape.
Effugit memoria, it is forgotten.
Effugere nuptias, not to be maryed.
Effugium, diſcomfiture or flyght.
Effundo, fudi, dere, to poure out. ſometyme it ſignifieth to conſume, to put out.
Effundere ærarium, to waſte the treſure.
Effundere extremum ſpiritum, to dye.
Effundere honores in mortuum, to make for hym that is dead a ſumptuous buryall, or an honorable enterement.
Effundere patrimonium, to ſpende and conſume his inheritance.
Effundere peditatum, to diſcomfit the foteſmen.
Effunduntur omnibus portis ad opem ferendam, they gatherid to gether in greate routes at euery gate to defende the citie.
Effuſe, effuſus, effuſiſime, oute of meaſure, excedynge, abundantly, more vehemently.
Effuſio, pouringe out, ſometyme it ſignifieth prodigalitie, or outragious expenſes.
Effuſus, ſa, ſum, diſcomfited, ſcattered, put out or poured out.
Effuſa lætitia, excedynge ioye or mirthe.
Effuſi in fugam, they ranne awaye on euery ſyde.
Effuſus curſu, he that runneth with all his myghte.
Effutio, iui, ire, to ſpeake vnaduiſedly, or foolyſhely, or haſtely, or that whiche ſhoulde be kepte ſecrete.

## E ANTE G.

EGELASTE, a towne in the hyther parte of Spayne.
Egelidor, ari, to relent or diſſolue, as yce that thaweth.
Egelidus, da, dum, neyther hote nor colde, but a ſtreyll out of the colde. ſometyme it is taken for colde.
Egens, lackynge.
Egens eſt conſilij, he lacketh counſayle.
Egenus, nedy or lackynge ſomewhat.
Egeo, egui, ere, to nede or lacke.
Egeria, was an ydoll, to whome women with chylde did offer, ſuppoſynge that therby they ſhulde trauayle eaſely.
Egero, ſi, rere, to beare out.
Egerit aquam fons, the fountayne pouſheth out water.



Egeſta, a citty in Sicile, which Eneas buylded.
Egeſtas, tatis, neceſſity, or lacke of thynges neceſſarye, pouerty.
Egeſtio, onis, diſtribution abrode. It is alſoo the puttynge forth of ordure or dunge.
Egeſtoſus, a, um, deep pooze.
Ego, I.
Egomet, I my ſelfe.
Ego nec? whoo I? Potin eſt hic tacere? P. ego nec? optime. Can this felowe kepe counſayle? P. who I? in the beſt wyſe.
Egredior, eris, gredi, to go forth, or go out.
Egregie, excellently.
Egregius, a, um, excellent.
Egurgito, aui, are, to drawe out, as ſcoure out of a place.

## E ANTE H & I.

EHEM, is a worde ſpoken, whan a man is moued with ſome thyng, which is newe ly hapned.
Eheu, alas.
Eho, an interiectiõ of callyng, it ſignifieth how
Ehodum ad me, how come hether to me.
Eho tu, howe ſyrra, whom one calleth a man to hym, forgettyng his name.
Eia, ſometyme it exhorteth, ſometyme it blameth.
Eia haud ſic decet, well, it wolde not be ſoo.
Eia uero age, dic, well go to, ſpeake on.
Eiectitius, a, um, beynge caſt out.
Eiecto, tare to throwe out.
Eiectus, ta, tum, caſte out.
Enceo, ieci, ere, to caſte out or put out.
Eiulatio, a braying out with lamentation.
Eiulo, aui, are, to crye out, to waile.
Eiurare, to do beſyde the lawe, to renounce.
Eiuratio, renouncynge.
Eiuſmodi, & Eiuſcemodi, the ſame.
Eiuſdem farinæ, of the ſame ſort or condition.
Eiuſdem notæ, of the ſame eſtimation or ſtate.

## E ANTE L.

ELabor, eris, elabi, elapſum, to ſlyp or ſlyde ſometyme to eſcape.
Elaboratus, ta, tum, perfectly or cunnyngly wrought or done. Omnes apud hunc ornati, elaboratiq; ſunt uerſus, All the verſes that he writeth, ar elegant & cunnyngly made.
Elaboro, aui, are, to labour.
Elacatena, a ſauce vſed in the olde tyme.
Elacteſco, ſcere, to tourne in to mylke, or waxe whyte as mylke.
Elæomeli, is a certayn kynd of gumme, thycker than hony, thynner than roſen, fatty and vnctuous, which runneth out of the ſtemmes of olde trees, which groweth in a countreye called Palmyris in Syria.

Elamitæ,

Elamitę, be called the princes of Perſiane, of Elam the ſonne of Sem, as Joſephus ſaieth.
Elangueo, ēre, to be ſycke.
Elangueſco, ſcere, to waxe feble.
Elaphoboſcon, an herbe, whiche ſome do calle Gracia dei.
Elapſus, a, um, eſcaped out of ſome daunger.
Elapſa eſt ſpes, hope is loſte.
Elapſa ex oculis hominum anguis, the adder ſtale awaie out of euery mans ſyghte.
Elate, of Dioſcorides, is that wherin a palme or date tree bearyng fruite is wrapped. Galene taketh it for the tender and ponge braunche of a palme. Heſichius dothe affyrme the ſame.
Elaterium, wylde Cucumbers, whiche hathe leaues lyke to gardeyne cucumbers, but the fruite is much leſſe lyke as it were long ahoynes, and hath a great roote & white. They be called of ſome men Cucumeres anguini. There is alſo a medicine ſo called, made of the iuyce of them, to pourge cholar & flewme vpwarde and dounwarde.
Elatine, is an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke to peliytorie of the wal, but laſſe and rounder, heary and thyn, haunyge braunches halfe a foote hye, fiue or ſixe comming out of the rote, full of leaues, byndynge in taſte: it groweth for the moſe parte amonge corne. Ruellius ſayeth, that it is commonly called Campeſtre Rapiſtrum, wylde rapes.
Elatio, is taken ſomtime in a good part, ſomtyme in an yll parte: in a good parte, In hac elatione & magnitudine animi, facillime pertinaria, & nimia cupiditas principatus, innaſcitur: In this highneſſe of herte and greatneſſe of courage, there is bredde verie lyghtly wylfull appetite, and to muche deſire of great authoritie. In an yll parte. Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec ſubmiſſionem: The comparyſon of theim that are equall, hath in it neyther arrogance, nor yet ſubmiſſion.
Elatus, hyghe or aduaunced, properly in herte or courage. ſometyme it ſignifieth proude or arrogant.
Elauo, elaui, elauare, ſiue elauere, to waſſhe cleane, to rynſe clothes.
Elauare ſe bonis, to be cleane waſſhed from all his goodes, to ſpende all, and leaue nothynge.
Elea, a citie in the countrey of Lucania.
Eleates, a man of that citie.
Electio, onis, an election, an approbacion.
Electo, aui, are, to chooſe.
Electrum, that whiche is in engliſh called amber, wherof beades be made. It is alſo taken for a mettall, parte golde, parte ſiluer.
Eleemoſina, almes.



Elegans, tis, elegant, feeſible, gorgious, cleane, pompte.
Elegantia, eleganey, gorgiouſnes, cleanneſſe, beautie in woordes.
Elegia, a lamentable ſonge or verſe.
Elegiacus, ca, cum, pertayning therto.
Elegiographus, a writer of lamentable verſes or balades.
Elego, elēgi, eligere, to chooſe.
Elegus, idem quod Elegia.
Elei, people in Greece in the countrey ſometyme called Peloponeſſus, nowe Morea.
Eleliſphagos, the herbe called ſauige.
Elementa, the fyrſte or principal matter, wherof all thynges do take their beginning, whiche be.iiii. in number, fyre, ayre, water, and erthe. Alſo the letters, wherof ſyllables bee made, are called Elementa.
Elenchus, an argument, reproufynge ſubtelye an other argumente. It is alſo a table in a booke, to ſhewe the places by letter or other wyſe. It is more ouer a great perle, or other precious ſtone, whiche women were wont to hange at their eares.
Eleo, eui, ere, to ſporte or ſcorne.
Eleoſelinum, is an herbe, whiche is called ſmalache.
Elephantezographi, be called theſe painters, whiche paynt with yuory.
Elephantia, ſeu Elephantiaſis, a kynd of lepry wherin the fleſhe dothe ſwelle, and is full of ſpottes, and is ingendred of blacke cholar.
Elephantiacus, a lepre.
Elephantiæ, be ſerpentes, ſo called becauſe he whom they do byte, falleth into that kynde of lepry, called Elephantia.
Elephantini libri, amonge the olde Romaynes were bokes, wherin their lawes were written, whiche concerned the nobilitie.
Elephantinus, pertaynyng to an olyphant.
Elephas, a puiſſant beaſte called in engliſhe an Olyphant, whiche is the greateſt of all foure footed beaſtes, whoſe forelegges be longer than his hynder legges, and hath ankelys in the lower parte of his hynder legges, and alſo fyue toes on his feete vndeuided, his ſnoute or noſe is ſo longe, and in ſuche fourme, that it is to hym in the ſtede of an hande, for he neither eateth nor drinketh, but by bryngyng his noſe to his mouthe, therewith he helpeth hym his maiſter or keper, therwith he ouerthroweth treeſ. He hath but. iiii. teethe on euerye ſyde of his mouthe, wherewith he breaketh or grynbeth his meate. He hathe alſo two greate tuſkes, the male greatter than the female, and they ar bowing downward. His tunguo is very ſhorte, and further within his mouthe than in other beaſtes, ſo that throughe it maie be ſeene. Of all beaſtes he is the

The Olyphant is the greateſt of all foure footed beaſtes.

the moste gentyll and tractable, for by many sundry waies he is taught, and doth vnderstande, in so muche that he learneth to do due honour to a kynge: he hath a greate perceyuynge, and excelleth in sharpenesse of wytte, the female, whiche he onces seaseneth, he neuer afterwarde toucheth. The male olyphant lyueth. CC. yeres, at the least. C. xx. yeres, the females almoste as longe, but the floure of theyr age, they saie, is aboute. ix. yeres. They can not suffre wynter nor colde. He loueth ryuers, and wyll often go into theim vp to the nose, wherwith he bloweth and taketh wynde, but swym he can not, for the weyght of his body wyll not let hym. Plinius and Solinus do write, that they vse none aduoutrie: and if it happen that they meete with a man in wilderues being out of any way, gentyly they wyll go before hym, and bryng him into the playne way. In battaple ioyned they haue no lyttell regarde to them that be wounded, for they bryng them that be soore hurte or wery into the myddle of the hoste to be defended. They are made tame with drynkyng the iuyce of barley. They haue contynuall warre agaynst dragons, whiche desyre theire bloud, and therfore lyenge in awaite as the Olyphant passeth by, the dragon (beynge of an exceedyng lengthe) wyndeth his tayle about the hinder legges of the olyphant, and letteth hym to go, and than thrasteth his hed into the Olyphauntes nose, and exhausteth his breathe, or elles byteth hym in the eare, whereto he maie not reache with his nose, and whan the Olyphant waxeth faynte, he falleth downe on the dragon, whiche is full of bloud, & with the poyse of his body breaketh hym, so that his owne bloud, with the bloud of the Olyphaunt runneth out of hym myngled togyther, whiche is called Cinnaberis, in englyshe Synopre.

Eleuies, a purgation.

Eleuo, aui, are, to lyfte vp, sometyme to take awaie, to mynyshe, to extenuate.

Eleus, a ryuer whiche watreth a greate parte of Medea.

Eleusina sacra, ceremonyes of Ceres the goddesse.

Elices, furrowes in the fyelde, to conueye water.

Elicio, cui, cere, to drawe out, to get oute or picke out a thynge or a worde.

Elicito, to drawe often.

Elico, aui, are, to tourne vp so downe.

Elico, onis, he that turneth thynges out of order.

Elido, si, dere, to hytte agaynste a thynge, to breake, to presse out, to extrude, to strangle, to kylle.



Elidere ignem e silice, to beate fyre out of a flynte.

Elidere sonum, to make a noyse in bearynge one thynge agaynst an nother.

Eligo, legi, elegere, to chose.

Elimino, aui, are, to put or caste furthe from a place farre of.

Elimo, aui, are, to fyle or make cleane.

Elinguis, without a tungue, speecheles.

Elinguo, aui, are, to plucke out onces tungue.

Eliquo, aui, are, to melte.

Elis, a citie of Archady.

Elisa, one of the names of Dido.

Elix, licis, a furrowe made for water to passe.

Elixo, aui, are, to sethe or boyle.

Elixus, a, um, sodden, boyled.

Elleborus albus, an herbe called lyngwort, the roote wherof is called neesynge powder.

Elleborus niger, an herbe called beares foote.

Ellobia, thynges which were hanged at the eares of women.

Ellum, for ecce illum, see where he is.

Elocutio, onis, a proper fourme of wordes and sentences.

Elogium, a testification or witnesse in wordes, of praise or dispraise, of honour or reproche. It is sometyme a superscripcion on a tombe.

Elongo, aui, are, to remoue farre of, to make longe, to deferre.

Elops, a fysshe called also Accipenser.

Eloquentia, eloquence.

Eloquium, speche in a pleasant maner.

Eloquor, eris, qui, to speake, properly it is, whan ꝑ set a thynge further in speakyng, that the hearers maye vnderstande it, as ꝑ conceyue it.

Eloræ, amonge the Lacedemonians was as muche to saie, as commune ministers, or seruauntes, as sergeantes, or such as in London they doo call pomen.

Elpénor, a compayon of Vlisses, which with other, Circe tourned into an hogge.

Eluceo, cere, to shyne.

Elucesco, xi, scere, to be very bryght.

Elucido, aui, are, to shyne or make bryght outwarde.

Eludo, si, ere, to mocke or deceyue. Also to leaue playing.

Elucefico, caui, care, to depryue of lyght.

Elucus, he that is sicke of the dyrnke of yesterdaie. Also a louer of trifles.

Elugeo, gi, gere, to leaue mournyng.

Elumbus, & elumbis, he that hath feble loynes and can not stande vpright.

Eluo, lui, luere, to washe out.

Eluo, aui, are, to lyue in gluttony, or to spende superfluously.

Elusa, an yle agaynst Cipers.

Elusco, aui, are, to make one purblynde.

Elusis,

Eluſis, & Eluſin, a citie in the prouince of Attica, not farre from Athens.
Eluteria, fredome, gentylneſſe.
Eluterius, the name of a man, and is interpretate, free, gentyll.
Eluto, aui, are, to ſoke out water.
Elutrio, aui, are, to powre out of one veſſell into an nother.
Eluuies, oꝛ dure oꝛ fylth cauſed of abundance of water oꝛ other lycoure.
Elychnium, the marche whiche is in a lampe, and ſtandeth in ople.
Elyſium, a place where poetes dyd ſuppoſe the ſoules of good men to dwelle.
Elyſii campi, the ſame place.

## ¶E ANTE M.

EMaciatus, ta, tum, made leane.
Emacio, aui, are, to make leane.
Emacitas, affection oꝛ deſyre to be alwayes byenge of ſome thynge.
Emancipati, are they whiche are oute of theyꝛ fathers rule, oꝛ they whiche are made ſubiectes to an other man.
Emancipator, a feoffour oꝛ alyenour.
Emanciparus, ta, tum, alyened.
Emancipo, aui, are, to infranchiſe oꝛ make free, oꝛ ſet at libertie. ſometyme it is vſed in the contrary ſence, to bynd oꝛ make bond. It is moſt cõmonly where a man diſpoſſeſſeth hym ſelfe and puttith an other man in poſſeſſion of lãd.
Emaneo, manſi, nere, to dwelle out of a place.
Emano, aui, are, to iſſue oꝛ flowe out.
Emanſor, oris, he that wandꝛeth longe, and at the laſte returneth home, a tarter.
Emargino, aui, are, to take away ſcurfe aboute the bꝛymmes of woundes oꝛ ſoꝛes.
Emaſculo, aui, are, to geld, oꝛ to take away the courage of a man, oꝛ to abuſe a man chylde in lecherye.
Emath, a citye that is nowe called Antioche.
Emathia, a part of the royalme of Macedonia
Emaus, a noble citie of Paleſtine, which now is callyd Nicopolis.
Emax, cis, he oꝛ ſhe that is redy to bye any thig
Embamma, matis, ſawce.
Embara, a ſhyppe callyd a barque.
Emblema, blematis, pictures made of wodde, ſtone, oꝛ mettall of one colour, ſette in wodde, ſtone, oꝛ mettall of an other colour, as we ſee in cheſſe bourdes oꝛ tables callyd counters, it is muche vſed in Italy. It is of ſom taken generally foꝛ ſmalle ymages, floures, oꝛ other lyke thynge attached to any other thynge, as on cuppes of golde oꝛ ſyluer.
Embolismus, the addyng of a daye in the yere.
Embolium, the argument oꝛ fyrſt entey into a play oꝛ enterlude.
Embrio, onis, ſygnyfieth the chylde conceyued



before it receyueth perfecte ſhappe of a man oꝛ woman.
Emedullo, aui, are, to take out marrowe.
Emendico, cau, care, to aſke in fourme of beggynge.
Emendo, aui, are, to amende.
Emergo, emerſi, gere, to ſtiue oꝛ rowe out of the place where a thyng is dꝛowned.
Emergere ex aliquo negotio, to depeche hym ſelfe of the buſyneſſe.
Emergere ex incommoda ualetudine, to be recouered of a noyous diſeaſe.
Emerſeram comitiode ex Antio in Appium, I departed in good tyme frome Antium to Appium.
Emereor, emereri, to deſerue to the vttermoſt
Emeriti ſenes, olde wꝛyne ſouldioures, which were pardoned of warres, and not withſtandynge had penſyons, whyche were callyd Emerita ſtipendia.
Emeritum ſtipendium, the laſte wages that a man taketh in warres.
Emeriti ſenes, olde men excuſed from labour by age.
Emico, care, to ſhyne foꝛth, to hold vp the fynger, oꝛ ſome other thyng, to daunce oꝛ leape.
Emigro, grare, to go from one place, to dwelle in an other.
Emineo, nui, eminere, to ſhewe oꝛ excell aboue all other, to be hygher than other.
Eminulus, a, um, a lyttell ryſing in heyght.
Eminus, farre of.
Emiſſarium, a ſluce oꝛ place to let water out of a ponde oꝛ ryuer.
Emiſſarius, ſometyme it ſignifieth hym, which is ſent before in battayle to eſpye, oꝛ to ſkyrmyſhe, ſometyme a ſeruaunt, which is alway at hand, redy to be ſent foꝛth, alſo it ſignifieth ſuche a perſone, whyche is oꝛdeyned of hym that is in any great office oꝛ auctoꝛitie, to aduaunce his byrtherye. alſo it ſignifieth a hoꝛſe ſtalyon, whiche ſeruyth to get colte.
Emiſſitius, a ſpyall.
Emitto, miſi, mittere, to ſend foꝛth, to publyſhe, to manumyſe.
Emmanuel, is interpreted, God is with vs.
Emo, emi, emere, to bye.
Emodus, a hylle, whiche about the boꝛder of Ynde, is deuided into boughtes.
Emolumentum, profyte gotten of labour.
Emoꝛior, emoꝛti, to dye vtterly.
Emoꝛtualis dies, the day of deathe.
Emouco, uere, to put away.
Empedocles, the name of a philoſopher, whiche ſuppoſed all thynges to haue theyꝛ being of amitie and diſcoꝛdaunce.
Empetron, is an herbe which is comonly called Sampire, which groweth on the ſea roches, and is kept in ſalt oꝛ bynegre to ſeruc foꝛ ſauces.

it is medicinable agaynst the stone. It is also
callyd Calcifraga, of some Creta marina.
Emphasis, an expresse significacio of that, whi
che is intended.
Emphracta, shyppes or barges couerid.
Emphysodes febris, a vehement heate whiche
causeth to be in the mouthe wheales and in-
flammations.
Emphyteosis, the makyng of a thing better thā
it was, whā it was receiued or letten, as lāde.
Emphyteota, he that taketh a thinge, and pro-
mysseth or couenanteth to make it better than
he receiued it.
Empiricus, a practiser, properly of physyke.
Emplasticum, a playster.
Emplastratio, is graffynge betwene the barke
and the woode.
Emplastrum, a playster.
Emporetica charta, paper wherin marchantes
or grossers do put their wares.
Emporium, a place wherin is kepte a marte
or fayre.
Emporeuma, shrympmanshyp.
Empticius, a, ū, that which is or may be bought
Emptito, aui, are, to vse to bye.
Empyrema, a collection of matter in the bulke
of a mans body.
Empyrium cœlum, the heauen, whiche is next
about al the seuen spheres, and signifieth the
fyry heauen.
Emunctorium, an instrument, wherewith the
snuffe of a candell is taken away, a snuffer.
Emunctę naris, of a clene & sure iudgement.
Emunctus auro, spoyled of his treasure.
Emungo, xi, gere, to snuffe a candell. also to
make clene a mans nose. sometyme it signifieth
to dispoyl a man of money, properly by craft.
Emusicata, made or wrought by rule.
Emutio, ire, to hysse or make any other sowne
lyke a man that is dumme.

## E ANTE N.

EN, lo, see.
Enæma, a medicine of a dusky colour, good
to heale fresshe woundes.
Enarratio, a playne declaration or exposition.
Enarro, are, to tell a thynge at length.
Enascor, sceris, sci, to growe or spryng of a thig
Enato, are, to swymme out.
Encænia, an innouation or renewyng. It was
amonge Iewes the feaste of dedycation of
their temple.
Encanthis, a disease in the eyes.
Encaustes, he that formeth or facioneth a thing
with fyre.
Encaustice, makynge of ymages with the fyre.
Encaustum, vernysshe, enamyl, or other picture,
wrought with fyre.



Enchiridion, a handle of a thynge, sometyme a
dagger. sometyme that parte of an ore, that
the waterman holdeth. It is vsurped for a
boke in so lytell a volume, that a man maye
alway carry it with hym.
Enchiros, a beast bred in the orient, as grete as
Enchrista, rhynne oyntmentes. (a bull.
Encimibomata, maydens kyrtels or petticotes.
Encyclios, et Encyclia, the circle or course of
all doctrynes.
Encyclopædia, that lernynge whiche compre-
hendeth all lyberall sciences and studies.
Endelechia, a consummate perfection, whiche
Aristotle dyd put besides the foure elementes.
Endeploro, aui, are, to make intercession with
teares.
Endoprocinctura, whan men went out of the
campe vnto battayle.
Endromis, a certayn garment whiche is heary
and roughe lyke to fyrsshe mantelles, whiche
men vsed in baynes and places of exercyse.
Endymion, the name of a man, whiche found
the course of the moone. Wherfore the poetes
fayned, that the mone loued him, and descen-
ded downe to kysse hym, whyles he slepte.
Enectus, slayne.
Energia, a demonstration, whan a thyng is so
described, that it semeth to the reder or heer-
er, that he beholdeth it, as it were in doinge, an
efficacye or operation.
Energificus, effectuall.
Enervis, et enervus, without synewes.
Enervo, aui, are, to debilitate or make feble.
Engaddi, a citie in Iudea, from whens the pre-
cyous baime commeth.
Enim, forsothe. sometyme it is expletiue, & doth
but fyll vp a sentence, to make it sounde well,
sometyme it is a copulatyue.
Sed enim, but for as muche.
Enim uero, forsothe.
Enipeus, a ryuer of Thessaly, nere to which the
batayl was fought betwene Cesar & Pompei.
Enitco, tui, ere, to endeuor, to indeuor to do a thig
Enitor, teris, enixus sum eniti, idē quod enitco.
Enixa, a woman late deliuerid of chylde.
Enixe, et enixum, diligently, with all force.
Enixus, us, deliuerance of chylde.
Enixa opera, trauayl, wherin a man imploy-
eth all his puissance.
Enna, a citie of Sicile, situate in a hygh place.
Ennius, an old latin poete, borne at Tarenti, a
citie now in the royalm of Naples. as som do
suppose at a towne called Rhudi in Italy, & he
was brought to the citie of Rome by Cato the
Censor. for his lerning and most honest condi-
tions he was interly beloued of Scipio Affri-
can, wherfore he caused his image to be set on
his sepulchre. he made many bokes in sundry
kindes of verse, but the stile that he vsid was
very

very auncient and homely, but they contained muche graue and substanciall sentences of greatte wysedome. He dyed at the age of lxx. yeres.

Enoch, a mans name in holy scripture.

Enodis, enode, without a knot.

Enodo, aui, are, to cut away the knottes, or to vnknitte.

Enormis, me, great out of measure.

Enos, was a great citie nygh to the mountayn called Lybanus before Noes floude, wherein dwelyd Giantes, whiche had dominion ouer all the worlde from the sonne goynge downe to the sonne rysynge. They trustynge in the greatnes of theyr bodies and strength, inuentynge armure and weapon oppressed all men, and gruyng them selues to all bodyly lustes, they founde pauilyons, instrumentes of musyke, and all wanto pleasures. They also dyd eate men, procured delyuerance of childerne before their full time, and prepared them into delycate meates. They companyed carnally with their owne mothers, theyr doughters, theyr systers, with men and with beastes. And no mischiefe there was, whiche they dyd not commyt, despitefours of god and all religion.

Enotesco, scere, to come to knowlage.

Ens, entis, the being of euery thing.

Ensis, a sworde.

Enteocele, a dysease, whan the bowels be fallen into a mans codde.

Enthymema, matis, an imperfecte syllogisme lackyng the maior, or the minor.

Enucleate, clerely.

Enucleo, aui, are, to take oute the kernelle of a nutte. It is also to declare or make playne a sentence.

Enyalius, the sonne of Bellona.

## E ANTE O.

EO, is, iui, ire, to goo.
Eo inficias, I denye.
Eo obuiam, I go to mete with one.
Eo uenum, ire uenum, to be solde.
Eo, therfore forasmuche, vnto that.
Eo loci, in that state.
Eodem loci, in the same place or state.
Eo secius, neuer the lesse.
Eo usq, in so muche.
Eon, the compasse of the eye.
Eous, the easte.

## E ANTE P.

EPACTA, thinges added to.
Epaminondas, was a Theban borne, son of an honest gentryman called Polymnus: he was in sundry qualities excellent, as

Epaminondas was a most famous Man.

welle of the bodye as of the mynde. For in all kyndes of musycke he was perfectyye instructed, and therwith daunced exceedyngly welle. He wrastelyd and ranne no man better, and in armes he was stronge, valyant, and hardy, and in martyall polycye equall to any than lyuynge. Also he was wonderfull well lerned in philosophye, specyally in that whyche was taughte of Pythagoras, whiche was the moste diffuse and pure doctrine, contaynyng moste secrete and diuine misteries, whereunto he added most noble vertues, for he was temperate, wyse, of greate grauitie, vsyng tyme wisely, perfect in chiualrie, of courage inuincible, soo diligent in obseruyng trouth, that he wolde at no tyme lye, neyther in game nor in earnest. He was also continent, mercifull, and wonderful patient, suffryng wronges not onely of the people, but also of his frendes. Moreouer he was secrete and trustye, so layefull and louynge to his frendes, that when any of them were taken in warres, or any of their doughters ready to be maried, and they not able to set them forth accordyng to their degrees, he wolde assemble the residue of his frendes, and exhorte theim to giue to hym whiche lacked, accordyng to theyr powers. And he him selfe wolde lyberallie gyue to the quantitie of his substaunce, which was but litrell, although he were in great authoritie (for he refused all rewardes, saynge thankes onely.) And whan he hadde made a good summe of that whyche was granted, before he receyued it, he brought hym that shoulde haue it, vnto them that shuld giue it, that he of them mought receyue it, and knowe howe muche he was beholden to euerye of them. he oftentymes refused greate summes of money and rythe presentes sente to hym by pyrates, all thowghe he were poore, saynge: If the thynge were honeste whyche he was required to doo, he woulde doo it bicause it was good without any rewarde: if it were yll or not honest, all the goodes of the worlde, shulde not make hym to do it: If it were profytable vnto his countrey, he was bounden and ready to do it freely. If it were otherwyse, all the rythes of the worlde moughte not counteruayle the loue that he bare to his cōmune weale. In eloquence no Thebane moughte bee compared vnto hym, and his sentences were graue and very compendious, wherwith in counsayles he vanquyshed and dyd put to rebuke greatte and famous oratours. In battayle he ouercame the Athenyenses and Lacedemones, and in one daye had the victory of all Greece. At the last in a battayle at Mantinea, betwene the Thebanes and the Lacedemones, he was stryken and wounded vnto deathe with a longe speare, the heade remaynynge styll in his bodye, yet retayned he lyfe vntylle it was tolde hym that his hoste hadde

the victory, than sayd he: I haue lyued longe ynough, for I dye vnuanquished, the ysson beinge drawen out of his body, he dyed, before the incarnacion of Christ. CCCxxii. yeres. This one thynge is to be well considered (as Plobus sayth) The citie of Thebes before Epaminond as was born, and also after that he was dead, was vnder the rule and in subiection of other people. But during the tyme that he was a gouernor in the weale publik, that citie was heade and principall ouer all Greece, by the which it may be wel perceiued, that one such noble mā is more thā a hole city.

Epanalepsis, a replicacion or repetition.

Eparcus, the president of a prouince.

Eparica, an herbe called liuerwort.

Epauxis, an increase.

Ephabus, the sonne of Iuppter that buylded Memphis in Egypt.

Ephebia, the aege wherein one entreth into the state of a man xv or xvi. yeres.

Ephebus, he that is of that age.

Ephemera febris, is a feuer soo called, bicause that it is apt to be curid in one day, but being neglected, it commeth to be in diuers sorres of feuers, accordyng to the natures of them cōtinueth lengar. The cause therof is of sūdry occasions, somtyme of outward heates, somtime of muche labour or werines, somtyme of oppilacion, somtyme of replecion, specially of dyuers meates and drynkes, otherwhyles of longe abstinence or watche, or of corrupcion of that wherwith the body is nourysshed.

Ephemeris, a boke wherin is written that, whi che is done daylie, or a boke of reckenyng.

Ephemeron, is that which apothecaries do call Hermodactilus, an extreme purger of fleme.

Ephesus, a noble and auncient city in Asia the lesse, it is interpreted by saynct Hyerom, My wyl, there runneth by it a great ryuer called Capstrus, out of the whiche be deriued many other ryuers. In this citie was the famous temple of Diana, which was numbred amōg the seuen wonders of the worlde. It was edified by al Asia in a. Lxx. yeres, it was sette in a fenne or marice, the foundacion beyng fyrst layde with coles troden or rammed hard, thā fleces of wolle layde theron, and al this was to saue it from erthquakes. The temple was in length. 425. fote, in bread. 220. In it wer 127. pyllours, euery of them. lx. foote hyghe, made by kynges, the roufe was of cedre trees and the doores of cypres. This temple was burned by a leude person of purpose to geat a renoume in hystories therby, for as muche as he was couetous of glory, and hauyng none excellent qualitie to attayne thereto, he putyng wylde fyre into the roufe, dyd burne all the temple. his name was Herasostratus, as Strabo writeth. Therof proceded a prouerb, Herasostrati gloria, applied to them, whiche do seche for a renoume or praise of a mischeuous acte.

Ephi, a measure containyng. iii. bussheles.

Ephialtes, is a disease, where one slepyng thinketh, that a great weighte lyeth on hym, and taketh his wynd from hym, it is of som called the mare, whiche is none other thynge but a fumositie ryssynge from the stomache or heart vp to the brayne, there oppressynge the vertue animal.

Ephimeron, the great wilde lilye.

Ephippium, the harneis of a horse or mule.

Ephira, ræ, or Ephire, res, a towne of Achate, whiche nowe is called Lopinthus.

Ephod, a stole, whiche a preste weareth about his neche, whan he is at masse.

Ephori, were certayn men in authoritie among the Lacedemonians, as Tribuni wer among the Romaynes, to whom men mought appele from the kynge, as in Rome they mought appele from the cōsules vnto the Tribunes. It was also the name of a writer of hystories, scholer to Aristotle.

Epibata, a souldioure on the sea.

Epibatra, the ladder that goth vp to the toppe castell of a shippe.

Epicedium, verses in commendacion of a dead man.

Epicharmus, the name of an excellent philosopher of Syracuse.

Epicheremata, argumentes made in reasoning.

Epicœnum, of bothe kyndes male and female.

Epictetus, the name of a stoike philosopher.

Epicurus, the name of hym, which dyd put the principall goodnes in voluptuositie.

Epidamnus, a towne in the southwest parte of Greece on the sea syde, called also Dyrrachiū.

Epidaurus, a citie in Greece in the countrey called Achaia, wherin there was a famous temple dedicate to Aesculapius, to the whyche a great multitude of seche people dyd resorte, and som in their slepe had shewed vnto them that medicine, wherby they shoulde be cured of their sickenesse.

Epidicticon, demonstratiue.

Epidromes, the armyng of a net.

Epigastrium, al the bely, from the boulke down to the pyrup membres, whiche is called also Abdomen.

Epiglosis, or Epiglottis, a smalle thyng in the innermost part of the tunge, like a litle tunge

Epigramma, a superscripcion.

Epigrammatarius, he that writeth verses called Epigrammata.

Epigriphus, he that hath a croked nose.

Epiicia, or Epiices, is that part of iustice called in latyn Aequum & bonum, in englisth there

is

to not pet any one woꝛd founden therfoꝛe, but that therby maye be vnderstande, that equity whiche omitteth parte of the rigour oꝛ extremitie of a lawe that is wꝛytten, oꝛ cõformeth iustyce to the occasion newely happed, which was not remembꝛed of the makers of the lawe applyeng it to the thyng whereof leaste determent maye seme to ensue.

Epilepsia, called also Morbus comitialis, & Morbus sacer, & morbus Herculeus, in englyshe the fallyng sykenes, oꝛ foule euyl, is after Alexãder an affection of the heed & brayn in the part wherein is contayned vnderstandyng the chief of al senses. Galen saith it is a cold humoꝛ, wherwith the celles of the brayn ar not perfectly stopped, pꝛohibiting the soule to exercute his operatiõ, vntyl nature hath eftsones opened the naturall cũdites of the brain, remouing that humoure Jt happeth (as Constantinus wꝛiteth) of one of thꝛe causes, eyther of a humoure flegmatike oꝛ melancholye bredde in the hynder moste part of the brayn, oꝛ of a wynde grosse and colde, oppꝛessing the brain, oꝛ of humoꝛs aboũdyng to muche in the stomache, so that the fume thereof ascendeth vp to the brayne by the synewes, by whose grossenes the wayes oꝛ passages of the vitall spirites are stopped.

Epilepticus, he that hath that disease.

Epilogus, a conclusion in wꝛityng oꝛ speakyng.

Epimelis, is a kynde of medlar tree the fruyte wherof hath in it thꝛe stones.

Epimenides, a noble philosopher in the yle of Creta, now called Candy, whe being a yong man sent by his father to seke foꝛ a shepe, beynge weary, and foꝛ the heate of the daye, he went into a denne oꝛ holowe place in an hylle to rest hym, where he slepte continually. lvii. yeres, and than being awaked, he went forth to seke foꝛ his shepe, and not fyndynge hym, he retourned home, and finding an other mã dwelling in the hous, which was his fathers, and beholdyng euery thyng altered, he wente into the citie, where at the last he founde his yonger brother, beyng a man of great yeres, of whome he knewe all that was happened, and after became a meruaylous philosopher, and wyse of the nature of thynges, and of the diuyne generation, and had the gyfte of pꝛophecy as som do suppose. He lyued as Laertius wꝛiteth. Cxxix. yeres, after other mens sayynges. Cxcviii. yeres, and was before the incarnation of Christ. Cxlvii. yeres.

Epimythion, the declaration of a fable in a morall sence.

Epinicia, verses containyng pꝛaises.

Epinicium, feast oꝛ iop made foꝛ victoꝛy, as bonfires and banquettes therat.

Epinyctides, a wheale oꝛ poushe, which ryseth on the skin by night.

Epiphanes, notable oꝛ famous.

Epiphania, a manifestacion, it is also a solemne feast in the churche.

Epiphonema, an exclamacion.

Epiphora, a sickenes of the eyes called the dꝛoppyng of the eies.

Epirrhedium, a waggon oꝛ cart.

Epiroticus, ca, cũ, of the contray called Epirus.

Epirus, a regyon in the southwestе parte of Greece, ioynyng to the sea called Jonũ, & marcheth on the noꝛth vpon Thessaly, on the east vppon Achaia, on the west vpon Albania.

Episcopatus, a bishopriche.

Episcopium, a bysshops palayce oꝛ house, oꝛ a place to espy out of.

Episcopius, a, um, pertainyng to episkall.

Episcopus, a bysshop, sometyme an espye, sometyme a clerke of the market.

Epistathmi, by the interpꝛetacion of Budeus, are harbigers, appointers of lodgynges, foꝛ the train of pꝛinces, wherunto Budeus treatseth a latyn name calling them Designatores mansionarij, oꝛ cretarij, but in myne opinyon the greke name may be vsed well & pꝛoperly.

Epistola, a letter sent from one to an other.

Epistolium, a litel epistle.

Epistomium, a spoute sendynge foꝛthe water from a cundyte, a tappe oꝛ other like thyng.

Epistylium, the chapiter of a pillar.

Epitaphium, a scꝛyppture wꝛitten on a graue oꝛ sepulchꝛe.

Epithalamium, a songe beinge sunge at a weddynge, oꝛ verses made in the pꝛayse of theym that are maried.

Epithema, a medicine laide to the region of the harte oꝛ lyuer, to coole it.

Epithetes, a descriuour.

Epitheton, an addicion, pꝛoperly applyed to a thing foꝛ some notable qualitie, which it signifieth, as Sonum mare, the rough sea, Garrula pica, the chattering pye. Crudelis Nero, the cruell Nero. Campi florigeri, the flouryshing fieldes.

Epithymia, mise, concupiscence, desire.

Epithymum, is the flours of the hardest tyme like vnto sauery, the toppes beyng thyn and light, and hauynge the fethes like wꝛ beares. The difference betweene that a as ther flowes of tyme, is, that this is of the colour of an herbe, the other i Jt groweth moste specially in Crete, whe called Candy. Jt is hotte and dꝛye in the myddest of the thꝛyde degree, and purgeth melancholy oꝛ blacke choler.

Epitogum, i, a garment wꝛome vpon a gowne.

Epitome, mes, a bꝛidgement oꝛ

Epitritus, a foote of foure syllables, of whiche one differeth euer from the other



Epimenides slepte continually
lvij yeres and then waked &c

Epithyrum, a meane to conserue oliues.
Epitrope, procuration, wardshyp.
Epityrum, a chese cake.
Eporthedice, good breakers of horses.
Epos, epôdos, a kynd of verse or song, whiche containeth thynges concerninge as well god as man. also which hath the fyrst verse longar than the seconde, as,
Beatus ille qui procul negotijs
Vt prisca gens mortalium.
Epulæ, arum, meates, also a banket made to many persons.
Epularis, are, belongynge to a feaste or banket
Epularis sermo, communication mete for a feast or banket.
Epulatorius, a, um, apte to be eaten at a feast or banket.
Epulis, sickle that groweth on the gummes about a mans tethe.
Epulo, nis, plurali epulones, menne boden to a great feast, or they whiche come vnboden, to eate the reuertion. Amonge the Gentiles they were called by the preistes, to eate that whiche was left of the sacrifice.
Epulor, ari, to eate at feates or banquettes.
Epulum, a great feast, whervnto all the people assembled, whyche amonge the olde Romaynes was made eyther to the honour of some of theyr goddes, or at the buryenge of some notable personage. It may be nowe taken for a churche feaste, or feast of a brotherhead, or dyner made at a buryal or interement. It hath ben somtyme vsed to be taken for a banket.

## E ANTE Q.

EQuappium, an herbe called also Hipposelinon, in englyshe Alisander.
Equa, a mare.
Equarius, a, um, pertaynyng to horses.
Equarius medicus, a horse leache.
Eques, a horseman contrary to a foteman some tyme it is taken for a knyght: but I suppose that amonge the Romanes Equites, were taken for them, which we call gentlemen.
Equester, stris, stre, pertaynyng to Eques, as,
Equestris ordo, the state or degre of gentlemen.
Equestres copiæ, the number or company of horsemen.
Equestria, the places assigned to gentlemen, wher they sat to behold any solemn sightis or plates
Equicerus, a beast in the orient hauing hornes and a long mane to the shulders, and a bearde vnder his chyn, and feete rounde like a horse, and is as great as an hart.
Equidem, verily, truly. somtyme in a sentence it signifyeth nothyng but to supply the numbre in a sentence.
Equiferus, a wild horse.
Equila, a litel mare.



Equile, a stable for horses.
Equimentū, the hire of a stallio to season a mare.
Equinus, na, num, of a horse.
Equio, ui, ire, whē a mare desireth to be seasoned
Equiria, runnyng with horses, a playe dedicate to Mars.
Equisessor, a man on horsebacke.
Equisetum, an herbe called horsetaile.
Equiso, onis, a horsdryuer, somtime a boys keper
Equitabilis, le, able to be ryden. also a place, in whiche horses mought easily walke.
Equitatio, a ridyng.
Equitatus, an host of horsmen. also the act of ridyng, somtyme the state or order of gentlemen.
Equitium, the esquyry or company of the stable.
Equitius, the proper name of a man, a surname of a family in Rome.
Equito, aui, are, to ride.
Equuleus, a horsecolte. also a maner of torment made of burnyng plates, lyke to a horse, wher in men wer tourmented.
Equulus, a nagge or litell horse.
Equus, a horse.
Equus carpentarius, a cart horse, or chariotte horse. Equus citatus, a horse taken vp.

## E ANTE R.

ERadico, care, to plucke vp by the rootes.
Eradicare aures alterius, to pulle ones harde by the eares.
Erado, rasi, ere, to scrape of, or out of a thyng.
Eranthemum, a kynde of camomylle hauynge purple floures.
Erasi, men put out of wages.
Erasinus, the name of a riuer.
Erasistratus, a noble phisicion of the house of Aristotle, who for healyng of kyng Antiochus receyued of Ptholomeus his son, a hunderde talentes, which do amoūt in our money xiiii. M. DCCCxv. li. he was afore the incarnacion of Christ. CCxliii. yeres.
Erasus, a, um, rased or scraped out.
Erato, the name of one of the Muses.
Eratosthenes, the name of a philosopher.
Ercinia, a wonderfull great wood in Germany.
Erciscere, to deuide properly landes.
Erciscunde familiæ, of household to be diuided or parted amonge bruers heires.
Ercius, one of the names of Iupiter.
Erebus, one of the riuers of Hell.
Erectiore alo esse, to haue a more lusty corage.
Eregione, on the other side, on the contrary side
Ere mea, uel tua, for my profit or thine.
Ere nata, by occasion wherof.
Ere publica, for the profit of the publike weale.
Erembi, people in Arabia, which go naked.
Eremodicium, default of apparance at the day whan one is bounde to appere, whyche in the

digestes, tit. de minor. infra. Et in cod. de iudicijs, is corruptly rad Hermodicium.

Eremus, a desert or solitary place.

Eretum, a streete in the Sabines towne.

Erga, towarde. Erga festum natalis Christi, against Christmasse.

Ergasterium, a warke house.

Ergastes, siue Ergasticus, a workeman.

Ergastularius, the gayler or keper of the prison.

Ergastulum, a howse where men were compelyd to worke on stone or mettall now it is take for a prison. sometime for the prisoners.

Ergastulus, a gayler. sommetyme it signifieth a labourer.

Ergacylus, the proper name of a man.

Ergatum, an engyne to drawe vp thynges of great poise or weight callyd a Crane.

Erginus, was a tyraunt, whiche Hercules subdued and slewe.

Ergo, therefore. sometyme it is spoken dilayenously. Fac ergo quod iubet, than do as the tyst. sometyme exhortyng. Ergo age, go to. sometyme it signifieth because. illius ergo, for his sake. Virtutis ergo, because of vertue.

Erguminus, a man possessed with an yll spyrite

Eriboea, the stepmother of Mercury.

Erica, an herbe growyng in wodes, and is lyke to Maioram.

Erice, the sweete broome, whiche hath leaues lyke to rosemary, but that the leaues are somwhat prickyng.

Erichinus, a fysshe of the sea called a rochet.

Erichthonius, the fyrst kynge of Athenes, which inuented a charlot.

Eridanus, a ryuer in Italy, nowe callyd Padus, in Italian Po, nigh to the citie called Parauiū.

Erigerō, an herb callid also senecio, groūdswel

Erigo, rexi, rigere, to set vp, to lift vp.

Erigere scalas ad mœnia, to set vpe ladders, or a ladder, to the walles of a towne.

Erigere ad spem, to put in hope.

Erigite animos, lift vp your spirites.

Erimantus, a dryphour.

Erinaceus, an hedgehogge or vrchin.

Erinnys, the name of one of the furies of helle.

Eriphyle, the wyfe of Amphiaraus, and syster of Adrastus, whyche betrayed her husbande for a bracelet at the siege of Thebes.

Eripio, pui, pere, to take away, to delyuer. sometime to make haste.

Eripe fugam, flee away in hast.

Eripuisti a me librum, thou haste taken my booke from me.

Eripuisti à me periculo, thou haste delyuered me from perill.

Eripuisti mihi pecuniam, thou haste taken my money from me.

Eris, an herbe growynge in Egypt, and may be interpretate contencion.

Erithace, the meate of bees whil they do warke

Erodius, a fowle, the greatest that flyeth, and ouercometh and eateth the egle.

Erogatio, distribution of thinges to other men, a liberal gyuyng.

Erogito, tare, to desire hartily.

Erogo, aui, are, to employ or bestow on a thing.

Eros, loue.

Erotema, tis, a demaund.

Erotematicus, he that often demaundeth.

Errabundus, muche wanderyng, or vacabound

Erranea, herbes which do growe of them selues without culture, ye may call them weedes.

Erraticus, ca, cum, that creepeth here and there, as Vitis erratica, a creping vyne, that shooteth out in diuers places.

Erratica herba, a runnyng weede.

Erratio, a goyng out of the way.

Erratus, tus, Erratum, ti, an errour or synne.

Erro, aui, are, to erre, to wander.

Errare de uerbis alicuius, to mysvnderstand the wordes that one speaketh.

Errones, starters aside, vacabundes.

Error, properly where falsehode is affirmed or taken for trouthe, or trouthe for falsehod. sometyme ignorance, also deceyt.

Erubesco, bui, bescere, to be ashamed, or to blush

Eruca, an herbe callyd Rokat. also a worm callyd the canker worme, whyche commonly is vpon colewortes.

Eructo, raui, tare, to belche or breake wynde out of the stomake.

Erudero, aui, are, to throwe oute, or carp away rubbel, as morter, stones, & other lyke thynges of old buildyng decayed or pulled downe.

Erudio, iui, ire, to teache any arte or science.

Eruditio, doctrine or teachyng.

Eruditus, learned or taught.

Erugo, an vnkyndely mysture, wherby corne growyng is putrified.

Eruilia, a grayne callid tares.

Erulia, some do suppose to bee frenche beanes.

Erumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breste out, sometime to leape forth.

✠ Erumpet in neruum istæc fortitudo, is a prouerbe, whyche is diuersely expound, for it may signify: This courage of thyn may bring the to a halter, or to syttc by the heeles: or it may signifie, This great strength or courage of thyne wyll come vnto nothyng. which prouerbe is taken of archers, which oftentymes when they put forth most strength, they breke the strynge of theyr bowe, and the arrowe falleth downe at theyr fete, wherby the shote is lost, and cometh to nothyng.

Erunco caui, care, to wiede out.

Eruo, ui, ere, to drawe out with force.

Eruptio, is when an hoste issueth hastily oute of a campe or fortresse, & fallith on their enmies.

Ervum, a kynde of pulse, callyd also Orobos, there is of it both white and redde.

Erymanthus, a mountayne in Archady, where Hercules ouercame a boore, that dystroied the fieldes. There are also a wodde and a ryuer of the same name.

Eryngium, or Eryngo, a kynde of thystels hauynge longe leaues, a long stalk with a round knap full of long pyckes in the fourme of a starre. The rote whereof being condite or conserued in honye with cynamome and cloues, comforteth nature, and stirreth courage. It is called Yringium, & Centum capita.

Erysipelas, an inflamacion with rednes, wherwith is a feuer or horrour in the body.

Erythace, bees meate, while they labour.

Erythacus, a bird called Robyn redbreast.

Erictheus, was a kyng of Athenes.

Erithyos, an herbe called redde beetes, as I do suppose.

Erythrum mare, the redde sea, so called of a kynge called Erythrus, which in englisshe signifieth redde. For in dede the water of that sea is of the colour of water, as diuers greatte authors, and also experience do affirme.

Eryx, the name of a mountayne in Cicile, and of a citye theron buylded, wherin was edifyed a temple to Uenus, wherof Uenus is called Erycina.

Quid geminas, Erycina meos fine fine dolores? O Uenus, why doste thou contynually double my sorowes.

## E ANTE S.

ESaias, was a prophete in Jerusalem the tribe of Juda, in whom was such abundance of the spirite of prophecye, that he prophecyed so much of Christe, that he semed to be rather an Euangelyste, than a prophete he was of suche holynesse, that in the tyme of kynge Ezechias, whan a citie was besieged, he by his prayer optayned of god, that water sprange vp in grete quantitie, so that the people dyd not perisshe for lacke of water. And whan the enemyes sought euery where to asswage their thyrste, they moughte not fynde water. And whan the enmies had won the cytie, and besiged Seloum, as often as the Jewes came for water, the water ranne out of the earthe abundantly, and they tooke water, but the straungers whan they came, coulde not fynde it. This holy man for his libertie of speche in rebukyng the synne of the prynces and people, and prophecyenge of the vengeance of god vpon that contrary and people, was cut in two partis with a sawe, & buried vnder an oke, but afterward he was translatid & laid by the sepulture of kinges, he was before the incarnation of Christ. 800. yeres.



Eſalon, is a byrde, whiche breaketh crowes eggs, and her byrdes be distroyed by the wolfe, and ikewyse she kylleth the wolfes whelpes, if she may come by them.

Esau, the sonne of Isaac, and brother of Jacob.

Esca, all maner of meate, as well for menne as beastes.

Escarius, a, um, pertaynyng to meate.
Escaria mensa, a table wherat men doos eate meate.

Esculentus, ta, tum, any thing to be eaten.

Esculus, an oke bearing akorns.

Esito, aui, are, to eate.

Esse in amicis, to be one of his frendes.

Essieda, a wayne.

Essedarius, a chariot man.

Essedones, a people whiche do eate their frendes whan they be dead, and drynk in the sculles of their heades.

Esseni, or Essei, people inhabityng the innermost part of Judea toward the west, whiche do lyue without women, & do contemne golde and syluer, and all other ryches, and do lyue by eatyng of dates. There resorteth contynually vnto them by the ordinãce of god men frõ diuers partes, so that their company do neuer faile, but none is receyued, except the merit of his vertue and chastitie doth aduaunce hym.

Esto, be it.

Estrix, a woman rauenour or deuourer.

Esuriales feriæ, wake dayes.

Esuries, hunger.

Esurigo, idem.

Esurio, onis, an hungry felowe.

Esurio, iui, ĩ, ire, to be a hungred.

## E ANTE T.

ET, and, as wel. Te admirantur & ciues & hospites, as well thy countrey menne as straungers doo wonder at the. Sometyme it signifieth but, by an interrogacion, somtyme that is to say. Annos natus, iam sexaginta, & senex, Nowe thre score yeres olde, that is to say, an olde man.

Etenim, for, also, semblably, surely.

Etesiæ, wyndes whiche do commonly blowe in sommer, about the Canyculer dates.

Ethalia, the name of an yle in the sea callyd Mare Ligusticum, whiche is by Jeane.

Ethanion, the name of a certain vessell.

Etheocles, the sonne of Oedipus and Jocasta his mother.

Ethicus, morall.

Ethmus, the myddell bridge of the nose.

Ethnicus, a Gentyle.

Ethologos, he whiche with voyce, gesture, and countenance expresseth the maners of men.

Ethopeia, an imitation of other mens maners.

Ethici

Ethici pictores, paynters, whyche in pictures do lyuely sett out the maners and affections of menne.
Etiam, also, moreouer, yea, ye forsothe.
Etiamne, is it so? is that inoughe?
Etiamnum, yet, vntyll than, vntyll that tyme.
Etiamnunc, vntyll nowe.
Etiamsi, although.
Etruria, a countrey in Italy called Tuscane.
Etrusca lingua, the Tuscane tungue.
Etrusci, Tuscanes.
Etsi, all be it.
Etymologia, true sayinge, or true exposicion, or reason.

## E ANTE V.

EVADNE, Mars daughter of Thebes, the wyfe of Iesopus: and the wyfe of Capaneï was also so called, whiche loued her husbande so feruently, that whan she herde he was taken at Thebes, she fell nere deade in a swowne, and after whan his funerall was celebrate, she lepte into the fyre.
Euado, si, uadere, to escape, to passe with daungier, to appere, to clyme, to deliuer, to bee, to come to.
Euadere ad frugem bonam, to come to good thryfte, to thryue, to waxe honest.
Euænetus, a kynge of the Lacedemonians.
Eualeo, lui, ére, to waxe hole or stronge.
Eualesco, scere, to waxe very stronge.
Eualuo, aui, are, to put out of the doores.
Euan, an exclamacion to the praise of Bacchus and is as muche to saie, as Bone puer, O good chylde.
Euander, the propre name of Carmentis son, and is interpretate a good man. He lefte his countrey Archadia, and came into Italy, and entrynge into the mouthe of Tiber, and expullynge the inhabitaunces, rested in the hyll Palatine, where he beganne to buylde the towne Palanteum.
Euaneo, & Euanesco, scere, to vanysche awaye.
Euangelia, orum, pluraliter, were sacrifices and solempne prayers made after good tydinges.
Euangelium, good tydynges. It is also a rewarde gyuen for good tydynges. nowe it signifieth the gospell.
Euanidus, a, um, vnfruitefull.
Euanno, are, to vanysche or other lyke thyng.
Euapelus, a foole or ydeote.
Euax, an interiection of reioycynge. Euax iurgio uxorem randem abegi, Heida, I haue yet at the laste dryuen my wyfe awaie with chydynge.
Euboea, an yle in the Greke sea, and the name of the citie situate in the same.



Eubulus, the name of a story writer, and is interpretate prudent.
Eucarpia, a citie of Phrigia, where growe great plentie of very fayre grapes.
Euceria, opportunitie.
Eucharistia, good grace, a rendryng of thanke. It is nowe taken for the sacramente of the aultare.
Euchila, meates of good juyce.
Euclides, the name of a famous geometrician.
Eudoxia, good renoume, or good fame.
Eucho, uexi, uehere, to carye out. sometyme it signifieth to extolle or lyfte vp.
Euemerus, the name of an olde story writer.
Euenire, to happen by chaunce.
Euenit ex sententia, it came to passe as I, thou, or he woulde haue it.
Euenit præter sententiam, aut præter spem, It hapned otherwyse than I, thou, or he thought, or trusted.
Euenus, a ryuer descendyng from Thrace, and diuydyng Calydonie.
Euenta, thynges whiche happen in conclusion.
Euentus, tus, hap. sometyme it is taken for the ende or conclusion of a thyng.
Euentum præstare, to warrant all that whiche shall happen.
Euerriator, he that hathe goodes of the testatour with condicion, that if he performe not his laste wyll, or do disturbe it, he shall lose all that he hath.
Euerriculum, a fyshyng nette, called a drag.
Euerro, ri, rere, to sweepe cleane.
Euersio, distruction.
Euersus, a, um, distroied.
Euerto, ti, tere, to toorne vp set downe.
Euestigio, by and by, at an instant.
Euganei, people of Uenece.
Euganei montes, mountaynes in Italye by Padowe.
Euge, well doone.
Euhoe, a noyse, whiche they do make that are in great heynesse and watchynge.
Euidens, entis, euident, apparant.
Euidenter, clerely.
Euilla, a countrey in the orient, about the whiche the ryuer Phison, whiche we call Ganges, that commeth out of Paradyse, dothe runne.
Euiratus, of womanly or chyldysche condicions. also he that lacketh his genitours.
Euiresco, scere, to become grene.
Euiro, aui, are, to take awaye a mannes membres of generacion.
Euiscero, aui, are, to bowell or drawe oute the guttes of any thynge.
Euiscus, called also Althea, an herbe named great malowe.
Euito, aui, are, to flee, to eschewe or beware.

Eulogia

E ante V.

Eulogium, a wooꝛde wellſpoken, a ꝓꝛayſe, a benediction.

Eumelus, the ſon of Admetus kyng of Theſſaly, gotten on Alceſta his wyfe.

Eumenides, furies of helle.

Eumolpus, a mans name of Athenes, whome Suidas wꝛiteth to bee the ſonne of Muſeus the poete.

Eumonides, a mannes name of Thebes.

Eunomia, a iuſte conſtitucion oꝛ oꝛdinaunce of lawes. Alſo due obedience of the lawes.

Eunomius, was a great heretike of the ſect of Arrius, whervnto he added of his owne mattee, that the ſonne was in euery thynge vnlyke to the father. And that the holy goſt had no medlynge with the father noꝛ the ſonne. Moꝛeouer he affꝛmed, that all they whiche kepte the faythe that he taught, ſhulde be ſaued, had they committed neuer ſo greatte a ſynne, and continued in it. He was about the yere of oure loꝛde. 353.

Eunucho, & Eunuchiſo, to gelde men.

Eunûchus, a man gelded.

Euocati, ſouldioures, whiche foꝛ ſomme neceſſitie be ſodenly called out of the fieldes vnto battayle.

Euoco, aui, are, to call out, to call foꝛthe, oꝛ call awaye.

Euocare teſte, to bꝛynge furthe wytneſſe.

Euolo, lare, to flee away. Alſo to eſcape. it ſignifieth ſometyme to take away by ſtelthe.

Euoluo, uere, to turne hyther and thyther.

Euoluere ſe turba, to wynde hym ſelfe out of trouble.

Euomo, mui, mere, to vompte, to caſte oute.

Euomere iram, to wꝛeake anger.

Euomere uirus, to ſpyt out his poyſon.

Eupalia, a towne in Locris, whiche ſome calle Eupalion, and ſome Eupolyon.

Eupatorium, an herbe called agrimony.

Euphonia, good ſounde.

Euphorion, a poetes name of Calcidony, whõ Gallus dyd tranſlate.

Euphragia, an herbe called eyebyꝛght.

Euphrasinum, an herbe called bugloſſe.

Euphrates, one of the ryuers, that come oute of Paradiſe, whiche paſſeth thoꝛough the citie of Babylon.

Euphroſine, bourage.

Euphroſyna, the ꝓꝛoppe name of a woman. alſo the name of one of the thꝛee graces, called Charites.

Eupilis, a lake in Fraunce Ciſalpine.

Euripides, the name of an excellente poete amonge the Gꝛecke, whiche wꝛate tragedies moſte excellently.

Euripus, a ſmall cundyte ryſyng of a greatte heyght. Alſo a dyche made to incloſe places to playe in, in the fꝛede of hedges, ſome doo take it foꝛ a ſmalle ponde oꝛ ſtewe. Alſoo an arme of the ſea, oꝛ a narowe paſſage betweene two places.

Eurotonus, a noꝛtheaſt wynde.

Europa, is the thyꝛde part of the woꝛlde, and is diuided from Aſia with the great ſeas called Helleſpontus, Propontis, & Boſphorus Thracius, & Pontus Euxinus. And hath the vttermoſte boundes in the noꝛtheaſte the ryuer called Tanais. And from Affrike it is diuided by the ſea called Mare mediterraneũ, Se was alſoo the name of a fayꝛe mayden, doughter of Agenoꝛ kyng of Phoenicia, whõ Iuppyter tranſfoꝛmynge hym ſelfe into the fourme of a bull, dyd rauiſhe, as poetes dyd wꝛite: which of ſome is interpꝛeted, that Iupiter caried her awaye by foꝛce in a ſhyp, in a dethe oꝛ maſte wherof was a baner oꝛ ſtremer wherin was paynted a bull.

Eurotas, a ryuer that runneth befoꝛe the towne of Lacedemonia.

Eurus, the eaſte wynde.

Euryale, the doughter of kynge Minois, there was an other of that name, the doughter of Pꝛœtus kyng of Argiue.

Euryalus, the name of oone of the pꝛyncis of Peloponeſe. Uergile feyneth a Troian to be ſo called.

Eurydame, was the wyfe of Leuttchis, kynge of Spartans.

Eurydice, the wyfe of Oꝛpheus.

Eurylochus, the kyng of Phlegia, whiche deſtroied Thebes, befoꝛe Cadmus builded it.

Eurynomus, a dyuell, whome as the auncient Gꝛeckes dyd ſuppoſe eate and conſumed the fleſhe of deade men, leauyng the bones bare, whome they paynted in a teꝛꝛible figure, hauynge longe teethe oꝛ tuſkes, ſyttynge in the ſkynne of a vulture, of colour betweene blacke and blewe.

Eurypylus, one of the ſonnes of Hercules that reigned in the yle of Cous.

Eurythmia, is a beaultie in the true fourmyng of the membꝛes, where the heyght accoꝛdeth with the bꝛeade, and the bꝛeade alſo with the length. fynally all thynge anſweryng to his ꝓpoꝛtion.

Euterpe, one of the Muſes.

Eutheca, a ſtoꝛe houſe.

Euthymia, quietnes, ſuretie of mynde, oꝛ haſtes eaſe.

Eutices, was an heretike, and abbot of a monaſtery in Conſtantinople, about the yere of our loꝛde. 450. He affꝛmed, that Chꝛiſt had but one onely nature, that is to ſaie, diuine, oꝛ of god, lyke as he was one perſone. This hereſye was condempned in the counſayle of Epheſine, and Eutices ſent into exyle.

Eutrapelia, gentyineſſe, good maners.

Eutra-

Eurrapelus, gentyll and pleasant.
Euxinus pontus, a parte of the sea, whiche deuideth Europa from Asia.

## E ANTE X.

EX, signifieth of, or fro.
Ex aduersum, euen agaynste it, on the other syde.
Ex aduersum ei loco, agaynst that place.
Ex æquo & bono, accordynge to equitie and reason.
Ex æquo & bono facere, to doo iustly or indifferently.
Ex animo, of good wyll, of a good courage.
Ex ante diem Nonarum Iuniarum, the seuenth date of June.
Ex argumento, in token therof.
Ex composito, as it was agreed.
Ex dignitate tua, & ex repub. facis, Thou doest accordyng to thyne authoritie, and for the weale of thy countrey.
Ex dignitate nostra, accordynge to our estate or dignitie.
Ex dignitate tribuere, to geue accordyng to his estate.
Ex equo pugnare, to fyght on horsebacke.
Ex fide fama.) Summa erit hæc, statues, ut ex fide fama, réq; mea uidebitur, This shall be the hole effect, that thou doo, as it shall seme for myne honesty, accordyng to the trust that I put in the, and for my profite.
Ex insidijs, by treason.
Ex more, accordyng to the custome.
Ex superabundanti, more ouer.
Exacerbesco, ere, to waxe sharpe.
Exactio, a pyllynge of the people.
Exactor, a demaunder of money. som englyshe it a Controller. I take it to be a gatherer of tolle or taxe.
Exactus, ta, tum, passed, very diligent, exacte, expelled, demaunded, perfectely doone or performed.
Exacuo, cuere, to make very sharpe, to steere.
Exædifico, aui, are, to buylde perfectly. also to dryue out of the house.
Exæquo, quare, to make equall.
Exæuio, uire, to waxe gentyll or mylde.
Exaggeratio, a heapyng togyther.
Exagito, aui, are, to vexe, to angre.
Exagoga, rente, reuenues.
Exagogæ, they whiche cary any thyng out of the house.
Exalburno, nare, to take out the fat tapes that is in some woode.
Exalto, aui, are, to mount or lyft vp. sometyme to prayse very much.
Exaluminari, oppent perles.
Examen, minis, a swarme of bees. Also the nedyll or tungue in balaunces and beames. Somtyme it signifieth a iuste examination or tryall.
Examina infantium, a company or sorte of chyldren.
Examino, aui, are, to examine.
Examo, mare, to lowe well.
Examurco, aui, are, to drawe oute cleane from the mother.
Examussim, iustely, by rule.
Exanclo, aui, are, to drawe out cleane, to empty. sometyme to suffre, to vanquyshe, to make. Non potest hic sine tua opera exanclari clauus, This nayle can not bee made without thy helpe.
Exanguis, gue, without bloude, tymerous or fearefull.
Exanimalis, without soule or lyfe.
Ex animo est, it is as nature requireth.
Ex animo facio, ꝑ do it with my good wyll, or as my mynde gyueth me.
Ex animi sententia, accordynge to myne appetite, or as ꝑ wolde desyre it.
Ex animo illi faueo, ꝑ fauour hym with all my herte.
Exanimatus, ta, tum, made afearde, or troubled in mynde somtime it signifieth dead.
Exanimo, aui, are, to kylle. sometyme to make afeerde. Priusq; intus redij exanimatus fui, Or euer I came in agayne, I was made afeerde. Multos exanimauit rigor insolitus niuis, The vnaccustomed chyllyng of the snow destroyed many of theyr lyues.
Exanimus, ma, mum, & Exanimis, me, dead, put in feare.
Exanio, aui, are, to put cleane awaye.
Exanthema, a wheale or a pustle in a mannes skynne.
Exantlo, aui, are, to take great peyne and muche labour. In id plurimum laboris exantlatum, Muche labour was taken therabout.
Exardeo, si, dère, to be vehemently inflamed.
Exardesco, scere, to waxe hotte or to be vehement.
Exarefio, fieri, to be dryed vp.
Exareo, rére, to be dryc.
Exaresco, sci, scere, to dryc.
Exarmo, aui, are, to make tame, properly to breathe the tethe of wylde beastes. Also to vnarme, or to take harnes from a man.
Exarmare actionem, to make the action saynt or feble.
Exarmare nauem, to take awaye the tackelyng from a shyppe.
Exaro, aui, are, to eare welle. also to wryte.
Exasciare, to polyshe, or make playne, as carpenters do after that they haue hewed.
Exaspero, aui, are, to make sharp. also to make very angry.

E ante X.

Ex asse, of the hole. Hæredem fecit ex asse, he made hym heyre of all the hole.

Exauctorati, souldiours or seruauntes put out of wages, or dismissed of theyr seruice.

Exauctoratus, deposed or put out of office.

Exauctoro, aui, are, to put out of wages. sometyme to disgrade a knyght, or other lyke.

Exaudio, iui, ire, to here beneuolētly or perfectly

Exaugeo, gere, to increase muche.

Exauspicaui, ex uinculis. I haue had yll lucke sens I came out of prison.

Exbalisto, aui, are, to trumpe or deceyue. Ego hunc communem meum, atq; nostrum omnium hostem exbalistabo lepide, I will featly deceyue this myne ennemye, and all ours in commune.

Excalceo, ceaui, are, to pull of hosen or shoes.

Excalfacio, cere, to make very hotte.

Excandefacio, feci, facere, to chaufe or make angry, to make very hotte.

Excandescentia, vehement angre or wrathe.

Excandesco, scì, scere, to be very angry.

Excanto, aui, are, to charme. sommetyme to shute out.

Excarnificatus, torne or rent with tourmentes.

Excarnifico, caui, care, to rent or cut in pieces.

Excedo, cessi, dere, to departe or go forthe, to passe or excede.

Excessit ex ephebis, he passed hopes age, he waxed a man.

Excedere ex pueris, to be passed hopes age.

Excedere officiū, to do more than his duetie.

Excellens, excellent, surmountyng.

Excello, li, ere, to excelle.

Excellitas animi, the valiantnesse or heyght of courage.

Excelsus, a, um, hygh or great.

Exceptio, an exception.

Excepto, aui, are, to take or drawe to.

Exceptor, oris, he that writeth fayre that whyche other men do speake.

Excerebro, aui, are, to beate out the brayne of any thynge.

Excerno, creui, cernere, to shyte, properly it is to trie out the yll from the good.

Excerpo, psi, pere, to gather here and there the chiefe of any thynge.

Excetra, a serpent, of whom the heade beynge cut of, thre came vp forth. It was also called hydra.

Excidium, the sackyng of a towne or citie, or the vtter distruction therof.

Excido, cidi, cidere, to fall out of a thynge, to distroy. also to cut out of a quary of stone.

Excidit animo, it is out of my mynde.

Excidere animo, to be forgotten.

Excidere formula, to lose his action.

Excidit numero ciuium, he is not of the nūbre of citizens.

Excieo, ciui, cire, to moue or make out.

Excio, cium, ire, to moue vehemently, or to calle out, to wahen.

Excipio, excepi, excipere, to excepte, to take, or recepue, to repe or intersecte, to separate, to take by crafte, to gather, to hyde, to succede, to resiste without any busynesse. Also to take vnwares or sodeynly.

Excipere furem, to recepue a felon as an accessarye.

Excipere notis, to wryte in cifer, or other compendious fourme.

Excipula, a weele to take fysshe.

Excipuus, a, um, wherewith any thynge is taken.

Excisio, aui, are, to crop, to teare, or to beate.

Excisus, a, um, gelded.

Excito, aui, are, to stere, procure, or incourage.

Exclamo, aui, are, to crye out, to cal for aloude.

Excludo, to shyt out, to deliuer, to hatche egges, to make to appiere.

Excogitatio, inuention.

Excogito, tare, to fynde or inuent by thinking.

Excolo, excolere, to garnysshe or decke. Also to haue in reuerence.

Excompsito, in order appoynted.

Exconsules, & Exquestores, rehersed in the Code of ciuille lawe do signifie (as Alciatus dothe affirme) they whiche are or haue bene in the dignitie of Consul or Quæstor, but they dyde neuer ministre in those offices, or toke the aduauntages therevnto belongyng. Also they whose fathers were Consules or Questores whan they were borne. whiche assertion is contrary vnto Petrus Crinitus, who in the. xv. boke De honesta disciplina, saieth that they were called by those names, after they had accomplyshed theyr mynistracion. whiche sentence Alciatus sharpely reprooueth. Dispunctionum. li. 4.

Excoquo, quere, to boyle a thynge vntylle it be dry.

Excorio, aui, are, to pluche of the skyn or hyde of a beaste.

Excors, excordis, a foole, or a man herteles.

Excreo, aui, are, to spitte out.

Excrementa, thynges of digestion expoulsed, moyste or dry, whereof there ben. ix. ordure, fleume, choler, melancoly, vrine, sweat, filth of the nose, spittle, mylke.

Excresco, excreui, excrescere, to growe out, or to growe muche.

Excretio, is the superfluitie of excrementes beynge in the body.

Excretum, the refuse or offall of any thynge.

Excruciabilis, le, worthy to be tourmented.

Excrucio, are, to tourment.

Excubiæ, arum, watche as well by daye as by nyghte.

Excus

Excubitor, he that watcheth.
Excubitus, watche.
Excubo, aui, are, to watche, as they whiche in battaple, or in the garde of a princis perſone doo.
Excudo, excuſi, excudere, to beate or ſtrike out, ſometyme to ſynde out with ſtudye, to hatche. Vt primum ſilicis, ſcintillam excudit Achates, As ſone as Achates had ſtriken fyre of the flynte.
Exculco, care, to treade out, or wypng out.
Exculpo, pſi, pere, to graue or intaple ymages, alſo to get any thynge by hearyng of one.
Exculpere oculum, to thruſt out ones eye.
Excurio, aui, are, to putte out of companye or courte. Appollonium ideo excuriauit, quia nihil habebat, Therfore did he put Apollonius out of the courte, becauſe he had nothing.
Excuro, rare, to dreſſe a thynge curiouſely.
Excuratus uictus, meate curiouſely dreſſed.
Excuratus homo, a galyarde felowe.
Excurro, rere, to runne out of place.
Excurſio, a digreſſion in ſpeakyng, a ſkyrmiſhe in warres.
Excurſor, a currour.
Excurſus, ſus, where one paſſeth his boundes.
Excuſabilis, le, that whiche maie be excuſed.
Excuſatius, more excuſed.
Excuſatoria epiſtola, a letter of excuſe.
Excuſo, aui, are, to excuſe.
Excuſſores equi, gambaldyng horſes.
Excuſſorium cribrum, a rengynge ſiue. Alſo a courſe boultar.
Excuſſus, a, um, ſhaken.
Excutio, ſſi, tere, to ſhake, to chooſe. Iuuentutem ex tota Aſia excuſsimus, We haue chooſen out all the ponge men that are in Aſia.
Excutere aliquem, to robbe one, to ſhake one out of his clothes.
Excutere iugum, to ſhake of the yoke.
Excutere lachrymas alicui, to make the teares come out of ones eyes.
Excutere uomitum, to make one to ſpue.
Excuſsi grandine, beaten with hayle ſtones.
Excuriunt cerebrum tua dicta, thy woordes do trouble my brayne.
Exdecimo, aui, are, to tythe out.
Ex diametro oppoſita, ſo contrarye the one to the other, that they maie neuer agree.
Exdiſpoſito, by an order, of a purpoſe.
Exdorſuo, aui, are, to breake the backe bone.
Execo, aui, are, to cutte without.
Execratio, curſynge.
Execro, aui, are, to abhorre, to curſe.
Execror, idem.
Exectus, geldyd.
Exedo, di, dere, to eate as a woorme or ſore dothe, to eate vp.
Exedra, a parlour, or other fyne place.



Exegematicus, a fourme of ſpeakynge, where the poete onely ſpeaketh.
Exegeticon, idem quod expoſitiuum, uel enarratiuum, by the whiche one expounderh or declareth a thyng.
Exemplar, a ſaumple, whereby we attempte to make a thynge lyke to it. ſometyme the one is vſed for the other. Oftentymes they bothe do ſignifie an example, where one thynge is compared with an other.
Exemplum, an example to folowe, eſchewe, or beware.
Exemptilis, le, that whiche maie bee taken awaie, or taken out.
Exemptus, exempte, or priuileged.
Exemptus eſt rebus humanis, he is deade.
Exeo, exiui, exire, to go out, to eſchewe, to paſſe out.
In memoriam exire, to bee in remembrance.
Exit in fabulam, it is made a tale.
Exit de poteſtate, he is not able to gouerne hym ſelfe: he is in ward, or vnder a gardain.
Exentero, aui, are, to make a hole in a thynge.
Exequiæ, funeralles, the whiche are doone in the burpall of any perſone.
Exequior, aris, ari, to execute the funeralles.
Exequor, eris, qui, to do or execute. ſometyme to declare or expreſſe.
Exequi mortem, to dye.
Exequi ſermonem, to ſpeake.
Exerceo, cui, cere, to exerciſe. ſommetyme to dryue oute of the houſe, to ſette on worke, to vſe.
Exercere ætatem, to lyue.
Exercere Bacchanal, to be dronke.
Exercere diſcordias & ſimultates, to haue variance or contencion, alſo to get or wynne.
Exercere ſumptus, to get theyr expences.
Exercere tellurem, to tyll well the grounde.
Exercio, ciui, ire, to amende or repaire.
Exercitatio, exerciſe, vſe, or cuſtome.
Exercitatus, exerciſed.
Exercitium, exerciſe or vſe.
Exercito, taui, tare, to exerciſe.
Exercitus, tus, an hoſte of men of warre.
Exercitus, ta, tum, exerciſed, vſed in labour, wered, hardened.
Exero, erui, erere, to go forthe, to drawe out, as a man wyll drawe out a ſworde. Fulgentemq; exerit enſem, And he drewe oute his bryght ſworde alſo to ſmyte vp.
Exerere uincula, to ſtryke of his gyues, or to take out of priſon.
Exerto, aui, are, to ſhewe forthe abrode.
Exertus, ta, tum, ſhewed forthe.
Exfio, ſ pourge or cleanſe.
Exfodio, dere, to dygge out.
Exgurgito, tare, to take or caſte out of the chanell or ſtreame.

Exhæ-

E ante X.

Exhæredatus, disinherited.
Exhæredo, aui, are, to disherite.
Exhæretimas dies, the daye whyche maketh the leape yere.
Exhalo, aui, are, to puffe out.
Exhaurio, iui, ire, to drawe oute cleane, to make emptye.
Exhaurire labores, to spende labour.
Exhebenum, a stone wherwith goldsmythes do polyshe golde.
Exherbare, to plucke vp herbes or weedes.
Exherbandus est locus, the place must bee weeded.
Exherbatio, weedyng.
Exhibeo, bui, bere, to proffer, to set abrode, for all men to beholde.
Exhibere negotium, to put to busynesse, or trouble.
Exhibere rationes, to make accompte.
Exhibere spectaculum, to make commune playes or triumph.
Exhilaro, rare, to comforte or reioyse.
Exhomologesis, confession.
Exhorreo, rui, rere, to feare horribly, or with trembling.
Exhilo, aui, are, to whistle or hisse a man oute of the place.
Exhilare, idem.
Exigo, exegi, exigere, to expell or shut out.
also to require, to inquire, to doo.
Exigere ætatem, to lyue.
Exigi matrimonio, to be denoyced.
Exigere nomina, to compel men to pay theyr dettes.
Exigere pecuniam, to demaunde money.
Exigere supplicij ab aliquo, to punysshe one.
Exigere tempus, to passe forth the tyme.
Exigue, an aduerbe whiche signifieth verye lyttell.
Exiguus, a, um, lyttell.
Exilio, lij, iui, ire, to goe out hastily, or to leape oute.
Exilis, le, slender, smalle.
Exilium, exyle.
Exilica causa, a matter agaynste theim, whiche were in exyle.
Eximie, excellently.
Eximium, excellent, very great.
Eximius, a, um, excellent.
Eximo, exemi, mere, to take away, to excepte.
Eximere actione, to barre one of his action.
Eximere ex ærario, where one hath his Quietus est in the Exchecker, or other lyke place, to discharge one vpon his accompte.
Eximere ex reis, to acquite one of an offence.
Eximere noxæ, to release one of a trespasse committed.
Exin, from thenceforthe.
Exinde, idem quod exin, afterwarde, from thenceforthe.
Exinanio, nini, ire, to empty, to bryng to naughte.
Eximperato, vnlooked for, whiche no manne hoped.
Existimatio, supposell. sometyme reputacion.
Existimo, aui, are, to trowe or suppose, to decerne or iudge.
Existo, exsti, existere, to be, to appeere, to bee set vp, or aduaunced.
Exitiabilis, le, deadly.
Exitialis, le, deadly, or that causeth deathe or mischiefe.
Exitium, deathe or myschiefe.
Ex iure manu conserium uocare, was a forme of contencion for lande in this wyse: The demaundant before the iudge saied in this wise vnto the tenaunte. The lande whiche ye in S. is myne. I saie it is myne by the lawe, I require the, trye it there with me accordyng to the lawe. The tenaunt answered: frome whense thou haste requyred me to trie with the accordynge to the lawe, thens I doo exessones appeale. Than wente they togither to the place in demaunde, to thintent that they shuld bryng with them a tyrfe of that grounde to the iudge in the citie, and in his presence demaunde and answere as for the hole lande whiche was in contencion.
Exlex, he that lyueth without lawe, or oute of lawe.
Exloquor, qui, to speake as it is, to speake all.
Exobfecro, crare, to make great desyre.
Exoculatus, whose eyes be put out.
Exoculo, lare, to put out ones eyes.
Exoculatio, sere, idem.
Exodia, were wanton toyes mynt with verses in a comedy or enterlude.
Exodium, a songe at the ende of a comedy or interlude. also the ende of a matter.
Exolesco, leui, lescere, to leaue growynge, sometyme to growe myghtily.
Exoletus, he that is passed growynge. also old or out of vse. It signifieth also a man childe abused agaynst nature.
Exoluo, ui, uere, to vnbynde, to paye all clerely, to recompense or gyue in rewarde, to deliuer. Suspitione exoluere, to deliuer from suspicion.
Exoluere religione, to discharge from vowe or conscience.
Exomida, a garment without sleeues, a taberd or chymere.
Exonero, rare, to discharge or vnburden.
Exopolis, he that dwelleth in the suburbes of a towne or citie.
Exopto, tare, to desyre feruently, or wyshe.
Exorabilis, he that is easy to be intreated in a matter.

Exora-

Exorabulum, a crafty fourme of deſyrynge or aſkyng a thyng.
Exorbeo, bui, bere, to ſuche vp.
Exorbito, aui, are, to goe out of the tracke or carte tore, or to go out of the ryght wate.
Exorbo, bare, to make one that he can not ſee.
Exorciſmus, an adiuracion or conſurynge.
Exorciſo, aui, are, to adiure or conſure.
Exorciſta, an adiurour or conſurour.
Exordine, without craftynge.
Exordior, iris, iri, to begynne.
Exordium, a begynnynge.
Exorior, iris, iri, to be borne, to appeere out, to ryſe as the ſunne dooeth, to inuade.
Exorno, aui, are, to garneſhe or make fayre, to apparaple ryche ly, to ordeyne. ſometyme to make fowle, or out of apparaple.
Exoro, aui, are, to induce or optayne by deſyre, to deſire hertely.
Exorare ueniam, to aſke pardon.
Exors, exortis, out of felowſhyp.
Exos, without bones.
Exoſſo, aui, are, to bone, or pluche out bones. alſo to pull out the ſtrynge of a lampyey.
Exoticus, a, um, a ſtraunger, that is come out of an other countrey, and dwelleth here.
Expalleo, lui, lere, to be pale.
Expallio, aui, are, to robbe one of his garmentes.
Expalpo, aui, are, to grope out.
Expando, di, ere, to ſpreade out.
Expapillo, aui, are, to make naked to the pappes.
Exparo, aui, are, to come abrode, or into an open place.
Expectatio, deſyre of thynges certayne and looked for.
Expectus, ta, tum, deſyred.
Expectati parentes, were yll parentes, and worthy to be hated, as who ſaith, theſe dethe were daply to be deſyred.
Expecto, aui, are, to tary or abyde, to obſerue or take hede. Expecto quid uelis, I marke what thou wylte ſaie: or elles I deſyre to knowe what thou woldeſt. Alſo to hope. Expectate uenis, Thou comeſt euen as I woide haue the.
Expectoro, aui, are, to put out of the breaſte or ſtomake.
Expeculiatus, he that hathe nothynge of his owne.
Expedio, iui, ire, to deſpure, to ſpeede, to carye out.
Expedire manus, to holde vp the handes.
Expedire rationes, to diſpatche matters.
Expedire rem, to declare the matter plainly.
Expedire ſe cura, to diſcharge hym of care.
Expedi, telle on quickely.
Expediho, for expediam.



Expedit, ſignifieth alſo, It is expedient or neceſſary, or is come to paſſe.
Expeditum erat, it was expedient.
Expeditio, a ſetting furth toward battayle.
Expeditus, ta, tum, deſpured, diſpatched.
Expediti milites, ſouldiors in ryght harneys.
Expello, puli, pellere, to expell or put out.
Expendo, di, ere, to ponder or wape, to conſyder, to examine ſtraightely, to pale truely, to ſpende money.
Expendere ſcelus, to be punyſhed iuſtly for his offence.
Expenſæ, expenſes or diſpenſes.
Expenſum, uel expenſam, hathe alſo an other proper ſignification. Mentio facta eſt de legione ea, quam expenſam tulit C. Cæſari Pōpeius. Mention was made of the legion which Pompey reckened to bee at the charge of Ceſar. Creditores ſuæ expenſum ferre debent, The creditours ought to beare the loſſe, whyche is happned by theyr negligence.
Expenſum ferre, to ſpende or lay out money.
Expergiſcere, Expergefacere, Expergificare, to wake a man out of his ſlepe.
Expergiſcor, eris, Expergifio, I am waked, or awake.
Expergefactus, ta, tum, wakened.
Expergitus, ſlepte ynough, wakened by an nother.
Expergo, experexi, expergere, to waken.
Experge te, awake.
Expergere facias, idem.
Experrectus, idem quod expergefactus.
Experientia, experience.
Experior, iris, iri, to attempte, or aſſaye, or proue.
Expers, tis, withaute any parte, lackynge experience.
Expers doloris, without peyne.
Expers lucis, without lyght.
Expers mortis, neuer dyenge.
Expertus, a man of experience.
Expertus, ta, tum, attempted, taught.
Expersus, ſa, ſum, ſprynge with lyghoure, or weatte.
Expes, without hope.
Expetendus, da, dum, worthy to be deſyred.
Expetiſſo, ſere, to demaunde.
Expetiſſo, ſere, to deſyre vehemently.
Expeto, iui, ti, ere, to deſyre muche or coueite, to happen, to wyll. ſometyme to take, to paſſe outer. alſo to purchaſe. Mirum quin tuum ius meo periculo experiam, It is meruayle, but I ſhall purchaſe thy right with my great dāger. It is alſo to redounde or tourne. Nam deum non par uidetur facere, delictum ſuum, ſuamq; culpam expetere in mortalem ut ſinat, It is not ſeemyng for god to do, that his offence and faulte, ſhulde redounde to a moy-

E ante X.

mortall person.
Expetit tuam ætatem illud facere, Thyne age requireth to doo it.
Expetunt multa iniqua, many vnhappy thinges chaunceth.
Expiamentum, satisfaction.
Expilator, a robber, whyche leaueth nothynge behynde hym.
Expilo, aui, are, to robbe, polle, or take by extorcion or decepte, to spoyle.
Expio, aui, are, to pacifie god with satisfaction or prayer, whan we thinke he is displeased
Expiare scelera.) Tua scelera dij immortales in nostros milites expiauerũt, God hath punished our men of armes for thyne offẽces.
Expiro, aui, are, to dye.
Expiscor, aris, ari, to seeke for fysshe, to fysshe out, or seethe priuyly, to get or wyn. Tandem nescio quid ab eo expiscatur: Finally I can not tell what he wynneth or getteth by hym, or what he trusteth to haue of hym.
Explano, aui, are, to make playne.
Explanto, rare, to pull vp that whyche is sette.
Explendesco, scere, to appere clerely.
Expleo, eui, ere, to fyll, fulfyll. Also to saciate, to comforte.
Exple animum curis, put all care out of thy mynde.
Explico, aui, are, to extende. also to vnfolde. to declare, to tell or shewe a thynge playnely.
Explicat ensem, He drayweth out his swoyd.
Explicat & cœnas unica mensa duas: she maketh twoo suppers at one table. Also to bryng to passe.
Explica scitum meum, put me out of this fantasy or doubte.
Explicata, brought to passe.
Explodo, osi, dere, to dryue out with nople or rebukes or clappyng of handes.
Explorator, an espy, or priuy serchour.
Exploratus, a, um, welle knowen, or surelye knowen.
Exploratum est mihi, I knowe surely, I am sure.
Exploratum habeo, idem.
Exploro, aui, are, to bewayle with exclamacion, to serche out diligently, to proue with serchynge, to be aduised, to drye or exhaust, to espye.
Explosus, sa, sum, conuicted or reiected.
Expono, sui, nere, to expowne or declare, to set or bryngе a thyng out of that, wherein it is, sometyme to caste out a thynge, to the intent that it male perisshe. Also to spende, to sette foorthe to be shewed.
Exporto, rare, to beare or carry out.
Exposco, poscere, to aske or desyre instantly.
Expositi, children caste out to be perysshed.
Expositus, the same.

Expositio, an exposicion or declaracion of any thyng difficulte or harde to be vnderstande.
Expostulatio, a quarell or complaynt.
Expostulator, he that complayneth of wronge done by his frende.
Expostulo, aui, are, to complayne, to make a quarell. also to wyll.
Expostulare iniuriam, to complayne of wronge or displeasure, to hym that dooeth wronge.
Expresse dicere, to speake properly and to the pornte.
Exprimo, to presse or wrynge oute, to expresse or declare playnly.
Exprobratio, a reproche.
Exprobro, aui, are, to vpbrayde, to twitte. also to laye in reproche.
Expromitto, misi, mittere, to promyse or vndertake for an other.
Expromissor, he that promyseth, or is suertie for an other.
Expromo, prompsi, mere, to shewe foorthe, or open.
Exprompta memoria, a redy wytte.
Expugno, aui, are, to wyn by assault or force.
Expulso, aui, are, to meue a thyng with muche thrustynge, or to put away.
Expulsor, et Expultrix, a putter awaye, man or woman.
Expuncti, were soudyours discharged, or put out of wages.
Expungo, punxi, pungere, to putte awaye, or remoue.
Expungor, geris, gi, to bee cancelled or putte oute, or raced. it is also spoken of iudges, whan they be put oute of commission. It is also to quite: as, Munus munere expungitur, One good tourne is quyt with an other.
Expuo, pui, puere, to spyt out.
Expuere miseriam ex animo, to put mysery cleane out from the mynde, to forget mysery.
Expurgo, are, to make all cleane.
Expurgare se, to declare hym selfe innocente of that whiche is layde vnto hym.
Expurgationem habere, idem.
Exputo, aui, are, to shreade or loppe a tree, to cut cleane away. also to vnderstand perfectly, to coniecte.
Exputresco, scere, to rotte.
Exquliæ, a mountayn in Rome, where watch was kepte.
Exquilinus mons, the same mountayne.
Exquiro, exquisiui, exquirere, to serche out.
Exquisite, et Exquisitim, exquisitely with muche study and diligence.
Exquisitus, ta, tum, exquysyte, muche serched for.
Exquisito opus est, it muste be loked for.
Ex syngrapha agere, to do thynges extremely, or

E ante X.

oꝛ rigoꝛously, as it were that one sued an no-ther vpon an obligacion sealed.

Extra, the inwarde, as the herte, the lyuer, the lunges oꝛ lyghtes, and the splene.

Extemplo, sooꝛthwith.

Extemporaneus, a, um, sodeyne.

Extẽporalis, & extẽporanea oratio, an oꝛacion oꝛ matter spoken oꝛ wꝛitten without study

Extempore, sodeynly, withoute studye, oꝛ foꝛ the tyme.

Extendo, di, dere, to exted, to cõtinu, to plonge.

Extentare uires, to thꝛust out strength in doing a thynge.

Extenuo, aui, are, to minysche, oꝛ make lyttell.

Exter, ra, rum, straunge, commen farre of.

Exterebro, aui, are, to perce thꝛough. also to in-serche curiously.

Extergeo, tersi, tergere, to wype cleane.

Extergo, idem.

Exterminatus, banished.

Extermino, aui, are, to dꝛiue out oꝛ put downe.

Externo, aui, are, to make madde.

Externus, na, num, whiche is not of that coun-trey, a straunger.

Extero, reri, tersere, to watte out. also to whet oꝛ grynd.

Exterreo, ui, ere, to put in feare.

Exterus, ra, rum, that whiche is not of this coũ trey oꝛ place.

Extillo, aui, are, to dꝛoppe out.

Extimeo, mẽre, to haue great feare.

Extimesco, timui, extimescere, to dꝛede muche.

Extimus, a, um, the outwardmoꝛt, oꝛ last.

Extinguo, xi, gere, to put out, pꝛoperly as fyꝛe, whiche may be extinct ones kyndled. sometyme it signifieth to sle oꝛ distroy, sometyme to make a distinction oꝛ diuersite betwene thynges.

Extirpo, are, to pluche vp by the rootes.

Extispices, sothesayers, by lookynge in the in-wardes of beastes.

Extispiciũ, et extispicina, the craft of sothsaying

Exto, titi, tare, to be, to remayn, to be apparent.

Extollo, extuli, extollere, to auaunt oꝛ pꝛayse, also to lyft vp, to pꝛolonge, to magnifie.

Extollere liberos, to bꝛyng vp chyldren.

Extorqueo, torsi, ẽre, to synd out the trouth by toꝛmẽtes, to take away by foꝛce, to pluck away

Extorris, is he that is made to voyd, oꝛ is dꝛy-uen out of his countrey. also a vacabunde.

Extortus, constrayned by toꝛmentes.

Extra, without, excepte.

Extra iocum, in ernest.

Extra precium, aboue any pꝛyce.

Extraho, traxi, trahere, to dꝛawe out.

Extrahere diem, to put of a matter from daye to daye.

Extrahere certamen, to deferre bataple.

Extrahere iudicium, to deferre iudgement.

Extraneus hæres, he that is not the very heire.

Extrarius, he that is not of the same house oꝛ kynrede.

Extra telorum iactum, out of arowe shot, out of gunshotte, signifieth out of daunger, oꝛ in saulfegarde.

Extremus a, ũ, some tyme it signifieth the begin-nyng. sometyme the ende, sometyme the warst.

Extrema linea, is spoken where a man wold signify a thyng to be last, and after all other.

Extremis digitis attigere, to touch with the tynger toppes, is spoken, where is signified, that a mã hath vneth touched oꝛ felt a thyng.

Extrico aui, are, to delyuer, to shake of anye thynge that letteth.

Extrinsecus, outwarde.

Extripode, whan we speake of thynges, which are very true, & not to be doubted, as it were spoken of goddis owne mouthe.

Extro, aui, are, to go out.

Extrorsum, from without.

Extrudo, si, dere, to thꝛust out.

Extruo, si, truere, to oꝛdeyn, to buyld oꝛ set vp.

Extubero, aui, are, to swell muche.

Exundo, udi, undere, to synde out with mo-che labour.

Exturbo, aui, are, to put awaye, oꝛ to put out oꝛ from a thyng by violence.

Exubero, aui, are, to abounde.

Exuccum, without iuyce.

Exudo, aui, are, to sende foꝛth tyrour.

Exuerriæ, the sweppynges of a house.

Exuerto, tere, to pꝛeuent.

Exugo, exugi, gere, & exugeo, to sucke out.

Exul, exulis, a banysshed man.

Exulcero, aui, are, to make a soꝛe.

Exulcerare animum, to displease the mynde greuously.

Ex uinculis causam dicere, to plede in warde.

Exulo, aui, are, to be banysshed, to lyue in exyle.

Exultabundus, reioysynge very muche.

Exulto, aui, are, to ꝛeioyce, to thyngly, to bꝛag, to leape out.

Exundo, aui, are, to ouerflowe.

Exungo, xi, gere, to annoynte.

Exungulo, are, to cut of ones nayles.

Exuo, ui, uere, to put of, to dispoyle, oꝛ vncloth to deppꝛue.

Exue mentem, put awaye that mynde.

Exupero, aui, are, to excede.

Exurdo, aui, are, to make deafe.

Exurgo, gere, to aꝛyse vp.

Exuuiæ, clothing. also hides oꝛ skyns of beastes

Exuuiæ serpentis, an addres skyn.

Exybaphon, a salate of herbes.

## E ANTE Z.

EZechiel, a pꝛophete of the countrey called Sarera in Syꝛia, of the line of bishops. This manne hadde maruellous reue-lacions and visions, and by hym god shewed manie great myracles. Foꝛ in the tyme of a

great scarsitie, he by prayer optayned of god abundance of fyshe, wherby the people were sufficiently refreshed. Also whan the people was oppressed with theyr ennemies, he stode against them, and made them so abashed with myracles and wonderfull syghtes, that they being sore afeerd, did cease of their enterprise. Whose ouer being in the countrey of Caldey, he told to the people many thynges that were doone in the temple of Hierusalem. He also brought the people out of Caldey vnto Hierusalem, to the reproche of the infidels. He being in Babylon iudged the tribe of Dan and Gad, for that they had wickedly done against the lorde, in persecutyng them which beleued in the lawe. And he shewed vnto them a terrible token, for adders deuoured their children and all theyr catteil. At the laste he was slayne at Babylon by the duke of the people, bycause he reproued hym of idolatrye. And he was buried in the fielde called Ydaur, in the monument of Sem and Arphaxad progenitours of Abraham, he prophecied of the retourne of the chyldren of Israell, and also of the commyng of Christ. He lyued afore the incarnation of our lorde. DC. xvii. yeeres.

## F ANTE A.

FABA, a Beane. Erisius Sozdus, a phisicion of our tyme, affyrmeth that the pulse, whiche we call beanes, is not Faba, wherof Dioscorides, Celsus, Galenus, and Plinius doe wryte. For that wherof thei write, is rounde and lasse than our beane, wherof .xviii. made a dramme, where ours be so great, that some one beane weyeth a dramme, and is somewhat longe and flatte.

☞ Faba cudetur in me, The beane shall bee knocked on me, signifying the peyn or blame shall syght on me.

Faba inuersa, som do suppose it to be that herbe whiche is called Lunaria, or solanum somnificum, reade in Solano.

Faba Pythagorica, signifieth the counselle of Pythagoras the philosopher, where he bydeth that we shoulde not eate beanes, saying: Faba abstineto, whiche is by diuers men diuersely expounde. Some declare it for a bare precepte, sayinge: That for as much as beanes do make the syght dulle, and causeth vile dreames, as Plinye sayeth, or as Tully affirmeth, prouoketh inflation or muche wynde in the bodye, therfore Pythagoras forbare the eatynge of them. But Aristoxenus affirmeth, that Pythagoras dyd not eate more of any kynde of pulse than of beanes, bycause they easily louse the brayn. Empedocles saith that Pythagoras commaunded to abstayne from beanes, as it were frō the act of lechery bicause Cyamos signifieth not only a beane, but also the genitours. Plutarchus expoundethe this precepte of Pythagoras in this fourme, as yf he had sayde: Abstayne from the ministration of a common weale, because it is full of perylles, nor may not be without eyther rebuke or damage. In the olde tyme the consente of people was declared by beanes, whiche yet doth remayne at Venyce, as well in election of officers, as in iudgementes and sentences, for by white beanes thynges are affyrmed, by blacke beanes they are denyed or refused.

Fabacia, a beane cake.

Fabalia, the refuse or offall of beanes.

Fabariæ calendæ, the calendes of June.

Fabarius, ria, rium, pertaynyng to beanes.

Fabella, a shorte tale.

Faber, a fyshe of the Spanyshe sea, also called Zeus, and is in figure rounde, and of a russet colour. It is lyke to be that fyshe, whyche is called a lump, and of late yeres was found in the sea about Deuonshyre.

Faber, fabri, almoste euery craftes man that worketh with the hande.

Faber lignarius, a carpentar.

Faber ferrarius, a smythe.

Aurifaber, a goldesmythe.

Faber, bra, brum, pertaynyng to a smythe.

Faberrime, cunningly, very craftely, or well.

Fabianus, the proper name of a man.

Fabitor, in the auncient tyme was taken for a maynteynour.

Fabius, was the surname of a noble howse of the Romaynes, whiche had fyrste that name of sowynge or settynge of beanes, as Cicero of the graynе called Cicer, Piso, of peason, Porcius of swine. Of this name were diuers valyant capitaynes and wyse counsaylours, of whom one was called Fabius Maximus, who in his youthe exercysed bothe eloquence and prowesse, and therfore he after became as well in armes as in counsayle, a capytain moste excellente, and subdewynge manye countreyes vnto the Romaynes, he triumphed fyue tymes, Beinge made Dictatour against Annibali, he soo tempered prudence with manhoode or prowesse, that by deteartyng of battayle, and traynyng Annibali frome place to place, and at sundry aduauntages skyrmyshynge with hym, vnquyeted his puyssaunce, and preserued the publyke weale of his countrey, where Minutius the Consule, whoo enuyenge hym, in fyghtynge

with Annibal, was vanquyshed by the Carthaginenses, and had ben slayne with all his armye, had not Fabius come vnto rescuse, who delyuered his aduersary & all his trayn, & caused Annibal for retreyte, who sayd than to his host, Did I not tel you before that this clowde wolde at the laste bryngе vs a stormе? callynge ffabius a cloude, bycause of his houerynge. This man was afore the incarnacion of Chryst. CC. yeres and somewhat more.

Fabius Quintilianus, rede after in Quintilian.

Fabrè, workmanly, craftily. Vt apologum facit? quam fabrè? See what a defence he maketh? how craftily he handleth it?

Fabrefacio, fabrefeci, fabrefacere, to warke cũningly, to builde.

Fabrica, a warkehouse, or forge. sometyme the frame or warke.

Fabrico, aui, care, & Fabricor, cari, to make, to inuent.

Fabrilis, le, belongyng to handy crafftes.

Fabritius, a noble Romain, who being wonderfull poore, not withstandyng refused a greate summe of money, sent to him by kyng Pirrhe, touchyng with his handes all his membres, & sayng vnto the kynges messangers, As long as he mought rule al that, whych he touched, he could lacke nothyng.

Fabula, a fable or tale. sometyme an interlude. It is also a litteli beane.

Fabula palliata, a comedy of Greke.

Fabula togata, a comedy of latine.

Fabulæ, spoken in an aunswere without any other worde ioyned therwith, amounteth to as muche, as if one wold say, fables, trifles, fantasies, iapes. somtime is added merę, as Merę fabulę, very trifles or fantasies, or as one wold say, that which ye say is not to bee regarded.

Fabulator, a teller of fables.

Fabulinus, was supposed of the Paynims to be a god, whiche hadde the rule ouer chylderne, whan they began to speake.

Fabulor, aris, ari, to talke.

Fabulosus, muche talked of.

Facesso, cessi, cessere, to go about to do a thing, sometyme to go away.

Facesse hinc, get the hens.

Facessit vbi negotiũ, he putteth the to busynes.

Facetè, merily, pleasantly.

Facetię, mery wordes or wyes without dishonestye.

Facetus, ta, tum, merily, pleasantly.

Facies, a face. sometyme the proporcion of al the body, a vysage, a similitude.

Facile, lightly or easily, without let or doubte.

Facilis, le, lyghte, easy, good to be entreated.

Facilitas, easines, gentilnes.

Facinerosus, full of mischiefe.

Facinus, an acte or dede. sometyme an yll dede.

Facio, feci, facere, to do, to be occupied, to make also to sacrifice, to profite.

Facere aucupium auribus, to harken as a spye.

Aequi bonι facere, to take in good parte, or in good worthe.

Animos alicui facere, to gyue one courage.

Facere carnificinam, to execute the office of an hangeman, in hangynge, beheadynge, or quarterynge of men.

Facere castra, to set a campe.

Facere certiorem, to ascertayne or aduertyse one by letter or messager.

Facere compendium, to make short, to abrige, to go a shorte waye to worke, to doo a thynge the sonер.

Facere compotem, to gyue to one that thyng whiche he desireth.

Facere coniecturam, to coniect or deme, to dyuine or esteme.

Facere contumeliam, to do displeasure.

Facere conuicium, to rebuke or put to rebuke.

Capitale facere, to make it felony or death.

Cautiorem facere, to make hym wyser.

Concilia facere, to gather togither for counsaylyng one an other.

Facere copiam, to gyue leaue.

Facere copiam alicuius, to lette hym take his pleasure of one.

Facere copiam argenti, to lend money.

Copiam consilij sui facere, to here theym that come for counsayle, and to gyue it to them.

Facere consuetudinem, to be familiar.

Deditionem facere, to yelde vp, as men vanquyshed in warres.

Facere delitias, to speake for pleasure or in mockage.

Fac esse, admyt it be so, or admit the case.

Fac te esse qui sum, ymagine that thou were, as I am.

Eruptionem facere, to yssue oute vpon enmies

Facere fidem, to make one to beleue him

Facere frugem, to bryng gaines.

Facere funus, to minister funeralles.

Gradum facere, to steppe forthe, or steppe vp, to winne somewhat.

Gratiam facere, to thanke, to release or acquite one of a thing, to gyue leaue, to pardon.

Facere gratum, to do plesure to one, or to wyn a mans fauour.

Facere grauidam, to geat with chylde.

Facere iacturam, to haue a great losse.

Impetũ facere, to run on a thing with all force.

Facere inditium, to tel or to gyue warnyng of a thyng that he knoweth.

Facere ingenium suum, to do accordyng to his witte or nature.

Facere insidias, to ly in awaite to do harm to one

Facere iter, to go or ryde.

Iusta alicui facere, to performe all obsequies belongyng to deade men.

Lenocinium facere, to kepe bawdrie.
Facere lucrum, to winne.
Facere ludos, to mocke or shorne.
Facere magni, to esteme muche.
Modum facere to kepe measure.
Moram facere, to tarie.
Morem facere, to bring vp a custome.
Multam facere, to forfait a peine.
Mutuum facere, to do one for an other.
Facere mecum, to make for my purpose.
Facere naufragium, to runne to wreche.
Facere negotium, to do one displeasure.
Facere nequiter, to do shrewdly.
Facere nomina, to get writers, as by lendyng, as they dee nowe by exchaunge, and in shyftes, properly called vsury, and in baergaynes of corne, cattall, and other lyke, or in leasyng of landes.
Obnoxium sibi aliquem facere, to bynde one to be at his commandement.
Facere ocium to giue to one leisure.
Facere palam, to tell a thyng abrode.
Facere periculum, to proue, to assay
Facere pluris to set more by.
Facere propitium, to make hym thyne, or his good lord or maister.
Facere quæstum, to gaine.
Facere reducem, to bring one again.
Facere rem, to get profit or gayn by a thyng.
Facere reum, to accuse or sue one in a crymynall cause.
Facere risum, to laugh.
Facere scelus, to do a mischeuous dede.
Facere sementem, to sowe grain.
Facere stipēdia, to be in wages in the warres
Facere sumptum, to bestowe cost.
Facere superbum, to vse one.
Facere technam, to play a crafty pageaunte.
Facere terrorem, to put in feare.
Facere transacta omnia, to bringe all thynges to a poinct.
Facere turbas, to make busines.
Facere uadimonium, to lay in gage or surety
Facere uerba aut uerbum, to speake.
Facere uindemiam, to gather grapes to make wine.
Facere uitium, to fall in decay.
Facere uoluptatem, to carpeske myne, thine or his pleasure or appetite.
Faciam ut te plurimum amem, I wolle loue the muche. Fecisse hoc oportuit, nedes muste he haue done it.
Facio plurimi, I make muche of.
Floccifacio, I set not a strawe by it.
Factio, a diuision of people in sundry opinions. also an arte.
Factionum principes, the heades of rebellyon or sedicion.
Factitius, a, um, made or counterfayt.



Factito, aui, are,, to do oftentimes.
Factor, oris, a maker, a factour.
Factum, a dede.
Factum atq; transactum, done and brought to good passe.
Factura, the warke.
Facturio, iui, ij, ire, to desire to do.
Factus, tus, the deede.
Facula, a lynke, or litteil torch.
Faculary, torche bearers.
Facultas, tatis, power to do or speake. somtime ryches, also faculties.
Facundia, eloquence, or swete & pleasant speche
Facundus, a, um, eloquent, well spoken.
Fæcatum uinū, wine that drynketh of the lyes.
Fæciniæ uuæ, grapes, wherof commeth wyne, hauyng muche lyes.
Fæculentum, full of lyes or dregges.
Fæcurinus, na, num, pertaynynge to dregges.
Fæx, fæcis, lyes or dregges, or grounder of any kynde of licour.
Fæcem ciuitatis, men do call them whiche in a citie do liue beastly and vicyously.
Faginus, na, num, of a beeche.
Fagineus, idem.
Fagus, gi, a beeche tree
Fagutal, was a chapel in Rome, wherin was a beeche, whiche was consecrate vnto Jupiter.
Fala, a towre made of timber.
Falcarius, he that fighteth with a bill.
Falcarius, ia, ium, pertaynynge to a bill.
Falcatus, ta, tum, hoked, also any thyng whereon he hookes or other like thyng.
Falcé, falsely.
Falcicula, a litteil hooke or bill.
Falcidia lex, wherby legacies were defalcate or cut of, where the fourthe parte of the goodes were not assigned to the heyres.
Falcifer, he that beareth a bill or hooke.
Falcimonia, deceptes.
Falcito, aui, are, to cut with a bill or hooke.
Falco, aui, are, to cut of or mowe.
Falco, onis, a hawke.
Falernus, a cuntrey in Campania, now in the realme of Naples, wherin grew the best wines of Italy, called Falernum, mountfalcon.
Falisci, people in Italy, also a kind of puddinges
Fallaciæ, deceyptfull woordes, or generally deceiptes or crafty handlyng.
Fallaciter, deceitfully.
Falax, acis, a person deceitfull.
Fallo, fefelli, fallere, to deceyue, also to be hyd.
Fallonia, is a trespas wherby the tenāt forfayteth to the lord, that which he holdeth of him.
Falsarius, a forger of writynges.
Falsidicus, & Falsiloquus, a lyer, or false reporter.
Falsifico, aui, are, to forge deedes, writynges, or seales.

Falsi-

Falcitas, tatis, falsehoode.
Falso, aui, are, to forge.
Falsus, a, um, false.
Falsum habere, to deceiue.
Falurica, were weapons whiche were throwen owte of toures.
Falx, falcis a hooke or bille.
Fama, fame, or renoume, sometime opinion.
Famam dissipare, to sowe a bruite or noyse in the people.
Famelicosus, often hungry.
Famelicus, ca, cum, hungrye.
Famen, faminis, speche.
Fameo, mui, ere, to be hungry.
Fames, hunger.
Famiger, geris, a spreder of fame.
Famigerabilis, famouse.
Famigerator, a teller of newes or tidinges, or a spreader of fame.
Famigerulus, idem.
Famigeratus, ta, tum, renoumed, famed.
Famigero, to publische, or dyuulgate a thinge.
Familia, a household, a family, or kinred. It also signifieth all the seruantes of the house.
Familiaria, were places of buriall for men and theyre seruantes.
Familiaris, are, greining to household. also familiar.
Familiaritas, custome, familiarite.
Familiariter, familiarly.
Faminor, the olde writers vsed for Dicito, say, speake, telle on.
Famulanter, humbly, seruisably.
Famularius, a, um, seruisable.
Famulatio, housholde, or meyny.
Famulatus, et famulitium, seruice.
Famulor, ari, to serue.
Famulus, et famula, a householde seruant.
Fanaticus, madde. In the olde tyme before that Christe expelled the deuill, whan that deuels were honored in ydols, certain persons aswel men as women, were possessed with diuelles, whiche lad them where they ryded, against theyr propre wylles, & caused theim to speake wonderfull thynges, some also sodaynely, and oftentymes didde tell what shoulde happen. Wherefore they were thought to be inspired with goddis, those persons were called Fanatici. Sometime Fanaticus, is taken for the keper of the temple or chapelle, where the deuill gaue answeres.
Fanenses, et Fanestres, people of a towne called Fana, in a countrey in Italy called Marca Anchonitana, in latin Picenum.
Fanesi, people in the north partes of the world whose eares be so great, that with them they kouer all theyr bodyes.
Fannia lex, was an honourable and vertuous lawe made by Augustus, the noble emperour the consent of al states of the citie inforcing it



all dignities appropninge it, the people gladly receiuyng it: by the which lawe the superfluous charges in feastis, whereby the citie abounded in vices, were prohibited, and such temperance therin prouided, that in the great playes of the Romaines, and those which were called Saturnales, they shulde not exceede a hundred brasse pens, which were .x. Roman groses called Denarij, in our money now curant, amounteth to .v.s. vi. d. ob. halfe ferthinge, and the fourth part of a farthyng. Tenne other daies xxx. brasse pens, which is xix. d. ob. q. and a peell more. Euery other day .x. brasen pens, whiche was vi. d. ob. and the .viii. part of an halfe penye. This lawe was made .xxii. yeres after the lawe called Lex orchia, whereby was determined the number of them, whiche shulde dine or soupe together, and that the doores shuld be open while they sat, that mē mought perceiue, if any mo came than the lawe had appointed. But this lawe was not soo good as the other, for than moughte none come to theyr frendes, but they whiche were inuited or bodē.
Fanum, a temple, where the dyuell gaue answeres out of an ydoll.
Far, farris, somtime signifieth al maner of corn, albeit amonge auncient phisitions it is taken for meale, as well of wheate as of barly, properlye where the corne is beaten in a morter, Se Columellam. li. 9.
Farcilis, le, any thinge stuffed.
Farcimen, minis, a puddinge, or a lausage.
Farcio, ciui, cire, to stuffe. also to franke or fede, to be fat, to cramme.
Farfara, an herbe called also Tussilago, & Vngula equina, & Bechion.
Farfarus, or Farfar, a riuer of Syrie.
Faris, fatus sum fari, to speake.
Farracā, meates made of meale.
Farrago, ginis, a mixture of sundrye kindes of grayn and corne. It is that whiche in Cambrige shyre is called Bolymonge, wherin is barly, otes, and peason or vetches. Somtyme it is taken for a mixture of thinges good and bad togyther.
Farrata, amonge the olde Romaynes were the ceremonies of matrimony.
Farreatio, a sacrifice made with cakes.
Farreum, a wheaten cake.
Farrinarium, a place where wheate or meale is kepte.
Farrinus, na, num, et Farrinaceus, a, um, pertayninge to wheate.
Fartile, stuffinge, or that wherwith any foule is franked or crammed.
Fartim, full stuffed or crammed.
Fartores, et Fartrices, puddinge makers.
Fartum, a puddynge.

Fartura, the crafte or maner of ſtuffynge or cramminge.
Fas, lefull before god, ſtandyng with the lawe of
Faſcelis, a name of Diana. (god.
Faſces, rodes bounden togither, & an axe in the middell, whiche were borne before the chiefe officers of Rome, in declaring their authorities wherof ſome had fyue, and ſome mo.
Faſcia, a ſwathell, or ſwathing bande, or other ſuche thing. ſometime any girdell.
Faſciculus, a gripe, or thing bounden togither. it is alſo a noſegay, or any thing knit togither, which may be borne in a mans hande.
Faſcino, aui, are, to tranſforme by enchantmēte, or to bewitche.
Faſcinus, et Faſcinum, et Faſcinatio, an inchantmente to tranſforme or diſfigure any thynge. Which ſo inchanted, is of the cōmon people called taken, or foſpoken, or foſlooked.
Faſciola, a litteil bande.
Faſcior, faſciari, to ſwathe a childe.
Faſcis, is a bourdeine or hurthe of wod, or any other thinge.
Faſcis ſagittarū, is take for a theke of arowes
Faſelus, a bote.
Faſti, were bokes, wherein were conteyned certayne ceremonies and cauſes of ſundry thynges amonge the Romayns, concerning their feaſtes and ſolempnities, whiche were longe kept from the knowlege of the comon people, vntill they at the laſt were deuulgate by one Cæcus Flauius.
Fami dies, were certain days, wherin the officer of Rome called Prætor, moughte ſpeke onely theſe thre woꝛdes, Do, dico, addico, Jt mai be now vſed for holy dayes.
Faſtidio, iui, ire, to contemne with diſdayne, to abhoꝛre, or haue in abhomination.
Faſtidioſus, a, um, full of diſdaine.
Faſtiditus, ta, tum, hated, abhoꝛred, abhominꝛd.
Faſtidium, hatred, properly where one abhoꝛreth the ſight or preſence of any thyng.
Faſtigio, aui, are, to make or raiſe vp in height.
Faſtigiū, an altitude, or the top or height of any thing ſometime it ſignifieth the ſtate of a perſon in any dignitie. ſometime the ende of a thyng. Faſtigium imponere, is ſpoken whan a man wyll ſignify a matter or thyng to be finiſhed & brought to a poynt.
Faſtus, tus, hautenes of mynde, pride.
Fatalis, le, pertayninge to deſtenye, fatall, ſometyme mortall
Fateor, faſſus ſum, fateri, to affirme, to confeſſe.
Fathiſco, ſcere, to gape wyde, as the erth doth in a great depth.
Fatidicus, fatidica, a reeder or teller of viſenies or a ſothelayer.
Fatifer, Fatifera, a bringer of deth or peſtilence.
Fatigo, aui, are, to make weery, to trouble much to ſtrike, to ſtire or prouoke, to reſtrain or let,
Fatiloqua, a witche.
Fatiloquus, fatiloqua, a ſouthſayer.
Fauſco, fauſcere, to be wery.
Fator, aris, ari, to ſpeake muche.
Fatua dea, the name of the erth. ſo called becauſe chyldren whan they be borne, do not vtter any voyce, vntill they haue touched the erth.
Fatuitas, atis, folyſhenes.
Fatum, the ordinance & diſpoſicion of almighty god, deſteny, goddis prouidence, ſometime deth
Fatuus, an ideot, that lacketh natural knowlege
Fatuus, a, um, vnſauery, without any maner of
Fauentia, a citie in Jtaly. (taſt.
Fauentinus, a man of Fauentia.
Fauco, ui, fauere, to fauour.
Fauere linguis, to kepe ſylence.
Fauilla, a ſparke of fyre.
Fauiſtæ, certain cellars in the court of the Capitol at Rome where were wont to be laide the baners of the Romains, whiche were borne in warres. Alſo therin was put the treaſure of money, which the prieſtes of the temples in the Capitole dyd employe about thinges neceſſary to their ſuperſtition and ceremonies.
Fauna, the goddeſſe called alſo Ops, opis.
Fauni, were named of the poetes ruſticall goddis & monſtruous beaſtes lyke vnto men.
Faunus, an auncient king of the olde Latynes, ſonne of Picus.
Fauonius, one of the wyndes, called the ſouthweſt wynde.
Fauoniana, peares whiche are redde.
Fauorabilis, fauoured of many.
Fauſte, proſperouſely.
Fauſtus, a, um, proſperous.
Fauſtulus, a ſhepherde whiche was the nourſher of Romulus and Remus.
Faunlus, a litteil hony combe.
Fauus, a hony combe.
Faux, faucis, a cheke.
Fauces, ſtraite paſſages.
Fax, facis, a torche, a candell, or other ſuche thing whiche byrning gyueth light.
Faxim, let me doo.
Faxint, lette them doo.
Faxo, J wyll or ſhall doo.

## F ANT E.

FEbricito, tare, to be ſicke in a feuer.
Febricula, a litteil or eaſy feuer.
Febriculoſus, feuerous, or hauinge ofte the feuer.
Febrifuga, an herde cōmonly called Feuerfew. ſomme thinke that it is one of the kindes of the herbe, whiche is called of olde writers Parthenyon.
Febrilis, le, perteinyng to a feuer.

Febrio,

Febrio, iui, ire, to haue a feuer.

Febris, a feuer, whiche is an vnnaturall heate kyndled at the hert, brought frō thens by the veines & arteries, by meane of the spirite and vapnes into al the body, sensibly hurtyng his naturál operatiō. Therof be thre kyndes, one is called Hectica, which is in the spiritis and principall humoures, and also in the fleme parties of the body, and is either by him self proceding of continual anger, labour, fastyng, excesse of lechery, inflaming & dryeng the membres, or folowing other sickenesses. Sometyme vniuersall, specially in a body cholerike or melancolike, or els particular, as whā it happeneth after the wekenes of the .v. principal mēbres, the hart, the lunges, the lyuer, the stomake, or the vapnes. An other is named Ephemera, or Diaria, which is an inflamatiō of the spiritis vital, natural, or animal. In the vital spiritis it happeneth by wrathe inflamyng, by thought or sorowe restrayning, by hot aire chaufyng or by colde aire stoppyng. In the naturall spirites it happeneth by hunger or thirst inflamyng, by hotte meates or hotte drynkes inflamyng, by repletion oppressyng, by superfluous lasshe or stoppyng, by accustomed exercise neglectyng or forbearinge of customable bapnes, sweate or bloude lettyng. In the spirites animall it happeth by to muche beinge alone, or without recreation, by much watch or lacke of slepe, by to muche and oft slepyng by a catarre or reume, by vntemperate heate or coldnes of the ayre, or by to muche labour and exercise. An other feuer is called Humoralis, and also Putrida, whiche is in the humoures, the matter wherof is either blud, coler, fleume, or melancoly. This feuer happeth either by feruentnes of the sonne or ayre, or by lacke of accustomed exercise, bapnes, or euacuation, by daily surfetes, inordinate walkyng or meuyng after meales, drynkyng muche wyne after meate, hot confections or spices after meales. Of superfluitie of meates & drinkes cometh repletion, whiche stoppeth the pores of the vapne, & the holes of the litle veines called Capillares, bicause they be as small as heares. And that stoppyng or oppilacion letteth the venting out of natural heate, by reason wherof the heate of the natural humour, nature not being able to rule it, boileth and sendeth vp fumes, whiche whirlyng about cometh to the hart, and inflameth it, & passyng furthwith by the veines and arteries into all the body, maketh the feuer called Putrida, whiche accordyng to the humour, wherin it reigneth, it taketh a sundry name, as ye shall reade in their seuerall places.

Februs, sacrifices & ceremonies for purging of (soules

Februarius, the mouth of Februery.

Februatus, ta, tum, that which was so purged.

Februo, aui, are, to pourge soules by sacrifice or prayer.

Februum, in the Sabines tunge is called purgyng or clensyng.

Februus, is also Pluto called god of Helle.

Fecialis, was a certain officer of armes, whiche denounced warre or peace, where as was hostilitie or cause of battaile, whiche male be nowe taken for an ambassadour, sente for suche a purpose, or for an heralde.

Fel, fellis, the gaule. Sometyme it is taken for grefe of the mynde.

Felicones, men which are necessary for nothing. It hath an other signification, whiche for the abhominablenes therof I wil not write, sens it is more expedient that it remain vnknowē.

Felis, a cat. Sometyme it signifieth a weasyll.

Fello, aui, are, to suche.

Felsina, a citie in Italy nowe called Bononia.

Felsum, a towne in Italy in the countrey called Marchia Tarusina.

Femen, minis, plu. femina, the inner part of the thigh. Sometime the priuy membres of a woman

Feminalia, the hewerynge of the thighes.

Femoralia, breeches.

Femur, oris, the thigh. Som english it the hāme.

Fenestella, the pyre name of a story writer, whi the florished in the later date of Tiberius Cesar

Fenestra, a window. Sometime an entry into a thig

Fenestratus, ta, tum, open. Nulla est fenestratior domus, No house is more open.

Fenestrenula, a lyttell wyndowe.

Ferabites, wylde.

Feræ, ferarum, feras, wylde beastes.

Feralia, & feralis dies, a day dedicate to thinfernal goddes, to pacify thē toward the soules vnpurged. Thei were also sacrifices vsed for soules.

Feralia amicula, wynding sheetes, & such lyke thinges, wherin deade bodies were lapped

Feralia officia, solemnities about dead bodies

Feralis le, deadly or mortall, lamentable.

Feralis cultus, mournyng apparayle.

Feralis dies, the day of burying.

Ferax, acis, fruitefull, or that bryngeth foorthe muche fruite.

Ferbeo, bui, ére, to boyle or sethe.

Ferculū, a dish with meate. also a pagent caried or borne to be loked on. Sometime it signifieth the stage or place wherin the pagent is sette.

Ferè, almost, nygh, welnygh.

Ferentarij, men armed in lyght harneys, redy to come quickely to succours, whiche fought with dartes, swordes, or slynges.

Ferentinum, a citie, whiche after Plinie standeth in the first region of Italy.

Ferentum, a citie in Apulia.

Ferentius, a name of Iupiter, gyuē by Romul⁹.

Feretrum, a beere, wheron dead bodies are borne.

F ante E.

sometyme a thyng, wherein images, tombes, or tewelles are borne.

Feretrus, a mountayne, of whiche the bowse of Pheretre was named.

Feriæ, feriarum, fenas, holy dates, dayes vacant from labour.

Feriæ esuriales, fastynge dayes.

Ferinus, na, num, wylde as a beaste, or pertaynyng to wylde beastes.

Feriatus, vnoccupied, or ydle.

Ferio, percussi, ferire, to stryke, to stabbysshe, to knocke.

Ferire fœdus, to make a league or truse.

Ferire iugulum, to slee, to hyt the marke.

Ferior, aris, ari, to cease from labour.

Feritas, tatis, a naturall wyldnesse, cruelte.

Fermè, almoste, welnygh.

Fermentescere, to increase or waxe.

Fermento, aui, are, to meddle or myxe well together, as leuen with dowe. also to leauen.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, to beare, to suffre, to leade or bryng, to saie, to name, to desire, to bryng forth, to haue, to bost, to take awai, to receiue to optayn, to accustome. Balbum uero qui est istius rei, quemadmodū scribis adiutor, in oculis fero, Balbus, who as thou writest, is the helper of all this matter, I loue hartily.

Ferre acceptū, to receyue, to write that whiche is receiued, to knowledge to haue receyued a benefite or profite.

Ferre ad cœlum, to extoll or praise a man excedyngly. Ferre in astra idem.

Ferre ad populū, to aske aduise of the people.

Aegre ferre, to take it grenously.

Aequo animo ferre, to take patiently.

Ferre annos, aut ætatem, to endure long, to beare well his age. It is properly spoken of wyne or other like thynge.

Ferre conditionem, to proffre, to put to the choyse, to offer a condicion.

Ferre expensum, to spend or lay out, to write expenses, to bestowe.

Ferre fortunam, to vse fortune.

Ita fama ferebat, so the bruite went.

Fortiter ferre, to abide sustaine or cōstantly.

Fructū ex aliquo ferre, to take profit by one.

Ferre gradum, to go forth.

Ferre grauiter, to take a thing grenously.

Fero tibi iudicem, I am content to be iudged by suche one, let hym be iudge betwene vs, or iudge the matter betwene vs.

Fer manum, geue me thy hande.

Fer me, supposte me, helpe me.

Ferre molestè, to take a thing displesantly.

Ferre obscure aliquid, to dissemble a thinge.

Odium ferre, to be hated.

Ferre osculum, to kysse.

Ferre palam, to speke it abrode, to publisshe a thyng secrete. Partum ferre, to be with child.

Pedem ferre, to go forth. poetice.

Personam alienā ferre, to play an other mās part.

Præmium ferre, to be rewarded.

Pretium ferre, idem.

Primas ferre, to haue the prise or preemynence, to be chiefe.

Priuilegium de aliquo ferre, when the prince or magistrate requireth the people to inact a thyng in prejudice of any particular persone.

Ferre quæstionem, whan the magistrate desyreth the people to ordayne iudges extraordinate in a priuate case.

Si res ferat, if nede be.

Repulsam ferre, to bee refused or put backe in a requeste.

Responsum ferre, to haue an answere.

Ferre sententiam, to shewe his opinion.

Sese obuiam ferre, to go and meete with hym.

Signa ferre, to marche against enemies with baner displayed.

Ferre sitim, to suffer thirste.

Suffragium ferre, to geue voyce in election, or other consent.

Ferre suppetias, to succour.

Sus deq; fero, I care not, I passe not on it.

Ventrem ferre, to be with childe.

Ferri, to be borne or caried.

Ferocio, ciui, cij, cire, to be fierce.

Ferocitas, tatis, fiersnesse.

Ferociter, fiersly.

Feronia, the goddesse of woddes. also a citie vnder the hyll Soracte.

Ferox, ferocis, fiers, hardy.

Ferramentarij, they whiche worke in yron.

Ferramentum, an instrument or toole of yron.

Ferraria, an yron myne.

Ferrarius, a, um, pertaynynge to yron, or of yron.

Ferratus, ta, tum, hauing yron on it, or closed in yron.

Ferreus, a, um, of yron.

Ferro, aui, are, to sette yron on.

Ferrugineus, a, um, grene colour.

Ferrūgo, ginis, rust of yron, a murray colour, some calleth it a sadde blewe.

Ferrum, yron, sometyme weapon.

Ferrumen, minis, glewe, syse, soulder, or suche other byndyng or cleauyng matter.

Ferrumino, aui, are, to ioyne or myxe togither, properly metalles, to soulder.

Fertilis, le, fertile or fruitefull.

Fertum, a cake made of sundry graines & spices.

Feruefacio, to cause to boyle.

Ferueo, es, is, ui, ere, to be chaufed or hotte.

Feruidus, a, um, feruent, diligent.

Ferula, a rod or styck, wherwith childrens handes be stryken in scholes, called a palmer. also a cane or rede, also a potte stycke.

Ferularius, a, um, like a cane or rede.

Feruor, oris, heate.

Ferus, a, um, wylde, cruell, terrible.

Fifcenini, verſes ſunge at weddynges.
Feſſus, a, um, weary.
Feſtina, lente, ſpede the ſlowly, is ſpoken wher a man wyll ſignifie a thyng to be done, neyther to haſtely nor to ſlowely, but in a conuenient temperance. Se my boke of the Gouernoure, in the chapitre of maturitie.
Feſtinanter, haſtely, quickly, or ſwiftly.
Feſtinatio, haſte or ſpede.
Feſtinato, ſpedely in haſte.
Feſtino, aui, are, to make haſte, to be troubled
Feſtinus, a, um, haſty, quicke.
Feſtuitas, tatis, mirthe.
Feſtino, aui, are, to kepe holy day.
Feſtiuus, a, um, merry, pleaſaunte mirth, topous. alſo pertenynge to holy dates.
Feſtra, a littell wicket.
Feſtuca, the ponge tender ſpynge of a tree or herbe. alſo a moote.
Feſtus, ta, tum, feaſtful or ſolemne.
Feſulæ, an olde citie in Tuſcane not far frome Florence.

## F ANTE I.

FIBER, a beaſte called a beuer, whyche is alſo called Caſtor, whoſe ſtones are vſed in medicine, and are called Caſtoreum. It is alſo a kynde of waſpes.
Fibræ, are the extreme paertes of the liuer, the harte, or the lunges, or of other thynges, wherin is any diuiſion, they maye bee called lappes, bynmes. Alſo ſmalle thynges lyke heares, hangyng at the rootes of herbes and trees.
Fibula, a buckle of a gyrdell, or other thynge lyke therto, a tache, a claſpe.
Fibulo, aui, are, to buckle, to ioyne togyther tymber, or bourdes, or other lyke thynges.
Ficaria, a fyg tree.
Ficarius, an eater of fygges.
Ficetor, oris, he that louyth or gadereth fygges.
Ficedula, a byrde whiche feedeth on fygges and grapes.
Ficetum, a place where fyg trees do growe.
Ficolea, a ſtaffe or ſtake of a fyg tree.
Ficoſus, full of ſoores in the heade or berde.
Fictilis, fictile, erthen, or made of erth
Fictitius, a, um, fayned, or diſſembled, or counterfait.
Fictor, oris, a counterfaitour, a fainer.
Fictus, ta, tum, made to the ſymilitude of a thyng.
Ficulnea, a fyg tree.
Ficulneus, a, um, & Ficulnus, a, um, of a fygge tree.
Ficus, in the maſculine gender is a fyg: in the feminine gender is a fygge tree. It is alſo a ſore or ſcab, growyng in the places of a mannes body, where that heare is.

Fidei commiſſarius, a truſtee of truſt.
Fidei commiſſum, a truſtement of truſt.
Fidei committo, miſi, tere, to intruſte.
Fideiuſſor, oris, a ſuretie or borowe.
Fidelia, an erthen veſſell ſeruynge to diuers purpoſes.
Fidelis, faithfull, loyall, truſty, or ſure.
Fidelitas, tatis, faythfulnes, loyalty, or ſurety.
Fidena, a towne in Italy.
Fidentia, confidence.
Fides fidei, beliefe, truſt, promyſe. It is a ſtabilnes and truthe in promyſes and couenantes. It is alſo a faythfull execution of thynges committed or promyſed.
Fides labefactata, credence loſt.
Fides publica, the credence or promyſe of all the people and rulers.
Fide bona, without fraud, or coyne.
Fide nulla es, thou hepeſt no promyſe.
Fide ſua, mea, tua, iubere, to vndertake.
Fidem accipere, to be beleued.
Fidem aſtringere, to promiſe faithfully.
Fidem deſerere, to breake promyſe.
Fidem fallere, idem.
Fidem habere, to beleue.
Fidem labefactare, to loſe credence.
Fidem liberare, to kepe promiſe.
Fidem mutare, to be inconſtante of promyſe.
Fides, fidis, the ſtryng of any inſtrument. ſomtime a harp or lute.
Fidicen, cinis, a harpe: it maye be called a fidell It is alſo he that playeth on that inſtrument.
Fidicina, a woman harper or luter.
Fidicula, a rebeche or gytterne.
Fidiculæ, plural. a tourmente made with coredes or ſtrynges, wherewith men be tourmented, to make them to confeſſe treaſon or felonye.
Fido, fiſus ſum, fidere, to truſt.
Fidutia, truſte, confidence: ſometyme hope. It is properly that truſte, wherin any thynge is deliuered by one man to an nother, to the intente that he ſhall redeliuer it, whan he is required.
Fiduciaria mancipatio, aut uendicio, eſtate in landes made vpon confydence of truſte: a morgage.
Fiduciaria poſſeſſio, a poſſeſſion to an nothers mans vſe, or vpon condition.
Fidus, a, um, truſty.
Figlina, æ, a potters warehouſe, or potters craefte.
Figlina plural. veſſell of earthe.
Figmentum, the warke or warkemanſhyppe. ſometime a lye, or a thyng fayned.
Figo, xi, figere, to thruſt in. ſometyme it ſygnifieth to dryue or faſten in the erthe. Palum humi fixit, he dryue the ſtake in to the ground Alſo to plant or ſet. Ipſe feraces figat humo plantas,

planetes, he woll set in the grounde the fruteſull plantes, ſomtime to ſtrike.

Figere ceruos, to hunt dere with bowes.

Figere legem, to ſet an acte of parlyamente or ordinaunce on a wall or poſt, to the intente that all men maie rede it.

Figulus, a potter.

Figura, a figure.

Figuro, aui, are, to make or fourme.

Filiaſter, a ſon in lawe by an other wyfe, or an other huſband.

Filiſtum, a ferny ground.

Filicula, ferne growynge on trees, callyd in a greke name Polypodion.

Filiſtim, a countrey that is nowe called Aſcalō.

Filius, a ſonne.

Filia, a doughter.

Filij, ſometyme dooeth conteyne bothe ſonnes and doughteres.

Filius terræ, a newe begunne gentyll man, or a gentyll man of the firſt head.

Filix, licis, ferne.

Filo, aui, are, to ſpyn or make thryede.

Filum, a thryede ſometyme the proporcion of a thyng.

Fimbria, the ſkirtes or hem of a garment.

Fimetum, a dunge hyll.

Fimum, a box, out of the which men do caſt diſh

Fimus, dunge of cattell.

Finalis, le, finall or laſte.

Findo, fidi, findere, to cut, to cleaue.

Fingo, xi, gere, to make, to fourme, to fayne, to counterfayte.

Finge animo, ſuppoſe or put the caſe.

Fingere mores alicui, to facion one in maners.

Vultum fingere, to make countenaunce not to be merry or ſorowfull, where in dede he is merry or ſorowfull.

Finio, iui, ire, to finiſhe or end.

Finis, the ende, the concluſion. alſo entente or purpoſe, wherunto any other thynge hath reſlacion, or is made or done for.

Fines plural. the borders or marches of a cuntrey, boundes.

Finitimus, ma, mum, nyghe ioynyng.

Finitio, a definicion.

Finitor, oris, a ſetter of boundes.

Fio, fieri, to be, to be eſtemed. Nulla adeo ex re iſtuc fit, niſi ex nimio otio, This commeth of nothynge but of to muche ydelnes. Ex ea re quid fiat, vide. Take hede what ſoloweth therof. Fit obuiam caſu ei multitudini C. Curio, By chaunce C. Curio mette with that rout. Illud fit ſæpe, that oftentimes happeneth.

Firmamentum, a ſurety or ſtabylitie. alſo that whiche is called the ground of a cauſe or matter. Alſo the fyrmamente or heauen vyſible.

Firmè, aſſuredly, ſtedfaſtly, conſtauntly, ſaſte.



Firmitas, & Firmitudo, ſtablenes, conſtance, ſurenes.

Firmiter, idem quod firme.

Firmo, aui, are, to aſſure, to make ſtable or ſure, to affyrme.

Aluum firmare, to bynde the bealy, or make one coſtife.

Firmare corpora cibo, to ſtrengthe their bodies with meate.

Dotem firmare, to be at a poynte what he will giue in mariage with his doughter.

Firmare fidem, to perfourm or make aſſurance of promyſe. Alſo to accord to a thyng.

Firmatæ cibo uires, he is made ſtrong with good meates.

Firmus, ſtable, conſtant, wel fortified, aſſured.

Fiſcalis, le, pertaynyng to the kynges treaſure.

Fiſcella, a cheſe fate. Alſo it is a thynge made with wythes and haiters, wherewith cattell was ſo moſelled, that they moughte not byte any ponge ſpynges or buddes of trees.

Fiſcellus, a ryuerell hyll in Italy, not farre from Tiber.

Fiſci, Fiſcinæ fiſcellæ, great ſarlers, wherein were put great ſummes of money.

Fiſcina, a great baſket.

Fiſcum, the kynges Eſcheker.

Fiſcus, reuenues of the kynges crowne. It ſygnifieth ſometime a panyar of wyckers, ſometime a bag, wherinto money is put.

Fiſsibilis, le, that may be cut or ſlyt.

Fiſsilis, le, idem.

Fiſsura, a cut or cleft.

Fiſtuca, an inſtrument, wherwith ſtyles of wood be dryuen into the grounde, and ſtones in paſuyng, called a rammer.

Fiſtucatio, ſtyfyng or pauyng.

Fiſtula, a pype, as well to conuey water, as an inſtrument of muſick. alſo the weſel or thyrle boll. Alſo a tappe or ſauces. alſo a diſeaſe or ſore, whiche cometh of a putrified humoure, and continually runneth.

Fiſtuloſus, full of holes like a ſponge.

Fiſtuloſa terra, erth barrayne of nature, whiche ſeruyth neither to tillage nor paſture.

Fit, it happeneth.

Fitiges, be beaſtes of Aethiope, of a browne colour, hauyng two pappes in the breſt as a mā hath: not they be ſo wylde, but they maye be tamed: not ſo tame, but they woll hurte thoſe that greue them.

Fixus, a, um, fyxyme, faſte.

## F ANTE L.

FLABELLVM, an inſtrumente, wherewith in the heate of ſommer wynde is fanned, and blowen into mennes boſomes, to coole them.

Flabrum, a blowynge or puffe of wynde.
Flacceo, et Flacceſco, ere, to wydder, or waxe feble, or to haue no force.
Flaccidus, a, um, wythered, feble, weake, hangynge downewarde, lollynge, or flagging.
Flaccum, bruſſed.
Flaces, the ottes of oliues.
Flagella, the ſmalle braunches or twygges of trees or vynes. Sometime ſcourges or flayles, wherwith corne is threſhed.
Flagello, aui, are, to ſcurge, to threſh, to blame, or rebuke.
Flagitioſus, an vngratious perſon, full of miſchiefe
Flagitium, an yll or miſchieuous dede, worthy rebuke and punyſhement.
Flagitium tuum eſt, it is by thyne vngratiouſenes or thrugh thy defaulte. Nam id nobis tam flagitium eſt, quam illa non facere, uobis quæ modo dixi, For that is in vs as great a faulte, as it is in you that you haue not done it.
Flagitio ardére, to be conuict of a great offence
Flagito, aui, are, to aſke importunately and with clamour.
Flagitator, he that inſtantly vrgeth or aſketh. Te flagitatore ſuſcepi negotium, At thy inſtant deſire, I toke on me the buſyneſſe.
Flagratores, they whiche for money do ſuffer them ſelues to be beaten.
Flagrio, onis, a ſlaue.
Flagro, aui, are, to burne with a flame of fire. ſometyme to loue or deſyre inordinately.
Flagrare infamia, to be very yll reported of.
Flagrare inopia, to be in greate neceſſitie or pouertie.
Flagrare inuidia, to be exceadyngely hated.
Flamatica, a tree burned with lyghtnynge.
Flamea, clothe or ſylke of yelowe colour.
Flamen, the great prieſt amonge the Gentiles.
Flamen hoc, the blaſte in an inſtrument.
Flameum, a veyle or typpet of yelowe, whiche women nne dyd weare, whan they were newe marred.
Flaminea, a countrey in Italy, called alſo Aemilia, and commonly Romandiola, in the whiche are the cities of Bononia, Fauentia, Imola, Reuenna, & Ariminum.
Flaminea uia, an highe waie frome the citie of Rome vnto the citie of Ariminum.
Flaminia, the houſe of the archeprieſte.
Flaminica, the wife of the great prieſte called Flamen, whiche moughte not be deuorſed from her huſbande for any cauſe. Alſo a wedynge gowne whiche was of yelowe colour.
Flaminium, was an attire that wedded women dyd weare on their heades.
Flamma, a flame. ſometyme peryll.
Flameſcere, to be inflamed.
Flammeus, a, um, burnynge or flamynge.
Flammiuomus, ſendynge out flames.
Flammigena, commen of fyre.
Flandria, a countrey called Flaunders.
Flaueo, & Flaueſco, aui, are, to be lyke golde, or of yelowe colour.
Flauus, a, um, yelowe, or of the colour of gold.
Flebilis, le, lamentable.
Flecto, & Flexo, xi, ere, to bowe, to bende, to
Flegma, fleume. (leade.
Flegmen, is where with muche goynge the blouddy iſſueth out of the toes.
Fleo, eui, ere, to wepe.
Fletus, weppynge.
Flexanima oratio, an oration or ſpeche whereby a mannes mynde is ſtyred to pitie, reioyſynge, or other lyke affection.
Flexilis, le, any thynge that maye be eaſely bowed or bente.
Flexipes, pedis, he that hath croked feete.
Flexura, the bowynge.
Fligo, xi, ctum, to tourment or vexe.
Flo, aui, are, to blowe. alſo to make coyne of metall.
Flocci, flockes of the cheryng of wollen clothes.
Floccifacio, & Floccipendo, I ſet nought by.
Flocculi, fyne flockes.
Floces, lyes or draſtes of wyne.
Floralis, florales ludi, playes made in the honour of Flora an harlot, whiche gaue a great treaſure vnto the people of Rome.
Floreo, rui, rere, & Florido, aui, are, to flouriſhe or to haue floures. Alſo to excell. ſometyme to proſper.
Floreſco, ſci, ſcere, to burgen, or to bryngforthe floures.
Floreus, a, um, made of floures.
Floridus, da, dum, garniſhed with floures, ſometyme freſhe or luſty.
Floriger, eris, bearynge floures.
Florulentus, ta, tum, full of floures.
Flos, floris, a floure.
Fluctio, onis, the reume or poſe.
Fluctiuagus, wandrynge in ryuers or waters.
Fluctuatim, troublouſly, doubtfully.
Fluctuatio animi, whan a man doubteth what is beſte to do.
Fluctuatio ſtomachi, whan the meate ſwymmeth in the ſtomache.
Fluctuo, aui, are to weaue vp and downe, as the water gothe: by trãſlation it ſignifieth to thynke nowe one thynge now an other.
Fluctuoſus, a, um, troublous, vnquiet, ſtormy.
Fluctus, a floudde, a waue of water ſtyred by tempeſt.
Fluentia, the auncient name of the citie called Florence in Italy.
Fluentum, a ryuer or ſtreame.
Flueſcere, to be reſolued or relented.
Fluidus, da, dum, flowyng, relented, reſolued.

Fluito,

Fluito, aui, are, to flowe continually. sometyme to flitte or swimme.
Flumen, inis, a great riuer. somtyme the cours of the water.
Flumineus, a, um, of the ryuer.
Fluminosus, a, um, full of ryuers.
Fluo, xi, ere, to ruane as water dothe, to proceede or come of a thynge, or to growe.
Fluor, Fluxus, & Fluctio, a flixe.
Flustrum, the full tyde in the sea, or other water, whyche ebbeth and floweth.
Fluta, a fysshe lyke to an eele, called a lampraye.
Fluuialis, le, of the ryuer.
Fluuiatilis, le, that whyche is in the riuer.
Fluuius, a flood or riuer.
Fluxura, lecherye.
Fluxus, a, um, vnstable, or that whyche dureth but a while, large, or wyde, relented, lecherous and wanton.

## F ANTE O.

FOCALE, a kerchefe, whyche men and women dyd weare about their cheekes.
Focaneus, a braunche of a vine, whyche groweth out of a twiste or a forked bough.
Focaria, a frye pan.
Focariss, bread baken on the hot coles.
Focillo, aui, are, to nourisshe or comforte.
Focula, nourisshinge meates.
Foculo, aui, are, to nourisshe or sustayne.
Foculus, a lyttell pan, wherin fire is borne.
Focus, a pan or herthe, wherin fire is, sometyme it signifieth fire, somtyme priuate houses or tenementes.
Fodico, aui, are, to perse or pricke, or bore.
Fodina, a place where a thynge is digged.
Fodio, fodi, fodere, to delue.
Fœcunditas, plentie.
Fœcundo, aui, are, to make fruitefull, or plentuouse.
Fœcundus, a, um, plentuous, or fruitfull.
Fœde, villanously, shamefully.
Fœderatus, a confederate.
Fœdero, aui are, to confederate.
Fœditragus, a breaker of leage or trusse, or entercourse.
Fœdo, aui, are, to polute or defile, to destroy, to rent or teare, to consume.
Fœdus, da, dum, foule, defourmed, cursed, or cruell.
Fœdus, deris, a treatie of peace, or league betweene princes, an entercourse, a truse after battaile: somtyme it signifieth a lawe made in the tyme of warres.
Fœlicitas, tatis, felicitie, prosperitie, abundance of all thinges.
Fœlicito, aui, are, to make prosperouse.
Fœlix, licis, hauinge abundance of all thinges prosperouse, commodiouse or profitable.



Fœmina, a woman. Also in beastes the female.
Fœnarius, a, um, pertaynynge to hay.
Falces fœnariæ, hookes or sythes for to cutte haye.
Fœnebris, bre, pertaynynge to vsury, or vnresonable gayne.
Fœneratitius, a, um, the same.
Fœnerator, oris, an vsurer, or lender for vnresonable gayne.
Fœnero, aui, are, & Fœnetor, rari, cum dativo, to lende for vsurye. Fœnetor cum ablativo, to borowe, or make a chyfte, or to laye to morteagage.
Fœniculum, fenell.
Fœnile, an hey house.
Fœnisecium, hey harueste.
Fœnisex, secis, a mower of hey.
Fœnogræcum, fenegreche.
Fœnum, hey.
Fœnusculum, a bottell of hey.
Fœnus, noris, vsury. also vnresonable or vnlefull gayne, compynge of that thynge, whiche is lente. It is sometyme fruite, which the erth bryngeth forth without any labour.
Fœteo, tere, to stynke.
Fœtidus, a, um, stynkynge.
Fœtifico, aui, are, to bryng forth, moste commonly as a beaste or bryde.
Fœto, taui, tare, the same.
Fœtor, oris, stynche or yll sauour.
Fœtuosus, a, um, full of bredynge.
Fœtura, the tyme from the conception vnto the byrthe. Also the increase of cattell. sometyme it signifieth the increase or commynge forthe of other thynges.
Fœtus, tus, all thynge that is broughte forthe by generation. Sometyme the fruite of trees.
Fœtus, ta, tum, full, or greate with ponge, as a woman with chylde, or a beaste.
Foliarius, a, um, full of leaues.
Foliatus, ta, tum, leaued, or haupnge leaues.
Folium, a leafe.
Follico, caui, care, to snuffe or fetche backe wynde with the nostrylles.
Folliculus, the huske wherin the eares of wheat or other corne is incloſed, whan it is greene, called the hose. Also a sacke wherin corne is put.
Follis, a bellow, wherwith fyre is blowen. Also a balle blowen full of wynde. Semblably a bedde stuffed onelye with wynde. It is also a bagge, wherein money is.
Fomentum, a nourysshement of natural heate. It is also any thyng layde to the body in the fourme of a playster, to mitigate the payne or grefe of any disease, called fomentation.
Fomes, fomitis, any matter, wherewith fyre is kendeled and kepte burnynge. Sometyme it signifieth that, whiche feruentely styreth

vs to doo any thynge.
Fons, fontis, a fountayne or well.
Fontanus, a, um, of a fountayne.
Aqua fontana, well water.
Fonticulus, a lyttell well or spryngе.
Forago, a shayne of yarne.
Foramen, minis, a hole.
Foras, without.
Foraria, a marbette womanne, whiche selleth egges, chyckens, and other lyke thynges at the marbette.
Foratus, tus, a hole.
Forbea, a kynde of hotte meate.
Forcipes, a payre of tongues, or other lyke instrument.
Forcus, a proper name of a man.
Forda, a myche cowe, that bryngeth furthe calues.
Fore, to be hereafter.
Forem, res, ret, I shulde or had be, thou shuldest or had be, he shuld or had been.
Forensia, habites or robes, worne onely in places of iudgement.
Forensis, se, pertaynyng to places of iugement or courtes, wherin lawes be exercised. Also a turrour.
Fores, doores.
Forfices, sheres.
Forficuli, lyttell sheres.
Fori, the hatches of a shyp, or place where me beinge in the shyp do walke vp and downe. Also stages or galeries, from whens the noble men of Rome behelde the playes called Circenses.
Foria, dunge that is liquide or thynne.
Forica, commune draughtes or Iakes.
Forticulæ, lyttell doores.
Forinsecus, without.
Forio, iui, ire, to discharge the bealy of ordure.
Foriolus, he that hath a lashe.
Forma, fourme or shape. sometyme beaultie, faction, maner.
Forma statu, a meane baultie or stature.
Formiæ, a towne in Campania.
Formica, an emote or ant, or pismere.
Formicatio, that whiche is communely called a tyngewormе.
Formidabilis, le, that which is to be dread.
Formido, dinis, dreade or feare.
Formido, aui, are, to haue great feare.
Formidolose, fearefully.
Formidolosus, he that feareth other: also he that is feared of other.
Formo, aui, are, to forme, to make in faction.
Formosus, a, um, fayre.
Formucales, a payre of tongues.
Formula, an instrument or deede in writynge, a style in writyng, and a fourme in pleadyng.
Formula iniuriarum, an action of trespas.



Formula excidere, to be barred of his action
Formulam intendere, to bryng an action.
Formularius, a practiser of the lawe.
Fornacaria, dais whan the women did naught elles but bake breade.
Fornax, a chymney or ouen.
Fornax calcaria, a lyme kylle.
Fornax lateraria, a bryche kylle.
Fornicarij, they which haue stalles or bouthes vnder the vaultes or arches of churches or palaces, where they sell their wares to them that passe by, as they do in westminster halle.
Fornicarius, a, um, pertaynyng to lechery.
Fornicator, a lechour.
Fornico, aui, are, to make an arche or a vaulte.
Fornicor, ari, to commyte fornication.
Fornix, nicis, an arche or a vault.
Foro, aui, are, to perce or bore a hole.
Forpices, cysars to clyppe heare.
Fors, fortune. sometyme it is vsed for forsitan, peraduenture.
Fors fortuna, good fortune or chaunce.
Fors fuat, god sende the good fortune, god spede the well.
Forsitan, & forsan, peraduenture.
Fortasse, fortassis, idem.
Forte, perchance, peraduenture.
Forte fortuna, by good aduenture.
Fortesco, scere, to waxe or be stronge.
Forticulus, a lyttell stronge.
Fortifico, aui, are, to fortifie or make stronge.
Fortis, stronge, puissant, valyant of courage. Also sayre, sometyme ryche.
Fortiter, strongly, valiantly, constantly.
Fortitudo, dinis, strength, valiant courage.
Fortuito, by chaunce, at aduenture.
Fortuitus, ta, tum, that happeneth by chaunce.
Fortuna, fortune.
Fortunæ, goodes, good fortune, aduancement.
Fortunatæ insulæ, the fortunate yles, whiche are in the great ocean sea, and of Plyny are named to be syxe: of Solinus but three: of Ptholome two, whiche he calleth also the yles of goddes. so called for the holsomnes of the ayre and wyndes blowynge there, also the plentie of good frutes and fertilitie of the grounde. It is nowe thought of some men to be those yles, whiche are nowe called Canaria, distant from Spayne towarde the weste one thousande and two hundred myles after the counte of Petrus Martyr. Of these yles are founden to be seuen in numbre. Fyrste about the yere of our lorde 1405. a frenchman called Betanhor, at the commaundement of Katharine thanne beyng queene of Castyle, found two of them, e one called the Launcelote, and the other Forte Ventura. Done after one Fernandus Peraria and his wyfe founde other two, and called the one Ferream,

The Ilandes of Canaria are distant from Spayne towarde the West one thousand and two Hundred myles xx.

zm, and the other Gometam. After that the great Canaria, was found by Petrus de Vera, & Michael de Moxica: Last of all by the commaundement of Fernando and Elysabeth late kynge and quene of Spayne, Teneriphe & Palma, were founde by Alphonsus Lugo. So that nowe all the. vii. yles bee vnder the dommion of the kynge of Spayne. Notwithstandynge some doo suppose, that these be not the yles, whiche were called Fortunatæ, but rather those whiche are more in the south, and be called nowe of the Portugalles Insulæ capitis uiridis.

Fortunarim, fortunately.

Fortunatus, ta, tum, fortunate.

Fortuno, aui, are, to make prosperous, to augment with good fortune.

Forula, a wycket.

Foruli, huches, wherin bokes were kept nowe be they taken for kneerynges of bookes.

Forum, a market, where thynges be solde. Also a place where iudgementes are practised, and matters in lawe pleaded. Forum agere, to sytt in iudgemente, to here and determine causes.

Forum, whan it is taken for a markette, hath commonly an other worde ioyned therwith, as, Forum boarium, the market where cattall is solde.

Forum holitorium, the markette where herbes be solde.

Forum piscarium, the fysshe markette.

Forum Cornely, a towne in Italye called Imola.

Forum Iuly, a region or countrey of Italye, whiche sometyme was called Iapidia, nowe it is called Frioli.

Forum Claudy, Tarentasia in Italy.

Fossa, a dyche, or dike, or a mote.

Fossilis, le, that whiche is dygged, or maye be dygged.

Fossio, a dryggyng.

Fossitius, a, um, that is digged.

Fossor, oris, a dygger or dycher.

Fossula, a lyttell dyche.

Fossum Sempronij, a towne in Italye called Fossemboyne. Also Fauentia.

Fossura, a diggyng.

Fotus, ta, tum, dygged.

Fouea, a denne.

Foueo, ui, uere, to nourysshe, to sustayne, to mayntayne, to weate or wasshe a thynge, to ordeyne or sette to defende.

Fouere aliquem, to kepe one his frende.

Fouere in pectore, to thynke priuily.



## F ANTE R.

FRaceo, cui, cere, to putrifie or rage.
Fracesco, sci, scere, idem.
Fraces, lees of oyle.

Fracidus, da, dum, more than rype, rotten as fruite is.

Fractus, ta, tum, broken.
Fractus animo, discouraged.
Fractæ res, thynges spent or lost.
Fracti bello, weary of warres.

Fræno, are, to bridle, to restrayne, to stoppe.
Voluptates frænare, to maister the wanton appetites.

Frænum, a bridle.
Frænos adhibere, to restrayne.
Frænos inycere alicui, to let one of his pleasure, to bridell hym that wolde not be ruled.
Frænum mordere, to take the bytte in the tethe, signifieth to set naught by.

Frætus, ta, tum, trustynge, ayded.
Fræti uirtute & uiribus, ayded with strengths and puissaunce.

Fraga, strawebearyes, the herbe is called Fragraria.

Frageo, gere, & Fragesco, sci, scere, to braste.

Fragilis, le, fraple, brouhle, soone broken.

Fragilitas, fratitie, brouhlenes, inconstancy.

Fragiliter, weakely, inconstantly.

Fragilides, the two great veynes, whiche doo appere on either side of the necke.

Fragmen, & Fragmentum, a piece or gobet of a thynge broken.

Fragor, oris, the noyse, whiche is made at the fallyng of any great thynge, rushyng.

Fragosus, a, um, vneasy to clymbe.

Fragrans, tis, hauyng great or soote sauour.

Fragrantia, æ, a great sauour.

Framea, a speare or launcyn.

Frango, fregi, frangere, to breake.
Frangere animum, to discourage.
Audaciam hostis frangere, to abate his ennemies courage.
Frangere authoritatem ueteris disciplinæ, to breake or distrope the olde rule or laudable custome.
Fidem frangere, to breake promyse or appoyntement.
Frangere hominem, to cause one to relente frome his purpose, to make hym to agree to his requeste.
Opes inimicorum frangere, to impouerisshe his ennemies.
Sententiã alicuius frangere, to confute ones opinion, and make it of no value.
Frangi dolore, to be in extreme sorowe, or almoste deade for sorowe or grefe.
Frangi metu, to be almoste dead for feare.
Frangi pudore, to be exceedyngly asshamed.

to

to be out of countenaunce.
Franoſus, a deceyuour.
Frater, tris, a brother.
Frater patruelis, a brothers ſonne.
Fraterculus, a lyttell or ponge brother.
Fraterne, brotherly.
Fraternus, na, num, of a brother.
Fracilli, the frynge of tapeſtrye, that hangeth nexte the grounde.
Fratrare, properly is ſayd of chyldernes brestes, whan they do growe to ware imbosed.
Fratres Aruales, rede before in Aruales.
Fratria, a brothers wyfe.
Fratricida, he that hath ſlayne his brother.
Fratrueles, brothers chyldren, couſyne germaynes.
Fraudator, a deceyuer.
Fraudo, aui, are, to begyle, to diſappoynt.
Fraudare aliquem ſuo teſtimonio, whyer one holdeth his peace, whan his frende is ſpoken of, and wyll not ſay well of hym.
Fraudare genium, not to ſatiſfy the neceſſitie of nature or carnall appetite.
Fraudare ſe victu ſuo, to fare hardly for mygardeſhup.
Fraudare ſtipendium, to retayne or kepe awaye wages from men.
Fraudulenter, deceitfully.
Fraudulentus, full of deceite.
Frauduloſus, a begyler.
Fraus, fraudis, decept. Alſo peryll, dangier.
Fraxineus, a, um, of aſhe, or aſhen.
Fraxinus, an aſhe.
Fraxo, aui, are, to go in watche.
Fregella, a lyttell towne in Italy.
Fremitus, a rorynge properly of waters. ſometyme a murmurynge, rumble, or noyſe of people aſſembled together.
Fremo, mi, mere, to rore or make a noyſe lyke great waters, or lyke a lyon.
Frendeo, dui, dere, to grynde the teethe together for anger or payn. Alſo to grunt or grone for payne.
Frequens, entis, accuſtomed, muche haunted. Alſo aſſemble together, abundant. Omnibus relictis mihi frequentem operam dediſtis, Leaupnge all other men, ye haue often tymes holpen me.
Frequens auditorium, a great audience.
Frequens adeſt, he commeth often.
Frequens eſt cum eo, he is often tymes with hym.
Frequentes fuimus ad ducentos, we were a great number about two hundred.
Frequens ſenatus, all the ſenatours aſſembled to gether. Venio in ſenatum frequens, I come ordinarily into the Senate.
Frequentatio, an hauntynge, an aſſembly.
Frequentia, great haunt, & company of folke.



Frequentiſsimæ ædes, a houſe muche haunted with people.
Frequento, taui, tare, to haunt, to go together.
Freſa faba, a beane bruſed or broken.
Fretum, a narowe ſea betwene two landes, as, Fretum herculeum, whiche is in the ſea betwene Spayne and the counrey of Mooryes, called the ſtraictes of Marrok.
Fretus, of fruor, truſtynge. De qua tamen magnam ſpem habemus, freti clementia colleagæ tui: wherof not withſtandynge we haue good hope, truſtynge on the mercie of youre companyon.
Friabilis, ſone broken in ſmall pieces.
Fribolus, almoſte worth an halfepeny.
Frico, caui, cui, care, to rub.
Frictilla, a frytur, made with flower & batter.
Frictus, Fricatio, & Fricti, rubbynge.
Frictus & Frixus, a, um, fryed.
Frigefacio, feci, facere, to coole.
Frigefio, frigefieri, to be colde.
Frigeo, gui, & frixi, gere, to be colde or ſlowe.
Frigero, aui, are, to coole.
Frigeſco, ſcere, to ware colde.
Frigidarius, a colde bathe.
Frigide, coldely, vnaptly, vnpleaſauntly.
Frigiditas, coldenes.
Frigidulus, a, um, ſomewhat colde.
Frigidus, da, dum, colde, daungerous, or nopfull.
Frigilla, a bryde, whiche ſyngeth in the colde wether, a ruddocke, or Robin redbreſt.
Frigo, xi, & frigui, gere, to frye.
Frigorificus, ca, cum, made colde.
Frigus, oris, colde, ſometyme feare.
Frigutio, tiui, tire, to quake for colde.
Frio, aui, are, to breake ſmall, ſpecially betwyxte the fyngers.
Frifii, people by Holande, wherof the countrey is called Fryſelande.
Frit, the graynes in the top of the eare, whiche is leſſe than a corne.
Fritilla, a frople or pancake.
Fritillus, a boxe, owte of the whiche dyce were caſte on the tables.
Friuiculum, diſtrention betwene men and theyr wyfes, whiche cometh not to ſeparation.
Friuola, vtenſiles of lyttell value.
Friuolarius, he that ſelleth ſtuffe of lytel value.
Friuolus, a, um, vayne, lyght, of none eſtimation or value.
Frixorium, a frying pan.
Frondarius, ia, ium, of leaues.
Frondatio, a lyppynge of leaues. Alſo brouſynge.
Frondator, oris, a brouſer, a wode lopper.
Frondeo, & Frondeſco, ſcere, to beare or haue leaues.
Frondeus, ea, eum, that is of leaues.

Frondo, dauí, are, to bryng furth leaues.
Frondifer, bearyng leaues.
Frons, tis, the forehead, the frunt, shamefastenes. also countenaunce. also it signifyeth the foreparte of an hoste.
Frons causæ, the begynnyng of the mattier.
Prima fronte, at the fyrste, at the entrye, at the prime face.
Porrecta fronte, with a merye countenaunce.
Frontem explicare, to loke merily.
Frontem expergere, idem.
Frontem contrahere, to loke sowerly.
Frontem ferre, is spoken where a man signifieth, that one disdaineth extremely an other.
Perijt illi frons, he hath lost his countenance.
Frons, frondis, the leafe of a tree with the braunches.
Frontale, the headstall of an horse.
Fronto, tonis, he that hath a brode forehead.
Frontosus, haunge a greate forehead, or not abashed.
Fructifer, bearyng fruite.
Fructificus, & Fructuosus, fruitefull.
Fructuarius, he that taketh the fruite or profyte of a thynge, called of our lawyers Pernour of profites.
Fructuarius, a, um, that whiche beareth fruite, or dothe pertayne to fruite.
Fructus, tus, & ri, fruite. Also all profyte or reuenues that commeth of the grounde.
Frugalitas, tatis, moderacion in spyndyng, specially in apparaile and dyete, sobre rule. also sufficiency.
Frugaliter, temperately, sobrely, profytably, without reproche, excesse, or spot.
Frugalior, frugalissimus, more temperate, most temperate.
Fruges, aut Frux, frugis, increase of all those thynges, whiche the erthe bryngeth forthe, moste properly of grayne or corne. Sometyme it signifieth rent or reuenues.
Frugi, moderate, profitable, necessary.
Frugi ædificium, a house not sumptuous.
Frugi homo, a good man, a thrifty man, an honest man, temperate in expenses.
Frugi seruus, a trusty seruaunt, whiche looketh well to his maysters profite.
Fruiscor, sci, to vse at liberte.
Frumen, the vppermoste parte of the throte, the gargyl.
Frumentaceus, of corne.
Frumentarius, ia, ium, pertaynyng to corne.
Frumentatio, takyng of corne.
Frumentator, toris, a taker or purueyour of corne.
Frumentor, aris, to gather or puruey corne.
Frumentum, all corne, that hath berdes or eares, it is moste vsed for wheate or rye.
Fruniscor, Cato vsed for fruor.



Frunitus, wyse in vsynge of a thynge.
Fruor, fretus sum, frui, to vse with dilectacion and profyte.
Frui ingenio suo, to doo as he wyll.
Frustatim, in pieces or gobettes.
Frustillatim, piece meale.
Frustra, in vayne.
Frustra es, thou arte deceyued or abused.
Frustra esse, to come to none effecte.
Frustra habere aliquem, to abuse or deceyue one.
Ne frustra sis, that thou be not disappoynted
Frustra legati discesserè, the ambassadoures departed without hauyng their purpose.
Frustratio, abusyng or deceyuyng of one.
Frustro, aui, are, et Frustror, aris, ari, to deceyue. also to doo a thynge in vayne, or vaynly to employe.
Frustrari expectationem alicuius, to disappoynt one of that whiche he loked for.
Frustrari expensas, to lose his costes and charges.
Imprudenter facta opera frustrantur expensas, workes made vnaduisedly maketh one to lose all that he hath bestowed.
Frustrari laborem, to lose his peyne.
Satis adhuc tua frustrata est fides, hytherto the truste that I haue had in the, hath mesely well abused me.
Frustulum, & Frustillum, a lyttell gobette.
Frustum, a piece or gobett.
Frusus, a kynde of bzembles, whose pyckes be not hooked.
Frutex, that whiche hath a greate stalke, and yet it is no tree, as fenelle, caules, certayne malowes, and other lyke herbes. sometyme it is taken for the stemme or stalke.
Frutetosus, a, um, haupng abundance of suche great herbes.
Frutetum, seu Fruticetum, a place where groweth herbes with greate stemmes or stalkes.
Fruticescere, to be a stalke.
Frutico, aui, are, et Fruticor, aris, ari, to spryng in stalke.

## F ANTE V.

FVAT, for fie.
Fucatus, ta, tum, coloured or paynted, as some women be.
Fucilis, le, false, coloured.
Fucinus, a lake in Italy.
Fuco, caui, care, to laye on a colour.
Fucus, a dore or bee without stynge, whiche entreth into hyues, and eateth vppe honye. Also paynynge, where one colour is layde on an other. It is also vsed for disceipte or falshoode.
Fuga, flyght.

Fugax

Fugax, gacis, he that flyeth lyghtly. also it sygnifyeth swyfte.

Fugio, gi, gere, to flee, to runne away, to escape to forget. also to eschewe.

Fugit aciem tenuitas, it is so smalle that one can not see it.

Fugitte ratio, thou vnderstandest not the matter. De Cæsare fugerat me ad te scribere, Of Cæsar I had forgoten to write vnto the.

Nisi si quæ me forte fugiunt, Except I haue forgoten somewhat.

Fugiens laboris, abhorrynge labour or peyn.

Fugiens uinũ, wine that hath lost his verdur

Fugientes literæ, blynde letters.

Fugituarius, a, um, starynge away, flyttynge, that gladly and quickly runneth away.

Fugitiuus, a, um, fugytiue, not abydyng.

Fugitiuæ aquæ, waters, whiche be taken out of a commune ryuer by stelthe.

Fugitiuus seruus, he that runneth from his maister, willing neuer to retourne, or goeth to a place, frome whens he supposeth that his maister can neuer recouer hym.

Fugito, aui, are, to vse to runne away.

Fugo, aui, are, to dryue away.

Fulcimentum, a botteruse, or that wherwith a thynge is sustayned.

Fulcio, si, cire, to support, to fortifie.

Fulcra, bedsteedes.

Fulgeo, si, gere, & fulgo, gi, ere, to shine.

Fulgetrum, a teame of lyghtnynge.

Fulgidus, da, dum, bryght.

Fulgor, bryghtnesse.

Fulgur, uris, uel oris, lyghtnynge.

Fulgurario, the lyghtnynge whan it is in the clowdes.

Fulgurator, the sender of lyghtenynge.

Fulgurio, riui, rire, to caste lyghtnynge.

Fulguritas, lyghtnes or bryghtnes.

Fulguritassiunt, strykynge with lyghtnynge.

Fulguritum, striken or blasted with lyghtnyng.

Fulguro, aui, are, to sende forth lyghtnynge.

Fulica, a sea bryde, more than a culuer, a blacke.

Fuligo, ginis, the spote of a chymney.

Fullo, onis, a fuller of clothe.

Fullonica, fullers craffte.

Fulmen, minis, lyghtnynge.

Fulmino, aui, are, to lyghten.

Fultura, a shore.

Fuluus, a, um, a colour mixt of grene and redde, a darke yelowe.

Fumaria herba, an herbe called fumitory.

Fumarium, a smokye place, where wyne was layd, to the intent that it moughte the sooner waxe old. also the shank or tonel of a chimney.

Fumifico, aui, are, to make smoke, to incense,

Famigo, aui, are, to perfume.

Fumo, aui, are, to smoke.

Fumus, smoke.



Fumos uendere, to the practyse of them, whe the beyng nigh about a prince, or in his fauor, do beare men in hande, that they speake for them to the prince, where they speake neuer a worde: and cause men to lyue thereby in foolys paradyse.

Fumosus, a, um, smokie.

Funale, a torche.

Funales equi, horses which coupled with an halter, ryn go before the chariot.

Funambulus, he that walketh on a rope.

Fũctio, the exercise of a weighty mater or office

Funda, a slynge. also a castynge net, a fachell or purse lyke a net also a cercle of gold, or other metall, wherin stones be set.

Fundamen, & fundamentum, a foundation.

Funditbularij, slyngers of stones.

Funditores, the same.

Fundito, aui, are, to powre out often.

Funditus, from the foundation, vtterly.

Funditus me perdidisti, thou hast vtterlye vndone me.

Funditus perij, I am vtterly vndone.

Fundo, aui, are, to founde, to make stable.

Fundo, fudi, fundere, to yette or caste mettal, to poure out, to shede, to throw down, to scatter, to discomfite, to gyue abundantlye, to speake muche, to lay downe.

Fundere exercitum, & fundere copias, to discomfite or defete an host, to slea all the armye.

Fundere lachrimas, to wepe exceedyngly.

Fundere uerba, to speake more than needeth.

Fundere uersus, to make verses sodaynly.

Fundere urinam, to pysse muche.

Fundum, the bottome of a thynge.

Fundus, that whiche is vsed to be called lande or soyle. somtyme it is taken for a foundation. also for the chiefe author of a thynge.

Funebris, bre, funerall.

Funebria iusta, the ceremonies doone at the enterrement or burieng of one.

Funepeus, a goer on a corde.

Funerale, pertaynyng to funeralles.

Funereus, rea, reum, pertaynyng to the dead body

Funero, aui, are, to bury.

Funesto, aui, are, to violate a place with a dead bodye.

Funestus, ta, tum, violated with dead bodyes. also mortall, bludby. also pertaynyng to dead bodyes or deathe.

Funetum, bowed or bowed, as som vines be.

Fungor, fũctus sum, fungi, to exercise an office.

Fungi officio suo, to do his deuoure.

Fungi fato, to be deade.

Fungi uita, to lyue.

Fungi uice alicuius, to be in an nother mans steede.

Functus uita, he that hath fynyshed his lyfe.

Fungimus, a, um, of a mouldycrom.

Fungosus, lyke a moustherom.
Fungus, a taddestoole, a mustherom.
Funiculus, a small rope.
Funis, a rope.
Funus, funeris, funeral exequies, or solemnite of burieng. Somtime it signifieth the dead corps.
Funus facere, to cause one to dye.
Fuo, fui, futum, to be.
Fur, furis, a theefe.
Furax, acis, theuyshe, a great pycher.
Furacitas, tatis, theefte.
Furca, furcula, an hey forke.
Furcifer, ciferis, a seruant, which for som light offence, was compelled to beare a forke on his neche, hauyng both his handes bounden fast thereto, and so to goe throughe the towne, confessynge his defaut, and exhortyng other that they shoulde not in lyke case offende, whyche was a great reproche.
Furcilis, a dunge forke.
Furcilla, an hey forke. also a galowes.
Furfur, uris, branne.
Furfureus, & furfuraceus, a, um, of branne.
Furiæ, the furies of hell, which were thre, Alecto, Tisiphone, Megera.
Furiatus, a, um, furyous.
Furibundus, a, um, woode, or very madde.
Furio, aui, are, to make madde or wood.
Furiose, furiously, madly.
Furiosus, a, um, madde, or wood, frantike.
Furnaceus, a, um, baken in an ouen.
Furnaria, bakers craft. also a woman baker. also a bakehouse.
Furnus, an ouen.
Furo, furi, furere, to be wood for anger.
Furor, oris, madnes. also fury, whiche is vehement concitation or stirynge of the mynde.
Furor, aris, ari, to steale.
Furtificus, a pycher or pryuy stealer.
Furtim, by stelthe, pryuyly.
Furtiuus, a, um, that whiche is done by stelthe or very pryuyly.
Furtiuæ literæ, & Furtiua scripta, letters whiche no man can rede but onely he, vnto whom they be sent, as letters in cypher.
Furtum, theft. It is defined to be a deceytfulle handlynge or vsyng of any thynge, or the possession therof, to haue therby gaine or aduantage, which is by the law of nature prohibyted to be suffred. It is sometyme any act that is done pryuyly, to thintent it shuld be secrete.
Furti teneri, aut obstringi, to be answerable to felonye.
Furunculus, a lyttel theefe. also a beaste called a stote, that kylleth rabettes. It is also a sore called a felon. also a sore called a cattes heare, whiche byteth out in the fingers with great wheales and muche peyne.
Furuus, ua, uum, darke.



Furiæ hostiæ, sacrifyce doone to Pluto and Proserpine.
Fuscina, a speare with many teethe, wherwith fyshers do take troutes or pese, by throwing of it, a troute speare, any pese speare.
Fuscinula, a flesshehoke.
Fuscus, ca, cum, brown of colour, not fully blak.
Fusile, that whiche may be molten.
Fuse, in lengthe, longe.
Fusim, abrode, as it were molten.
Fusores, melters.
Fusorius, a, um, pertaynyng to melynge, as,
Ars fusoria, the craft of melynge.
Vas fusorium, a melynge potte.
Fustigo, are, to beate with a staffe.
Fustis, a staffe.
Fustuarius, a minister, whiche serueth to beate men with staues.
Fusus, si, or Fusum, a spyndell.
Fusus, a, um, molten.
Fusus humi, stretched on the grounde.
Fusi fugarique, slayne and put to flyght.
Futilis, le, that whiche wyll be sone poured out.
Futilis, he that speaketh all that he knoweth shortely or vnaduysedly.
Futio, tis, tere, to poure out or runne out.
Futis, a vessell, wherwith water was poured into a lauer, to bringe water into a parler, or souppynge chaumber.
Futuo, tui, tuere, to do the acte of generation.

## G ANTE A.

GABA, A TOVNE in Galilee.
Gabalũ, a towne in Fraũce nigh to Narbona, where there was made verye good cheese.
Gabalus, a galowe tre, or gibet, wheron mẽ be hanged.
Gabaon, a citie in the holy land nygh to Rama, where Salamõ wyng sacrifice, spake with god.
Gabaonitæ, men of that towne.
Gabata, a potage dysshe.
Gabba, a citie in Syria.
Gabij, orum, a city in Italye, whiche the Romaynes dystroyed.
Gabinus, a garment with two lappes, wherof the one cast bakward, did girde him that dyd weare it, whiche garment the consule ware, whan he denounced warres.
Gabriel, signifieth the puissãce or might of god
Gades, two ies by the further partis of Spain beyonde Granade.
Gaditanum fretum, is the entree out of the occean sea, into the sea called Mediterraneum, hauynge Spayne on the nothe syde, and the Moores on the southe.

Gæon,

Gæon, a great ryuer whiche runneth thyough Ethiope and Egypt, and is nowe callid Nilus.

Gætuli, people in Affrike.

Gætulia, a countrey in Affrike.

Gagates, a stone callyd Geate.

Galactophagus, a eater of mylke.

Galactopota, a dryncke of mylke.

Galanga, a spice callyd galingale.

Galatæ, uel Gallogræci, people of Galatia.

Galatæa, a nymph or maiden of the sea, a was doughter of Nereus and Doris.

Gallatia, uel Gallogræcia, a cuntrey in the lesse Asia, toynyng to Phrygiam et Lydiam.

Galbanus, a gumme of a certayne tree, whiche is muche vsed in playsters.

Galbinus, a, um, delicate, wanton.

Galbuli, thynges whiche doo hange on cypres trees, lyke small heares.

Galea, a helmet or salette.

Galeatus, he that hath an helmet or salet.

Galenus, a noble philition, borne in Pargamo a towne in Asia, sonne of Nicon a great geometrician. This man in the arte of physike excelled all other before his tyme and sens, in so much as in his ministration, counsell, or doctrine, he neuer had reproche, as he hym selfe writeth. also he lyuynge, as som do write. Cxx. peres, after that he passed the aege of. xviii. peres, vntill the tyme of his deathe, he was neuer vexed with any sykenes, except the grudge of a feuer of one daie, as he saythe in his warke De sanitate tuenda, and that happened onelie by to muche labour. He flourished in the tyme of the emperours Marcus Commodus, and Pertinax, and dyed onely for feblenes of age, after the incarnation of Christ about. Cix. peres.

Galericulum, an vnder bonet, or rydynge cappe

Galerita, a larke.

Galêrus, et Galerum, a hat, also a pirwhe.

Galetia, a cuntray in Spain, hauing on the east part the ryuer callid Seyn, in latin Sequana, on the south the royalme of Portugal, on the west and northe the occean sea.

Galgulus, a bryd, whom if one do beholde that hath the yelowe iaundyse, forthwith the man becometh hole, and the bryde hath the sikines.

Galilea, is a cuntrey, which marcheth on Siria Arabia, and Egypte.

Galiopsis, an herbe callyd Archangell, as some do suppose.

Galla, a fruite callyd gaulles.

Gallaria, a lampurne.

Gallia, a noble region set betweene Spayn and Germanye, and on the east bordereth on the mountaynes callyd Alpes. That whiche toyneth to Germanye was called Belgica, and was cõteyned betweene the ryuer callid Scaldes, and the ryuer of Sequana, or Seyne.



That parte whyche marched to the mountaynes, was called Celtica or Lugdunensis, and was conteyned betweene the riuers of Seyne and Geronde. That whiche bordered on Spayne called Aquitania, was bounded with the mountaynes called Pyrenei. Cæsar boundeth the parte called Celtica, with the ryuers callyd Rhone and Geronde, and Aquitaniam with the hilles called Pyrenei, & the ryuer of Gerounde. Agrippa describeth Galliam, betweene the riuer called Rhenus, or Rhene, the mountaynes Pyrenei, the occean sea, and the mountayns called Gebenna, et Iura. Moreouer that which is nowe callid Lombardy, was callyd Gallia Cisalpina.

Gallicanus, a, um, of Fraunce.

Gallicia, a royalme in Spayne, callyd Galyce.

Gallicinium, the tyme inthe nights whan the cocke croweth.

Gallicus, a, um, frenche.

Gallina, a henne.

Gallinaceus, a house cocke.

Gallinaceus pullus, a chycke.

Gallinarium, a place where pultry is kept.

Gallinarius, et Gallinaria, he or she that kepeth pultrie.

Gallium, an herb like vnto clote, but it hath no burres nor prickes, & groweth on stone walles.

Gallo, are, to be madde.

Gallogræcia, a countrie in Asia, callyd also Galatia.

Gallus, a cocke, a frencheman, a priest of Cybeles, callid the mother of the goddis. also a ryuer in Phrygia, the water wherof if it be dronke, it maketh one madde.

Note the water of a ryuer in Phrygia that will make one madde.

Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

Gamale, a towne in Iudea.

Gammarus, a fische called a lopstar, or crepise of the sea.

Ganea, et Ganeum, a brothell house, a house of baudrye and riotes. Also Ganea, is taken for glutonie.

Ganeo, onis, a ruffian, a haunter of bawdye houses, a riotter. also a rauenour of delicate meates.

Gangaridæ, people betweene Assyria and Indie

Ganges, is a great ryuer that dyuideth Inde, and is that which in the holy scripture is called Phison, one of the foure ryuers, whiche do come out of Paradise. Iosephus doth interpret it inundation. li. 1. cap. 2. The breadth therof as Solinus writeth, is in the narowe weste place eighte miles, the brodest twentie miles. Arrianus lib. 8. writeth, that where it is narowest, it is in breadthe a hundred furlonge, whiche is eyghte myles, in manye places, it spreadeth so wyde, that where the grounde is moste playne, nor any hygh place appeareth, noo man maie discerne any thynge

The riuer of Phison

on the other syde. In the shalowest place it is an hundred foote depe. There rūneth into it, viii. great riuers, euery of them able to beare a shippe. In this ryuer of Ganges is an yle, and therin is a great citie called Palybotra, the countraye is named Prasia, the kynge whereof, as Plinye writeth li.6. cap.19. hath alwaye in wages, syxe hundred thousande foote men xxx. thousande horsemen, and ix. M. Olyphantes.

In the ryuer of Ganges there is an yle

Gangeticus, ca, cum, of that ryuer.

Gangetica tellus, Indee.

Gangilium, a sickenes in the head of a beaste, wherwith the head becometh full of water.

Gangræna, a sore called a canker.

Gannio, nire, to bucke or houle like a dogge.

Gannitus, tus, barkyng or houlyng.

Ganymedes, a Troian child, whiche was fayned to be rauished of Jupiter, and made his butlar.

Ganzar, greese.

Garamantes, people in Affricke, in the middell of Libia, whiche are blacke Moores.

Garganus, a hylle in Apulia.

Gargara, a mountain, and also a citie in Asia.

Gargarizatio, a washyng of the mouth & throte to expell fleume out of the head.

Gargarizo, to gargelle or washe the mouthe and throte.

Gargarum, one of the toppes of the mountayne called Ida.

Garrio, ire, to babble.

Garrulus, a babbler.

Garum, sauce made with fishe salted.

Garumna, a ryuer in France called Gerond.

Caryophyllata, some thinke it to be the herbe, whiche is called herbe Benet. some suppose it to be that, whiche Plinie nameth Geum, the roote of this herbe gathered in March smelleth lyke cloues, and Plinye writeth, that Geū hath black rotes, which do smell very sweetly.

Caryophylli, the spice called cloues.

Caryophyllus, Ruellius calleth it Garriophillea, a gilofer, next to the rose the fairest & sootest flour. it is also the tree that bereth cloues

Gastrimergia, gluttony.

Gaudeo, gauisus sum, gaudēre, to reioyce, to be glad. Gaudere in sinu, to reioyce by hym selfe

Gaudium, ioy, mirth, an affection of the minde, conceiued of an opinion of a thynge good or pleasant.

Gaulus, a lyttell rounde bote, or a paile to receiue milke.

Gausape, a mantell to caste on a bed. also a carpet to laie on a table, some cal it a dagswayne Some do expounde it a veluet cloke.

Gausapina, idem.

Gaza, the treasor of a king. also a citie in Palestina

Gazella, a beast in the partes of India, of whō cometh muske. Antonius Musa writeth, that there be of them in Affrica, in figure like to a roo. Serapio saith, that they haue hornes, also long teithe and white, about .ix. inches of length, standinge out of their mouthes like a boye. This beest naturally hath a superfluous bloud congeled on his belly, and groweth like an impostume, & whan it is ripe, the beast goeth to a tree or a stone, and rubbith theron his belly vntill the humor breaketh out like vnto corrupt matter, which at the first sliketh, but whan it hath ben hanged a while in the ayre, it waxeth ripe, & than hath it an odoriferous sauour, and is called muske. Gazella is not a ryuer as som do suppose: for the ryuer is like a great cat, & the foote humour whiche cometh from him is like sweat, which is founden betwene her flankes. Wherfore vnto it is gyue a newe name, and is called Cibeta.

note well for muske and Civet

Gazophillacium, a place wher treasure is kept.

## G ANTE E.

GEbenna, a city in Sauoy called Geneua, where among the women specially, raineth a disease called Bronchocœle, whiche is a boining or swellynge vnder their chynnes. Also Solinus nameth the parte of Alpes lopninge to Sauoy, Gebennam.

Gebuseus, the sonne of Canaan, of whome the olde inhabitauntes of Hierusalem were called Gebusei.

Gedeon, the name of a iudge in Israell.

Gedrosia, a countrey in Asia.

Geenna, is taken in holy scripture for hell.

Gela, a ryuer in Sicile.

Gelabilis, le, that maie be frosen.

Gelasco, scere, to be frosen.

Gelasini, the foreteethe, whiche be shewed in lawghinge.

Gelasinus, he that laugheth to make other men laugh.

Gelicidium, a frost.

Gelidus, a, um, colde as ise.

Gelo, aui, are, to freese.

Geloi, fieldes in Sicile.

Geloni, a people now called Tartarians.

Gelothophyllis, lidos, an herbe, which (as Pliny writeth) bringe dronken in wyne with myrre, maketh laughing without ceasing, except the kernelles of pineappule myrre with pepper and hony, in the wyne of dates, be dronken after it. This herbe is founde about the ryuer called Borysthenes, in the furthest parte of Russia, and also in the countreys called Bactræ.

Gelu, ris. sometyme colde.

Gemellarix, an instrument by the whiche oyle runneth out of the presse.

Gemellus, lytle or smalle twynnes.

Gemi-

Gemibundus, full of wailyng.
Gemino, aui, are, to double.
Geminus, a, um, the number of two. Also Geminus is a twyn, whyche many chyldern are borne at one burderne, although they be thre or mo. also it is the name of a man, which in hebrue and englyshe is Thomas.
Gemma, the yonge budde of a vyne. also a precious stone.
Gemmascere, to begyn to budde.
Gemmatus, a, um, budded.
Gemmo, aui, are, to budde or spryng, as a yong graffe or vyne doothe.
Gemmosus, a, um, that whiche is all of precious stones.
Gemo, mui, ere, to grone, or to wail, or to make a lamentable noise.
Gemit cymba, the bote cracketh, beynge ouercharged.
Gemoniæ scalæ, a place from whēce the bodies of persons condemned were throwen downe at Rome.
Gemonidæ, women great with chylde.
Gemursa, a cosyn, or ythe gryple vnder the lyttell toe.
Gena, the eye lydde. it is sometyme taken for the cheekes.
Genauius, a, um, gluttonous.
Genealogia, a pedegrewe.
Gener, he that mareyth my doughter.
Generalis, le, generall.
Generatim, generally.
Genero, aui, are, to ingender.
Generosiras, an aptnes to ingender, to bryngē forth. sometime it signifieth nobilitie.
Generosus, a, um, of a gentyll or noble kynde.
Generosus princeps, a puyssant and courageous prynce.
Generosus equus, an horse of a good race.
Arbores generosæ, trees whiche beare plenty of good fruite.
Genesis, generation.
Genethliacus, an astronomer, or other lyke, whiche by the sterres set at a mans natiuitie, telleth his fortune.
Genezareth, a great meare or ponde in the land of promyssion, and it is also called Mare Tiberiadis.
Genialis homo, a man in his house very liberall and freshe.
Geniæ, olde verbes full of vnhappines.
Genicularim, formed as a wheate strawe is.
Geniculum, the forme of a strawe, or stalke of an herbe.
Genij, men whyche do gyue all theyr studye to eatyng and drynkyng.
Genista, broome.
Genimen, generacion.
Genitalia, the membres of generacion.



Genitalis, le, pertaynyng to the birthe of a man.
Genitale solum, the naturall countrey or place where a man is borne.
Genitale semen, the seede of generacion.
Genitalis dies, the day of natiuitie.
Genitiua, sometime generacion. sometyme the seede of generacion.
Genitiuus, a, um, that hath power to ingender, or that which proceedeth with generacion.
Genitiuæ notæ, markes wherwith a man is borne.
Genitor, a father
Genitrix, a mother.
Genitus, ta, tum, begotten, ingendred.
Genius, an aungell. Among the Paynyms some supposed it to be the spirite of man, some dyd put two gouernours of the soule, a good and an euelle: Bonus genius, & malus genius, whiche neuer departed fromē vs. sometyme it is taken for nature it selfe, or delectation meued by nature.
Genio dare operam, to lyue voluptuously.
Genium defraudare, to abstayn from all thynges pleasaunt.
Genocha, a beaste lasse than a horse, in colour a darke yelowe, ful of blacke spottes, I suppose it to be a blacke Jenet the furre whereof is in England esteemed a boue all other furres.
Gens, gentis, a people, somtime a kinrede.
Gentelia, whiche is compact of many familyes or kynredes.
Gentiana, an herbe called Gentian.
Gentilis, a kynsman of the same name & stocke. sometyme it signifyeth a Gentyle or Paynim sometime a countrey man.
Gentilis, le, proper or familiar to that people or kynrede.
Gentilitas, tatis gentilitie, the multitude of the people or family.
Gentilitius, a, um, of the people or nacion.
Gentilitium nomen, the surname or auncyens name of a mans auncetours.
Gentilitia sacra, ceremonies of that countrey or people.
Gentis, tidis, a kyng of Illiria, called now Sclauony, whiche was the first fynder of the herb called Gentian.
Genu, a knee.
Genua, a great citie called Geane.
Genuini, the innermoste cheke teethe.
Genuinus sermo, the naturall speche or mother tongue.
Genus, generis, is the beginning of euery thing eyther of the persone that ingendred it, or of the place where it was ingendred. Orestes a Tantalo ducit genus, Orestes hathe his begynnyng of Tantalus, or is of the blonde of Tantalus. Plato genere Atheniensis est, Plato is of his blodde or auncetry an Athenyan. Also it signifyeth kynde. Genus mine,

a kynde of fyshe. Genus mortis, a kynde of deathe. Genus animalium, a kind of beastes. Also it signifieth that, whiche conteineth many sundrye kyndes, as Animal, comprehendeth a man, a bird, a fyshe, and euery of them is genus to that, whiche in them is comprehended. As a brute beaste is genus to a horse, a lyon, a bulle, a dogge. &c. A birde is genus, to an egle, a crowe, a larke, a sparowe. &c. A fyshe is genus to a whale, a porpesse, a haddocke, a plaice. &c.

Geodesia, is a science of thynges concernynge sensible greatnes and figure.

Geographia, the discripcion of the earth.

Geomancia, superstitious warkyng in sorcery, by circles and pyches in the earthe.

Geometer, a geometrician.

Geometria, geometry, measuryng and proporcionyng of figures in the earthe.

Georgica, pertaynyng to husbundry.

Geranium, an herbe called herbe Robert.

Gergonia, a towne in Cupen, standynge on an hygh hill.

Germania, the countray called of some Duchelande, of some Almayn, is described by Ptholome the. xi. chapitre, to be bounded on the west with the ryuer of Rhene, on the northe with the sea cal to Germanicus oceanus, the southwest part with the ryuer called Donow, the east syde is bounded with the bendyng of Donow vnto the hilles of Sarmatia. The name of Germania extendeth now further, for ther in is contayned many greate countraies and cities, whiche somtyme were parts of Gallia Belgica, that is to say frō the ryuer of Rhene westwarde vnto our sea called Mare Britannicum.

Germani, people of Germany, or germains.

Germane, brotherly.

Germanus substant. brother of one father and one mother.

Germanus, na, num, come of the same stocke.

Germanum nomen, the proper name.

Mea germana patria, my verye or naturalle countray.

Germen, minis, a branche of a tree or herbe.

Germino, aui, are, to branche out.

Gero gessi, gerere, to beare. sometyme it signifieth to haue.

Gerere amicitiã, to practise frendshyp. Quorum sunt de gerenda amicitia præclarissime scripti libri, Whose bokes we haue howe to practyse frendshyp, very well written.

Gerere bellum, to make warre.

Gerere honores, to be in honor or auctorite.

Gerere magistratum, to exercise an office.

Gerere morem, to obey.

Gerere negotium, to do his busines.

Patrimã speciẽ gerere, to be like his father.

Gerere prætura, to be in the office of a iuge.

Gerere pudorem, to be shamefast.

Gerere respub. to minister the publike weal.

Simultatem cum aliquo gerere, to be at variance with one.

Gerontocomion, an hospitall, wherin old men are kept, an almes house.

Geræ siculæ, trysles.

Gerres, fyshe of the kynde of herrynges, it may be called pilchardes.

Gerrones, talkers of trifelynge thynges, or ygnt matters.

Gerula, a maide that kepeth a chylde.

Gerulus, a porter, or a manne hyred to carye burdeines.

Gerusia, a place where the Senate dyd assemble, a parliament house.

Geryones, nis, a kyng of Spayn, whom Hercules dyd slea, and toke from hym certayn bulles and kyen of notable greatnes.

Gesa, a hauberd.

Gesoriacum, as some men do suppose, was the towne, whiche is nowe named Calais.

Gesta, thinges whiche haue bene done, actes.

Gestamen, minis, what so euer is borne, a burdeine or cartage.

Gestatio, the exercyse, where a man is borne or carried on any thyng.

Gestatorium, that wherin any thyng is carped or borne, a flagon, a borsepeter.

Gesticularius, a, ũ, pertaining to signes or tokẽs of mynde, with meuyng the body or handes.

Gesticulator, he that playeth with puppettes.

Gesticulor, aris, to make suche signes or tokens of mynde, as in daunsyng.

Gestio, iui, ire, to shewe the affections of the mynd by meuing of the body, or any part ther of. somtime it signifieth to delyte.

Gesito, aui, are, to beare or weare oftentymes.

Gesto, aui, are, to beare long.

Gestat uentrem, she is with chylde.

Gestuosus, full of tokens of mynde.

Gestus, tus, gesture, or countenaunce with meuyng of the body.

Gestus, ta, tum, borne, or done.

Getæ, people, whiche some suppose to be those, whiche are in Norway and Gothia, some say that they be more in the northeast in Scithia pertaynynge to Europa. Some thynke that it is the people of the countraye Valachia & Transiluania.

Geuli, a people in Affrike.

## G ANTE I.

Glarus, a lytel ile in the sea called Ionii, whervnto men condemned were exiled.

Gibber, & gibbosus, & gibberosus, he which hath a croked back, or a great bunche on any

any parte of the body.

Gibbus, & gibba, a great bunche.

Gigantomachia, a bastayle, which gyantes pre pared agaynst the goddis, as poetes fayned.

Gigas, gantis, a gyant, a man or woman fares exceedyng the comon stature of men, of whome as well holy scripture, as other credyble wry tters doo make mencion. Plutarchus a noble philosopher and historyen wryteth, that Ser torius a capitayn of Romans being in Mau ritania, dyake downe the sepulchre of Anthe us, and therin was founde the body of a man of suche monstruous greatnes, that the same capitayne meuyd with a reuerend feare, caus syd the monument to be eredified. Plyny wry teth, that in the yle called Creta, now Candy, an hyll fell downe, and there was found the body of a gyant, whiche was in lengthe. xlvi. cubytes, whiche are lxix fete, which was sup posed of some to be the body of Orion, of some the body of Etion. Antonius Sabellicus af firmeth, that it was reported to hym of a cre dible person, that in the southe parte of Can dye, there was founden by men, whiche dyg ged vp a great tree for the makyng of a shyp, the head of a man as great as a wyne vessell called Dolium, howe great that vessell is at Venice, where Antonius wrote, I cannot tell: with vs it is taken to bee the greatteste vessell, whyche was sometyme a tunne, and yf it were so greate, it were wonderfull mon struous, and also incredyble, but that he say eth one of the teethe of that head remayneth at Venyce, of a wonderfull greatnesse, by the whyche they that doo see it, maye make some gesse to the greatnesse of the heade. Solinus remembreth, [illegible] warres, which the Ro maynes had [illegible] Candye, that in a greatte rage of water, the grounde beynge broken vp, there was founde the bodye of a manne, beyng in lengthe. xxxiii. cubytes, whyche is xlvi. foote and a halfe, the whyche beyng seen of Flaccus and Metellus, than capytaines of the hoost of the Romaynes, they in behol dynge it, wondered at that, whiche they bes fore would not beleue, whan they onely herde it reported. Aboute thirty yeres passed, and somewhat more, I my selfe beynge with my father syr Rycharde Elyote, at a monasterye of regular chanons, called Jur churche, two myles from the citie of Hartsburye, beheldе the bones of a deade man founde depe in the grounde, where they dygged stone, which be ynge ioyned togyther, was in lengthe. xiiii. foote and tenne inches, there beynge metre. Whereof one of the teethe my father hadde, whyche was of the quantytie of a greatte walnutte. This haue I wrytten, bycause somme menne wylle beleue nothynge that is



out of the compasse of theyr owne knowledge & yet some of them presume to haue knowlege aboue any other, contempnynge all men but them selfes, or suche as they fauour.

Gigeria, a meate made of garbage of pullayne and other thynges.

Gigno, genui, gignere, to ingender or get some tyme to make.

Giluus, ua, uum, yelowe colour.

Gingiua, the sawes, wherin the teeth be sette.

Gingiberim, siue gingiberim, ginger.

Gingrio, griui, grire, to chur or make a chirme as birdes do.

Gion, a greate ryuer in Egypte, otherwise cal lyd Nylus.

Girgillus, a reede, whereon thyede is wounden.

Giruli, fyshes, which I suppose to be menowes.

Gith, an herbe, whiche is nowe callyd Nigella Romana, the seede therof is blacke lyke to o pion sede, and is very soote, and the sauoure therof exhausteth rewmes of the heade.

Githago, cockle growynge amonge corne, whi che is ripe.

## G ANTE L.

Glabella, the space betwene the browes.

Glaber, bra, brum, smoth without heare.

Glabresco, scere, to bee without heare or smothe.

Glabreta, a place haynge nothynge growynge in it.

Glabriones, they whyche lacke heare.

Glacialis, le, where yse is.

Glacies, yse.

Glacior, aris, ari, to be frosen.

Glacitare, to make a noise like a gander.

Gladiatores, were men, whiche faughte vnar med with swordes.

Gladiatorius, a, um, pertaynyng to that maner of fightyng.

Gladiatura, the acte or feate to fyghte with a swoorde.

Gladiolus, a lyttel swoorde or wodknife. also the name of an herb like to sedge, hauing a yelow flowre like in fourme to a floure delyce.

Gladius, a swoord. also a kynd of fysshe, whiche hath a bone in his forehead lyke to a swoorde.

Glandaria sylua, a wodde hauinge much maste

Glandario, feedynge of swyne with maste cal lyd paunage.

Glandium, Glandionica, the parte of a boore nere the neche, the shielde or gammond.

Glandifer, ra, rum, that whyche beareth mast.

Glandulosus hathat hath many kernelles.

Glans, glandis, mast growing on okes, beeche, chestens, and other lyke. It is also a pellet of lead. also a kernel growing betwene the skyn and the flesshe. it is moreouer the foreparte of nut of a mans yard. it is also a suppositorie.



Marke what stature the Gyantes were of. viz one was in lengthe xlvi cubites whiche are lxix feete, supposed of some to be the body of Orion of some the body of Etion

Glans Iouis, a chestē.
Glaphirus, a, um, facunde, pleasant, ingrauēd, polite, holowe, famous, subtyll.
Glarea, properly grauell.
Glareosus, a, um, grauelly.
Glastum, an herbe callyd also Isatis, in englisshe Woad, wherwith as welle woulle, as wollen clothes are dyed blewe, the leaues thereof are lyke to great sorrell, but that they be greatter and thycker. As Cesar wryteth in his tyme it was so commonly knowen in England, than beyng callyd Bytayne, that the people with the iuyce therof coloured theyr bodyes and vysages to seme terrible to theyr ennemies, the women also, that goinge naked in certayn ceremonies they moughte be like to people of Ethiopy. Of this herbe, woad is made in this wyse: They grynde it with wheeles of wood runnyng in a cōpassed trough vntyl the iuyce be out of the herbe, and than they make the herbe into balles, and late them on a bourded flooze a certayne space vntylle they be putrefied and dyed into poulder. But the makyng hereof hath remayned vnknowen in Englād a thousande yeres and mo, vntil nowe late an honest marchant of London zelous of the cōmune weale of his countrey, hath eftsoones newryshed that herbe in his gardeyn at London, and by the example whyche he founde in the other countrayes beyonde the sea, he makynge howses and mylles to his importable charges, hath nowe experienced to make the same woad, to the inestimable commodities of this royalme, if it be worthily embraced. The marchant at this tyme lyueth, and is named Rowland Goodman, a name right agreable vnto his qualities. Who deserueth to be incouraged of all good englyshemen, whiche or not touched with disdayne or enuye, that by his thanke and reward, other may the rather endeuour them selfes, eyther to inuent by theyr wyttes, or to attempt by the example of other countrays, to augment the weale and honoure of this royalme of England.
Glaucinum, opie whiche doth come from the oppuces before they be pressed.
Glauciolus, a horse with a wall eye.
Glaucium, is a iuyce of an herbe, which the apoticaries do commonly call Memitha, whych is vsed in medicine for diseases in the eyes.
Glaucoma, matis, & Glacomatū, ti, & Glaucoma, ma, an humour in the eyen, lyke chrystall, whiche letteth the sight.
Glaucopis, pidis, a man or woman, with gray eyes.
Glaucus, ca, cum, gray colour.
Glaucus, a god of the sea. also many men were callyd by that name. also the name of a fysshe.
Gleba, a turfe or piece of earth.



Glessaria, an yle in the northe sea called Mare Germanicum.
Glessum, cristall or beryll.
Glis, iris, a fyelde mouse, whiche sleepeth at the winter.
Glis, glissis, potters clay.
Glis, glitis, a thystell.
Glisco, sci, scere, to growe, to waxe fat, to coueyte or desire feruently.
Globo, aui, are, to gather round.
Globuli, lyttel round cakes or pelletes.
Globosus, a, um, round as a boule.
Globus, & Globum, a boule, or other thynge very rounde. Also a multytude of men or beastes gathered round together.
Glocido, aui, are, to chyde as a hen doth.
Glocio, cire, idem.
Glomero, aui, are, to wynde in a rounde. also to gather together in an heape. Also of an horse it is to go pleasantly.
Glomus, mi, & Glomus, meris, a bottome of thryde.
Gloria, the consent of good men in the prayse of a man or woman, callyd renoume, glory.
Glorior, ari, to auaunte, to the entente to haue prayses, to extoll with bostyng.
Glorioſus, a, um, renoumed, some tyme in the yll parte, vayneglorioulsly, or bostynge hym selfe.
Glos, glotis, the systers houlbande, or brothers wife.
Glosa, a gloſe or exposicion of darke speche.
Glossema, wordes not muche vsed.
Glossematicus, he that maketh a commente on a boke.
Glubo, bi, bere, to pull of the barke or rynde of a tree.
Glucidatum, swete and delectable.
Gluma, the huske of wheate.
Gluo, glui, ere, to sterne or wynne hard.
Gluten, & Glutinum, glewe.
Glutinamentum, all glewishe matter.
Glutino, aui, are, to glewe or ioyne.
Glutio, tiui, tire, to swalowe.
Gluto, tonis, a glutton.
Glyciamerides, a kynde of meate.
Glycyrrhiza, lycorise.

## G ANTE N.

GNAFALLVM, an herbe, whyche is also called Chamezelon, whose leaues are so whyte and softe, that it seemeth to be flox.
Gnafalon, a certain flox.
Gnafos, a tetyll, whiche rouhare do vse.
Gnarauit, & gnarauisse, for Narrauit & narrauisse.
Gnare, skylfully.

Gnarie

Gnarilas, ratis, skylfulnesse.
Gnariter, for Gnare, wyttily.
Gnarus, a, um, skylfull.
Gnauiter, diligently, lustily, valiantly.
Gnauus, quicke, actius, apt to euery thyng.
Gnitur, uel Gnixus, olde writers vsed for Gignitur, & nixus.
Gnomones, the teethe, whereby the age of an horse is knowen. They bee some tyme taken for that, which sheweth the houres in a clock or dial. also rules to knowe any thynge by.
Gnoro, for Noro.
Gnosco, for Nosco.
Gnosos, a citie in Creta or Candy.
Gnosius, a, um, of that citie.
Gnostici, were detestable heretikes, whos on good frieday about the sonne, assembled men and yonge womenne togyther, not sparynge daughters nor sisters. After .ix. monethes passed, thei met againe in the same place, and than they plucked the children newely borne from their mothers, and cuttynge them in pieces, and receyuynge their blood in platters and cuppes, they burned the body into ashes whiche they did myxte with the bloude, and preserued it, to putte into their meates and drinkes. They also affirmed, that neither the lawe of nature, nor lawes of men were good, and that whiche were called vertues were nothynge. Detestable heretikes.

## G ANTE O.

GOazia, a spyce of witchecraftе.
Gobio, idem quod Gobius, a gogeon.
Golias, was a puissant kyng of the Philistians, whome kynge Dauid beynge yet a chylde slewe, whanehe Jewes were afeed to fyghte with hym man for manne: his stature was, as the Bible reherseth. vi. cubytes and a span, which was ten feete, lackynge three ynches, accoptynge it with the fete of men liuing at that tyme, which vndoubtedly were more than they be nowe. his habergeon weyed. v. M. sicles, whiche is. ii. M. and. D. ounces, and the pyon of his speare weyed. DC. sicles, whiche is. CCC. ounces, whereby his greatnes and strength maye be conieered to excede any man liuing in this tyme.
Gomor, is a mesure of the Hebrues, and is the tenthe part of Epht, wherfore it conteyneth of our standard measure nyne pintes, an half pynte, a quarter, and about halfe an ounce. It is sometyme taken for as muche corne as one may receyue betwene his armes.
Gomorrha, & Gomorrhum, a citie in Judea, whiche was consumed for horrible synne agaynst nature.
Gongylium, of Hippocrates and Galene is

Golias was vj cubites and a span whiche was Ten feete lackynge three ynches of the feete of men lyuynge at that tyme.



vsed for a pyll in medicine, and for the similitude therof, it signifieth the rape roote, whiche is round. It is also called of some Gongyles, or Gongylis, lidis.
Gonorrhea, a disease, whereby a mans sede goeth from hym vnwyttyngly.
Gordium, was the principall citie of Phrigia.
Gordius, was a poore husbandman of Phrigia, hauing but two yokes of oxe, who in the tyme of a sedition in the countrey, was by answere made of an ydoll, chosen kynge there, whan he came with his wayn, where the common sayle was hepte, and beynge made kynge, and causynge the sedition to ceasse, he made his yokes to bee hanged vp in the temple of Jupiter, the cordes therof beyng made in suche knottes, that it seemed not possible that they mought be vndone. Reade more hereof in Nodus Gordiani.
Gorgias, a famous rhetorician in the tyme of Socrates, who inuented the craft to dispute or answere sodaynly to euery question, or matter that was purposed, in a continuall oration, and by teaching rhetorike, became so riche, that he was the fyrst that dyd sette an image of golde in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, he beyng of the age of a hundred and eyghte yeres, surmounted almoste all menne of his tyme in bodily strength, perfectnes of senses, quyckenes of wytte, and stablenes of memory.
Gorgones, monstruous women, whiche were vanquished by Perseus.
Gorgonius, a, um, pertaynyng to Gorgones.
Gortys, a citie of Candy.
Gossampinus, a tree whiche beareth cotton.
Gossipium, cotton.
Gothia, an yle by Denmarke called Gutlande, not farre from Norway.
Gothi, people of whome the fyrste came out of Gutlande, vnto whom resorted a great multitude of other people out of the northe partes of the worlde, aswell out of the countreis now called Prutia, Liuonia, Russia, Tartaria, as diuers other partes called sometime Scithia e makyng sundry kynges did depopulate and bryng in subiection the more parte of Europa, and fynally distroyed Rome, and inhabited the parte of Italy nowe called Lumbardy, and lykewyse subdued the royalmes of Castile and Aragon.

## G ANTE R.

GRABATVS, a couche.
Gracchus, the name of a noble familye or house in Rome.
Gracile, sclenderly.
Gracilesco, scere, to waxe or become leane.
Gracilis, le, Gracilentus, ta, tum, leane or sclender.

der: sometyme softe.
Graciliras, tatis, leannes, sclēdernes, or softnes.
Gracus, & Graculus, a byrde called a iape.
+ Graculo cum fidibus nihil, the Iape hathe nought to do with the harpe, spoken of them whiche lackyng eloquence or good letters, do scorne them that haue lernyng.
Gradatim, in order, or by course, lyttell and lyttell.
Gradatio, a fourme of speakyng, whan of the fyrste sentence spryngeth the seconde, of the seconde the thyrde, and so forthe.
Gradarij equi, amblynge horses.
Gradator, a great goer.
Gradior, to goo by steppes, or steppe.
Gradiuus, one of the names of Mars.
Gradus, a greese or step, a degree: in consanguinitie. also honour.
De gradu deijci, to be caste downe from his place: wherby is signified to be abassshed or moued from constancie of mynde.
Deturbati gradu, hath the same significacion.
Gradu dimouere, to be put out of estimation or authoritie.
Gradu mouere, to cause one to steppe backe.
Græcanicus, ca, cum, come out of Greece.
Græca fides, redde myllo we.
Græcia the fountayne of powers and doctrine, and nourse of eloquence, was a great and famous countrey; contaynyng these nobie regions: Epirus, Acarnania, Aetolia, Phocis, Locris, Achaia, Messenia, Laconia, Argos, Megaris, Attica, Bœotia, Doris, Phthiotis, Thessalia, Magnesia, Macedonia, & Thracia, All the whiche of late yeeres were vnder the sweete yoke of Christes religyon, And nowe alas to the great discomfort of all perfecte christen men, are vnder the moost cruell subiection and seruitude of the greate tyrant the Turke, and become barbarous, ignorunge in the beastly superstition of the false prophete Mahomete.
Græcisco, are, to folowe the Greekes.
Græcor, aris, ari, to ryotte in banketynge and rybauldry.
Græcostasis, a place where ambassadours stoode, vntylle they were sente for into the Senate.
Græcus, a man borne in Greece, a Greeke.
Græcus, a, um, of Greece.
Graiugenæ, Greekes.
Graiæ, crouches, styltes, or shaches.
Grallatores, they whiche doo goo on styltes or shaches.
Gramen, gramis, sometyme all herbes togyther. the swarthe.
Graminosus, a, um, growen with grasse or herbes.
Gramma, idem quod scriptulum, uel scrupulum, a scrupie, the. xxiiii. parte of an ounce.
Grammaticus, a chaunceliour.
Grammatica, grammer.
Grammaticus, he that teacheth grammer, or expoundeth authours, a profounde grammarian.
Grammaticus, ca, cum, pertaynynge to grammer.
Grammatice loqui, to speake congruely.
Grammatista, a smatterer in grammer, a mean grammarian.
Grammatocyphon, he that wryteth on his knee.
Grammatophylatium, the place where the records, or commune writinges be kepte.
Gramme, a lengthe without brethe.
Grammia, the fleume in the eyen.
Granata, a royalme and citie in Spayne, toynynge to the sea called Mare mediterraneum, whiche was vnder the subiection of the Moore about. DCCC. yeres: at the laste, by the great wisedome, policie, and power of kynge Ferdinando and his queene Elysabeth, of famouse memorye late kynge and queene of Spayne, was eftsones restored vnto Christendome, and the Moores expelled.
Granarium, a grapenarde, wherein corne is kepte.
Grandebalæ, heares in the arme holes.
Grandæuus, very olde.
Grandæuitas, great age.
Grandesco, scere, to waxe great.
Grandiloquentia, a stately eloquence.
Grandiloquus, eloquent, he that speaketh as it were with a great magnificence in wordes.
Grandinatus, ta, tum, hurte or wounded with hayle.
Grandinosus, a, um, full of hayle.
Grandio, iui, ire, to make great.
Grandis, de, auncient, or great.
Granditas, tatis, the abundance of yeres. auncientis.
Grandiusculus, la, lum, somewhat or a lytell greatter, or of good age, well stryken in yeres.
Granum, grayne or corne. Also the fiue hundred and. xxvi. parte of an ounce.
Graphiarium, a case, wherein pensylles were kepte, it may be called a penmar.
Graphice, properly, well, and cunnyngly.
Graphicus, a, um, cunnyngly or perfectly wrought.
Graphicus homo, a propre man.
Graphis, phidis, the arte of portraiture.
Graphium, a pensyll, wherwith men do write in tables.
Grassator, he that by hyghe waies lyeth in a waite to robbe or slea men, an extorcioner.
Grassor, aris, ari, to robbe or slea men passynge by the hyghe waies. Also to go or come on one

with a violent rage. Therfore in a sodayne and violent pestilence, it is sayde: Morbus gratiatus, the sykenesse kylleth men sodainly.
Grate, kyndely.
Grates, thankes.
Gratia, grace: sometyme it signifieth thanke, sometyme a benefite, sometyme rewarde, also peace or loue, sometyme cause or respecte, also pitie, authoritie, fauour.
Mala gratia, signifieth displeasure.
Mea, tua, uel eius gratia, for my sake, thy sake, or his sake.
Gratiam habere, to thanke.
Gratiam inire, to get thanke.
Gratiam referre, uel reddere, to requite one good tourne for an other.
Gratificor, ari, to gratifie, or doo a thynge thankefull, or to conferre a benefite, or do a good tourne.
Gratiosus, very thankfull. also in fauour with the people, or well esteemed.
Gratis, an aduerbe, betokenynge without rewarde: Sommetyme without desert, for nothyng.
Habitare gratis in alieno, to dwell on an nother mannes grounde without paying rente.
Seruire gratis, to serue without wages.
Gratitudo, dinis, kyndnesse.
Grator, ari, to geue thankes to god with offerynges: also to reioyce of good fortune.
Gratuito, an aduerbe, sygnifyinge of good will, without benefite.
Gratuitus, ta, tum, without rewarde or bought.
Gratulatio, sometyme it signifieth a reioycyng of some good fortune happened to hym selfe, or to an other man: sometyme a geuynge of thankes.
Gratulabundus, he that dothe reioyse, ut supra.
Gratulor, ari, with a dative case, to be ioyous for hymselfe or an other for any good thynge that hath happened.
Tibi de hac tua felicitate gratulor, I am ioyous with the, or as glad as thou arte, of this prosperitie that thou art in. Sometyme it signifieth to geue thankes vnto god: but with an accusatiue case it signifieth to take thankfully any acte.
Gratus, he that remembreth a good turne, also agreable, pleasaunt, or dilectable.
Gratus, ta, tum, thankefull, pleasaunt, acceptable.
Grauastellus, an auncient farmer.
Grauate, & Grauatim, greuously, or displeasantly, or peynefully.
Grauatus, greued.
Grauedinosus, he that hath a hevy heade.
Grauedinosus, a, um, heuy or vnlusty, disposed to do nothyng.
Grauedo, dinis, heuynesse, geteke, disease. sometyme the murre or reume of the heade.
Graueolentia, stenche or stynke.
Graueſco, scere, to be laded.
Grauicors, cordis, he that hath a great herte.
Grauida mulier, a woman great with chylde.
Grauido, are, to get a woman with chylde.
Grauiloquus, he that speaketh grauely and sadly.
Grauionarium, a citie in Almayne called Wanbergh.
Grauis, graue, heuy, greuous. sometyme substantialle, graue, or hauynge grauitie, contrary to lyghtnesse or wantonnes. also greate or puissaunt: Sometyme olde or aged, sometyme sure or constante, sometyme plentuous or fulle.
Terra grauis, lande laded with corne.
Grauis nuntius, heuy tydynges.
Graue pretium, an highe price.
Grauiter, & Graue, greuously, hevily, substancially, muche, wysely, sadly.
Grauo, aui, are, to greue, to burdern, to lade.
Grauor, ari, to be grieued, or to take greuously.
Gregalis, le, cattall, whiche is in the flocke.
Gregarius canis, a curre dogge.
Gregarius miles, a souldiour taken at aduenture, not chosen.
Gregarius pastor, the chiefe shepeherde, whiche hath the charge of the hole flocke.
Gregatim, in sundry flockes.
Gremiale, an apron.
Gremium, is the space betwene the.ii. thighes specially of a woman.
Gressibile, apte to go.
Gressutus, ta, tum, idem.
Gressus, a steppe or goynge.
Grex, gregis, a flocke, as well of men, as of cattell.
Grossipina, cotton.
Grossi, greene frygges.
Grossipion, seu Grossipinus, a tree wherof cometh cotton.
Grossuli, ponge frygges.
Grossus, a, um, great.
Gruina, herbe Roberte.
Grumia, a mydde place, frome whens godde foure wayes.
Grumma, a thynge wherewith grounde is measured.
Grumus, a barowe or hylloche.
Grunnio, ire, to grunte lyke a swyne.
Grundio, idem.
Gruo, gruere, to crye lyke a crane.
Grus, gruis, a crane.
Gryllus, a beaste more than a grashop, whiche destroieth corne.
Gryphus, a gryffe or gryffon: Also a captious

ous, an insoluble or diffuse argumente, a ryddle.

Grypus, a nose ryspynge in the myddle.

## G ANTE V.

GVAIACVM, a tree growynge in the yles newe founden, the one called Corterari, the other Hispaniola, whiche be not farre frome the equinoctiall ryne: whiche tree is in the top full of branches, the leaues very small and meruaylous greene, it beareth fruite in the quantitie of a fyberde nut, hauyng within it a kernelle, and without a thyn shale. There is of this tree three kyndes: The wood of the one is harde and brupe, within blacke, without pale coloured hauynge ynes somewhat russet. The other is sommewhat whyter without, but blacke within, not in so great a compasse. The third is white within and without, hauynge very small ynes. This wood boiled in water hath ben founde an excellente remedy agaynst the frenche pockes, and also the goute.

Gubernacula nauis, the instrumentes, wherby the shyppe is ruled.

Gubernator, a master of a shyp: also a gouernour of a countrey.

Gubernō, nare, to gouerne.

Guesich, beastes lyke to myse, whiche haue theyr dunge as swete as muske.

Gula, the throte: sometyme gluttony.

Gulosus, a glutton.

Gulucæ, the grene shale of the walnutte.

Gummatus, ta, tum, dressed with gumme, or rased.

Gummatæ arbores, trees that bryngethe forthe gumme.

Gummi, gumme, whiche droppeth from trees.

Gummmium, cyle made of gumme.

Gurges, gitis, a swallowe or deepe pyt in a water, or a guise.

Gurgiro, aui are, to swalowe or deuoure.

Gurgulio, lionis, the gullye or gargyll of the throte or throte boll. It is also a worme that breedeth in barnes, and eateth vp corne.

Gurgustium, a darke and vyle habitacion, a cabban or cotage.

Gustatus, tus, taste.

Gusto, aui, are, to taste.

Gustus, tus, taste.

Gutta, a droppe.

Guttatim, by droppes.

Guttur, gutturis, the throte.

Gutturosus, he that hath a swollen throte.

Gutturnium, a lauer or yewer.

Gutus, a cruet, or other lyke thynge, out of the whiche licour is poured droppynge.



## G ANTE Y.

GYGAEVS, a lake of Lydie.

Gygemorus, a hyrtell hylle, not farre from Thessaly.

Gyges, the sonne of Dascylus, and one of the seruantes of Candaules kynge of Lydia (as Herodotus writeth) or his companyon, as Trogus reherseth, was also kyng of Lydia by this meanes: Candaules the kynge had a wyfe, whome for the inordinate loue that he bare toward hir, he supposed to be the fayrest woman lyuynge. On a tyme he praysed his wines beautie vnto Gyges, adding ther vnto, to the intente that he moughte the better beleue hym, he would cause hym to se hir naked: but Gyges refused to doo it, dissuadyng as muche as he couldo Candaules from that folye, with eyghte wyse exhortations. But Candaules obstinately persistyng in his foolyshe fantasye, dyd set Gyges in a secrete place, where he beheld his wyfe naked goynge to bed, and as Gyges departed, the lady beheld hym. And fynally the matter disclosed by her husbande vnto her, the keppynge silence, determined in her herte to bee reuenged on Candaules her husbande. For in that countrey it was an intolerable reproche to a man or woman to be seene naked. wherefore sone after callynge vnto her suche of her seruauntes as she specially trusted, she sente for Gyges, who beinge come vnto her, she purposed vnto hym this election, eyther he hym selfe to be slayne, or els to prompte her to slee Candaules, and take her to his wyfe, and the royalme with her, whiche he abhorryng, and a good whyle resistyng, with sundry persuasions, at the laste fyndynge no remedy, he chase rather than hym selfe to dye, to slee Candaules, as he dyd lyinge in his bedde, by the meanes of the quene, whome he toke to his wyfe, and was kyng of Lydia. Plato lib 2. de Iusto, in the person of Glaucus telleth vnto Socrates, that Gyges had a ryng, whyche was of a meruaylouse nature, for whan he tourned the broder parte of the ryng towarde the palme of his hande, he was seene of no manne, but he moughte see all thynges: And whan he tourned the ryng on the contrary parte, he was hym selfe seene openlye, by the meanes wherof he slewe Candaules, and committed adultery with his wyfe. There was also an other called Gyges, a great gyant, and brother of Briareus.

Gymnasiarches, the chefe master of the scholle, or place of exercise.

Gymnasium, a place where is commune exercise of the body. Sometyme a scholehouse.

Gymnastes, he that teacheth chyldren, to exercise

A marke what a ring Gyges had which was of a meruaylous nature

eſſe them in wꝛaſtlinge, oꝛ other like.
Gymnaſtium, the arte of exercyſe.
Gymnici ludi, plates exercyſed naked.
Gymnoſophiſtæ, philoſophers of Inde, whych wente alwaie naked.
Gymnus, a beaſte whyche commeth of an hoꝛſe and an aſſe mare.
Gyneconitis, that parte of the houſe, whyche ſeꝛueth onely to women.
Gynephilus, a great louer of women.
Gynæceum, a nurſery.
Gypſo, aui, are, to playſter.
Gypſus, playſter.
Gyro, aui, are, to compaſſe oꝛ go in circute.
Gyrus, a circute oꝛ compaſſe.
Gyttheum, a towne, whyche Hercules and Apollo, layng there aſide their ſtrife and debate, buylded together, and the inhabitantes of the ſame towne are called Gyttheres.

## H ANTE A.

HABENA, THE rayne of a bꝛydle. ſometyme it ſignifieth power oꝛ rule.
Habenas adducere, to holde ſtraight the bꝛydle.
Habenas remittere, to ſlake the bꝛydle.
Habeo, bui, bere, to haue, to holde, to poſſeſſe oꝛ occupie, to eſteeme oꝛ ſuppoſe, to calle, to dwell.
Habeo audire, I can here.
Habeo polliceri, I can pꝛomiſe.
Haberi aliquo numero, to be in ſome eſtimacion.
Clodij animum perſpectum habeo, I know what Clodius intendeth.
Habere bene ſeu male, to do oꝛ pꝛoſper welle oꝛ ill. Bene habet, it is well.
Male me habet, it greueth me.
Habere concionem, to pꝛeche, to declare a thinge to the people.
Habet cum arcte, he kepeth him ſhoꝛte, oꝛ from libertie.
Fortunas ſuas uenales habuit, he hath ſolde all his goodes.
Fruſtra habere, to be decꝛeyued.
Habet fruſtra, he is diſappoynted.
Habere gratiam, to thanke.
In cuſtodijs haberi, to be kepte in pꝛiſon.
Habere obuiã, to encounter oꝛ mete with one
Penſi habere, to take hede. Prorſus neq; facere, neq; dicere, quicquam penſi habebat: He caꝛed not what he did, noꝛ what he ſpake
Principatum habere, to be moꝛe excellent.
Habere queſtui rempublicam, to miniſter the weale publiche foꝛ his owne pꝛofit.
Habere delectum, to muſter men, to the intente to chouſe outs ſuche as bee meete foꝛ the warre.
Habere rationem, to haue regarde oꝛ conſyderacion.
Habere rationem cum terra, to labours the eethe.
Res ita ſe habet, the thyng is at this poynte.
Habere rem, to medle with a woman.
Habere rem cum aduerſario, to contende.
Se munditer habẽre, to be cleanly.
Sermonem habere, to commune oꝛ bruſle.
Habeo tibi fidem, I put my truſte in the.
Habilis, le, hable.
Habitaculum, et Habitatio, a dwellynge place oꝛ habitacion.
Habitior, oris, moꝛe coꝛpoꝛate.
Habito, aui, are, to dwelle.
Habitudo, dinis, idem quod habitus.
Habitus, tus, the fourme oꝛ ſtate of the bodye, ſometyme of other thynges. alſo apparayle.
Lugubri habitu uenerat, He came aꝛayed in mournynge apparaylle. Alſo it ſignifieth a qualitie oꝛ pꝛoꝛpꝛtie, whyche a man hath conceyued by education, long exercyſe oꝛ cuſtome
Habitus, ta, tum, had.
Habraham, is interpꝛeted father of many byeuers people.
Hac, hyther. ſometyme by this place. Ita nunc hac, an illac eam, ſum incerta conſilij, Now whither I maie go hyther oꝛ thyther, I can not telle.
Hac non ſucceſſit, alia aggrediamur uia, This waie it cometh not to paſſe, lette vs nowe aſſay an other facion.
Hactenus, hytherto, ſo muche.
Hadria, was a citie of Italy on the ſea ſyde, by the whyche the ſea betweene Italy and Slauony was called Mare Hadriaticum.
Hadrianopolis, a citie in Thꝛacia.
Hadrianus, a noble emperour, whych in all ſciences was excellently lerned: He was after Chꝛiſtis incarnation. Lix. yeeres, and reygned. xxi. yeres.
Hadrobalum, a kynde of ſweete ſmellyng gum that groweth in Media.
Hæbudes, are yles beyonde Scotland. ii. daies ſayling, wherof be fiue.
Hæc illa eſt miſericordia, Lo the pitie that this man hath. Vna hæc ſpes eſt, This is all the comfoꝛte that I haue.
Hædera, puy tree.
Hæderatus, a, um, of puy.
Hædile, a ſtable wherin kiddes be kepte.
Hædina caro, kiddes fleſhe.
Hædus, a kydde.
Hædui, people in Fraunce, whyche be now called Burgonions, and Burbonoiſes.
Hæmatites, the ſanguinary oꝛ bloudſtone.

Hæ-

Hæmonia, the countrey called Theſſalia.
Hæmorrhois, Hæmorrhoidis, a diſeaſe in the fundements lyke teates or wartes, out of the whiche iſſueth bloudde, called emorroides or pyles. Alſo a ſerpente, of whom if a man be ſtriken, he dieth to deathe.
Herba, an herbe.
Herbaceus, a, um, that is of herbes.
Herbarius, he that knoweth herbes and theyr vertues.
Herbarius, a, um, of herbes.
Herbeſco, ſcere, to be an herbe.
Herbidus, et Herboſus, a, um, hauyng many herbes.
Hæreditolum, a lyttle inheritance.
Hæredipeta, craauers of gooddes, flatteryng men to be theyr heyres.
Hæreditarius, a, um, perteinyng to inheritãce.
Bona hæreditaria, gooddes whiche do come by inheritaunce.
Hæreditas, tatis, inheritaunce or ſucceſſion.
Hæreditas caduca, landes fallen by eſchete to the lorde, of whom it is holden.
Hæredium, lande, wherein a man hath a ſtate of inheritaunce.
Hæreo, hæſi, hærere, to cleaue or ſtycke to a thyng. ſometyme to doubte.
Hæret in te omnis culpa, In the is put al the blame.
Hæres, hæredis, an heyre, or he, whiche ſucceedeth an other in his landes or goodes.
Hæredem ſcribere, to make one heyre by teſtamente.
Hæredes ſecundi, heyres in remaynder.
Hæreſco, ſcere, to ſtycke faſte, or be thruſte in.
Hæreſiarches, an arche heretike.
Hæreſis, ſios, a ſect, an hereſye, an obſtynate opinion.
Hæreticus, an heretike.
Hæſito, aui, are, idem quod Hæreo.
Hagiographia, holy ſcripture.
Hagiographus, a wryter of holy ſcripture.
Hagnus, a lambe.
Hagnellus, a lyttle lambe.
Hagninus, a, um, of a lambe.
Halcyone, was daughter of Neptunus, and wyfe of Cæyces, whom ſhee beholdyng to be drowned, ſhe for ſorowe drowned her ſelfe, wherfore the poetes do wryte, that they were bothe transformed in to brydes, and called Halcyones, reade before in Alcyones.
Halec, lecis, a fyſſhe called herryng. Alſo a ſauce made of fyſſhe.
Haleſina regio, a countrey wherein is a well, the water wherof beyng alwaie quyet and playne, if one ſtandyng by it doo playe on a thaime, or other lyke pype, the water in the well will ryſe, as it daunced, in ſo muche as at the laſte it will mount and runne over the bryimme of the well: and the pype ceaſyng, the water wyll forthewith falle and become quyete.
Haleſius, a ryuer not far from Ætna.
Haliacmon, a ryuer of Macedonie.
Halicacabus, an herbe called of the apothecaries Alkekengi.
Halieus, an egle, that haunteth about the ſea.
Halieutica, bokes conteyninge the properties of fyſſhes.
Halimon, a thorne lyke to a whyte thorne, growynge by the ſea ſyde, and hath leaues lyke to an olyue tree, but they be broder.
Halito, aui, are, to vapour out.
Halitus, brethe or vapour.
Halizones, people of Paphlagonie, ſo called becauſe they are inuyroned about with the ſea.
Hallucinor, ari, to be in a dreame, to be deceyued, to erre, or to take a matter wronge, to take one thynge for an other.
Hallux, the great toe, whiche lyeth ouer the next toe.
Halmades, be olyue berres condite in bryne, as Varrillus affyrmeth, who ſayth, that Columbiades be they whiche do ſwym in theyr owne oyle. al be it (as he ſayth) men do confounde the one name with the other.
Halmyris, a hynde of colewortes criſpe and delycate to eate.
Halo, aui, are, to ſende forthe ſauour.
Halo, onis, a myſte, whiche ſometyme happeneth to be about the moone.
Halophanta, a great lyar.
Haloſis, captiuitie.
Halteres, ris, a plummet or weyghte of leade, whiche daunſers on cordes do holde in theyr handes.
Halycarnaſus, a citie in the leſſe Aſia, in the countrey called Caria, on the ſea ſyde.
Halyetus, a faulcone.
Hamadriades, nymphes or fayries of the woodes.
Hamatilis, le, perteynynge to a hoke.
Piſcatus hamatilis, fyſſhynge with a hookes, or angelynge.
Hamatus, ta, tum, to be furniſhed with hokes.
Hamiota, uel Hamota, an angler or fyſſher, with an angle or hoke.
Hammon, onis, Jupiter in the Egyptian tunge.
Hamo, aui, are, to crooke.
Hamonus, a, um, a colour ſomwhat red.
Hamus, a hoke. ſometyme a chayne.
Hannibal, was ſon of Hamilcar, the moſte noble and valyant capitayne of the Carthaginenſis, who makynge warre with the Romaynes. xvi. yeres, contended with them in prowes and policye, wynnynge ſtrome theyr

Hannyball poyſoned hym ſelfe becauſe he would not fall into the handes of the Romaynes

theyr dominions in Spayne and Italy. Fynally beynge vaynquyshed by Scipio, he fled to Antiochus kyng of Asia, afterwarde to Pruslas kyng of Bithynia, of whom vnder the colours of amyte he was betrayed, and shuld haue ben delyuered to Flaminius, that tyme ambassadour to Prusias. But Hannibal perceyuyng it, chesyng rather to dye than to come into the handes of the Romaynes, toke poyson, whiche he kept for that purpose, saiynge: Lette vs delyuer the Romaynes from the care and feare, whiche they haue of vs, with a fewe mo wordes of indignation, and so dyed before that he mought be delyuered. some do write this name without h.

Hanum, or Hanus barbarus, a vessell with a great bealy, wherin wyne or water was wõt to be brought to the table.

Haphe, a colour on the body, lyke to them that be lepreous.

Hara, a swynes stye or cote.

Harena, vide ante in arena.

Hariolus, a southsayer.

Harmonia, harmony or melody.

Harmonides, a Troian carpenter, whiche made the shyppes that brought Paris into Greece.

Harpa, & Harpax, acis, a grapelyng yron, for to ioyne shyppes together. Also a poll with a hooke on the ende, that shrymmen vse.

Harpax, pagis, idem quod uerriculũ, a wherue.

Harpago, ginis, a grapull of a shyp. also a coupers instrumente, wherewith he dyrueth on houpes, an addyse.

Harpago, aui, are, to take by violence.

Harpalice, a womans name, the doughter of Harpalus kyng of Thrace.

Harpasa, a towne of Asia.

Harpe, a swoorde lyke to a sythe.

Harpocrates, the god of silence.

Harpocratem reddere, to put one to silence.

Harpyiæ, monstruous byrdes, haueynge maydens vysages, and talons of a meruayllous rapacitie. wherefore men that be rauenous, and greate gatherers of goodes, be named sometyme Harpyiæ.

Haruspex, spicis, a diuinatour, or teller of thinges to come by the lokynge in the bowels of beastes. Also he, whiche obserueth tymes in doyng of thynges.

Haruspicina, the arte of hym, whiche is a diuinatour.

Haruspicium, the diuynacion or tellyng of thinges to come, by the lokyng in beastes bowelles.

Haspis, pidis, the bawdyng made lyke a cerbte in rowes of houses, or of a wheele.

Hasta, a speare.

Hastam abiycere, signifyeth to leue suite, to dispayre of the matter in varyance.

Hastæ puræ, were without yron, and in the olde time were giuen for a pryce to them that vanquished fyghte in battayle.

Hastarium, selyng vnder the standerd.

Hastati, speare men.

Hasticus ludus, rennyng at the tilte with speres

Hastile, a speare staffe.

Haud, in no wyse.

Haud inuito, wyllyngly.

Haud nihil, some thynge.

Haurio, hausi, rn, ire, to drawe or take out. to here, to se, to take a thyng gredely, to wound, to fatigate or make wery, to make empty, to consume.

Hausit cœlum, he sawe heauen.

Hausit corda pauor, feare made theyr courages faynte.

Haurire dolorem, to endure heuynesse or sorrowe.

Haurire supplicia, to suffer punyshemente or peynes.

Hauritorium, any thyng wherby water is drawen out of a well.

Haustrum, a bucket to drawe water.

Haustus, tus, a draught in drynkynge.

Hauste mari naues, Shyppe sonken, or drouned in the sea.

Haustum facere, to drynke.

## H ANTE E.

HEANA, a foundation.

Heautontimorumenon, the name of one of the comedies of Terence, whiche is as muche to saye, as turmentyng hym self.

Hebdomas, madis, & hebdomada, æ, a weke. Also the number of seuen in dayes, peres, or other tyme.

Hebe, hebes, the doughter of Jupiter and Juno, who was butteler of Jupiter before the rauesshynge of Ganimedes, and she was called of the Paynims, the goddesse of youthe.

Hebenus, a tree, whereof the wood is blacke lyke leade, and it beareth neyther leaues nor fruite. lyke to Ebenus.

Hebeo, & hebesco, scere, to be dull.

Hebes, hebetis, dull.

Hebetesco, seu hebetasco, scere, belongeth properly to the eyes, to be dull in sighte.

Hebeto, aui, are, to be dusshe, or made darke.

Hebetudo, dinis, dulnes or duskyshenes.

Hebiones, of menne in olde tyme, were called poore folkes.

Hebræi, Jewes, whiche came of Abraham.

Hebraicus, Hebrician, or of Hebrewe.

Hebron, a village by Hierusalem.

Hebrus, a ryuer in Thracia.

Hecamede, the daughter of Arsinoi, whiche was

was gruen to Nestor for a gyfte.

Hecate, a name of the moone. It was also Proserpina.

Hecatombe, a sacrifice, wherin were killed an hundred beastes.

Hecatompolis, a countrete hauyng an hundred cities therin.

Hecatompus, he that hath an hundred feete.

Hecatontarchus, the Capytayne of an hundred men.

Hecta, the perysng of a man. also a litteli puffe, whiche riseth in breadde whan it is bake. sometyme it signifieth a trifle.

Hectica febris, the feuer that consumeth.

Hector, the sonne of Priamus, the moste noble and valiant of all the Troianes.

Hecuba, was the wyfe of Priamus kynge of Troye, and doughter of Cysseus kynge of Thracia, a woman of noble courage & most vnhappy fortune: for hauynge all her sonnes slayn, and also her husband, her fayre doughter Polyxena killed on the grane of Achilles, her other doughter Cassandra taken prysoner, and beholdyng the noble citie of Troie burned, her selfe a captiue, her yongest sonne Polydorus killed, she fynally waxed madde, and dyd byte and fryghe all men, whome she met, wherfore she was called dogge, and at the laste was her selfe kylled with stones by the Grecches.

A distressed Quene was Hecuba

Hecyra, a mother in lawe.

Hedonius, expensles in voluptuous thynges.

Hedui, people in Fraunce, nowe called Burgonions. looke Haedui.

Hegesias, was a philosopher of the secte called Cirenaica, who so muche commended death, that many whiche herde hym, kylled theim selues.

Heiulo, aui, are, to waple, crying out.

Helciarij, Shypmen, whiche drawe thynges of great weyght into the shyppe, with ropes, or dos drawe the shyppe to the shore, or from the shore.

Helcium, the harneys of carthorses, wherby they drawe.

Helena, was doughter of Jupiter and Leda the wyfe of Tyndarus kynge of Lacedemonia: She for her wonderfull beautie was twyse rauyshed. Fyrste at the age of .xr. yeres by Theseus, after wards by Paris the Troyan, the than beinge wyfe vnto Menelaus. The which was the onely occasion of the ten yeres siege of Troye, and finally the destruction of the mooste famouse Citie, with the deathe and losse of moste noble princes, and of people innumerable. Loke more in Troia.

Helenium, an herbe commonlye called Enula campana, in englyshe Helycampane.

Heliades, the doughters of the Sun and Nevera, that is to saie, Phaetusa, Lampetia, and Lampetusa, whiche lamented so muche the deathe of Phaeton theyr brother, that there with they dyed, and were transformed (as the poetes do fayn) in to trees, out of the which runneth the gumme called Electrum, in englyshe amber, whereof beades be made.

Helias, the prophete of Thesbis, of the countrey of Arabia, a lewde of the tribe of Aaron, he dwelt in Galaad, for Thesbis was an habitacion dedicate to prieستes. In the tyme of his byrthe his father Sobac dyd see in a vysion, that menne beinge apparayled in white dyd call the chylde, and thrwe hym in to the fyre, and gaue to hym a flame of fyre to eate, the father eyspnge vp wente to Hierusalem, & shewed his vision vnto the prieستes: and he that gaue aunswere, sayed vnto hym: beware that thou doo not disclose it. The habitacion of this chylde shall be lyghte, and his worde a demonstracion, and shal iudge Israel in the swoorde and fyre. This is that Helias that brought fyre thryse out of heauen, and bare rayne in his tungne, and was taken vp in to heauen in a fyry stormne. That whiche is written more of Helias in the Byble, it maye be there rad, sens the Bible is nowe commonly rad in englyshe.

Helicon, a mountayne in Aonia, dedicate to the muses.

Heliocaminus, is a solar sette in a sunny place, where the heate of the sun may be receyued, whiche was vsed in the olde tyme.

Heliochrisos, an herbe hauyng a yelow floure, a marygolde.

Heliogabalus, was supposed to be the bastarde sonne of Antonius Caracalla, Emperour of Rome, and (as Lampridius writeth in his life) of Semiamitra, or as (Egnatius writeth (of Scenides his cousen. he was made emperour after the deathe of Macrinus and Diadumenus, beinge but a boy of. xvi. yeres olde. He so muche exceded in detestable lechery, and promotynge of vile persons and ribaudes, that finally he was hated of all men and at the laste slayne and drawen throughe the citie of Rome, and throwen into the ryuer of Tiber. Albeit he was warned afore of astronomers, that he shoulde dye a violente deathe, and therfore he had prouyded ropes of sylke if nede were, to hange hym selfe: also swoordes of golde to kill hym selfe: also stronge poyson in iacinctes and emeraudes to poyson hym selfe, if he were inforsed: more ouer he made a very hyghe toure, hauyng the flooze of bourdes bewered with plates of golde, bordered with precious stones, from the whiche toure he would throwe hym selfe downe whan he were pursued. But all this

nothyng

H ante E.

anthynge amayed, for he was slayne by knaues, and throwen into Tiber, as is before written. More of hym maye you reede in the lyfe of Alexander Seuerus, whyche I dyde translate into englysh, and called it the ymage of gouernance.

Heliopolis, a cyte in Frecia called also Lozinchus. An other in Egipte.

Helioscopium, a lyttell tree lyke to a fygge tree and hath leaues lyke a plane, but greatter and blacker.

Helioselinum, an herb lyke to smallage, which groweth in watry groundes, and hathe but one leafe.

Heliotropium, a floure, whiche in the sonne ryssynge dothe open, and at the sonne set closeth. other do thynke it to be cichory. Som suppoleth it to be marigoldes or rudocs.

Helissæus, was the prophet of Abelmath, of the lande of Rubim, whan he was borne in Galgalis, the cowe of golde in Bethel cryed soo lowde, that she was herd at Hierusalem And the prieste sayde that it signifyed, that a prophete was borne that day, whiche shuld dyssolue heruen ymages, and breake in pieces ymages, whyche were caste of mettalle. Many meruayles almyghty god shewed by hym, whiche ye may reade in the bible nowe being in englysshe.

Helix, icis, of some men is taken for a kynde of willowe tree, of some men for pyne.

Hellas, ladis, the countrey of Greece.

Helleborus, an herbe, the roote whereof poureth melancoly. lyke in Elleborus.

✠ Helleborum edere, is a prouerb spoken to men, whiche are very melancholy, or be wyde brayned.

Hellenes, the sonne of Deucalion, of whome the Grekes were named Hellenes,

Helleſpontus, is the fyrst parrot the sea, which diuideth Europa from Asia, and is in bredth but. vii. furlonges, whyche lacketh one furlonge of a myle.

Heloi, in hebrue signifieth god almyghty.

Helorus, a ryuer in Sicile.

Heluatia, a garment, which was vsed in Lidia, and was of the colour of a cowes hyde.

Heluati, rauenous eaters.

Heluella, small wortes or herbes.

Heluetij, people called Suicers, or Suiches, by deuyse of warres, ennemyes to all mankynd, subiectes neyther to god nor to prynce, as ready for money to serue as wel Turkes, as chri sten princes.

Heluo, onis, he whych in eatyng and drynking spendeth al his substance, a ryuelle. somtyme a glutton onely.

Heluo librorū, an insatiable reader of bokes.

Heluor, aris, ari, to eate rauenously.

Heluolum, a colour betwene redde and whyte lyke the colour of clothe called french tawny.

Heluolum uinum, claret wine.

Helxine, an herbe called pellitory of the wall.

Hem, an interiection of blamyng, disdaynyng, meruaylyng, or shewyng.

Hemeridion, whiche dureth but one day.

Hemerobius, one dayes sustynance, also a worme whyche liueth but one day.

Hemerodromus, a currour, whyche rounneth many myles in one day.

Hemicadia, vessellis called a tyerce, halfe a hoggeshead.

Hemichorium, halfe a daunce.

Hemicrania, a payne in halfe the heade, called the migrym.

Hemicyclum, a compasse chayre.

Hemyclus, an halfe cercle.

Hemina, a measure whiche is halfe Sextarius, ten ounces of measure, whyche lacketh two ounces of our halfe pynte, and conteyneth in weight of oyle ix ounces of wyne. x. ounces, of hony xv. ounces.

Hemiola, payne of all, and halfe as muche, as if of. viii. be gotten. vi.

Hemiolus, a proporcion in arithmetyke, containinge the hole number, and half that number, as one to thre. xv. to x.

Hemionum, an herbe good *against* all perils.

Hemionitis, tidos, is the herbe, whiche is communely called hartis tungue, as Leonicenus, suppoleth.

Hemis, halfe.

Hemiſpherium, halfe the compasse of the bysybie heauen or firmament.

Hemiſtichium, halfe a verse.

Hemitogium, halfe a gowne.

Hemitritæus, an halfe tertian feuer, whose course is euery. xxxvi. houres, or whyche hath the course of a tercian.

Hemodes, certain iles in the douche sea.

Hemus, a great mountayne in Thracia, nyghe to the sea called Propontis, whyche is syx myles in heyght.

Hendecaſyllabus, a verse of. xi. syllables.

Henula, a lyttell chapell.

Heo, an interiection, how, in callyng one.

Hepatica, an herbe called Liuerwort, reade after in Lichen.

Hepar, latine iecur dicitur, The lyuer.

Hepiolus, a flye lyke a butterflye, whyche flyeth at night in to the leame of a candel.

Hepſema, must boyled to the third part.

Heptaphillon, an herbe called rosmentill.

Heptapleuron, an herbe called Plantayn.

Heptapolis, was somtime the name of Egypt, by reason of seuen cities, whiche fyrst were in it.

Hepthemimeris, where a syllable naturallye shoyte is made longe in a verse, whyche doeth

hap in the beginnyng of the firſt foote.

Hera, the name of Juno. It is alſo the maiſtres of a bondman or bondewoman, it is alſoo an herbe called Clary.

Heraclea, a town in the confines of Europa.

Heraclee, a town very nere to Naples.

Heracleon, an herbe lyke to Origanum, it groweth in watry places, and hath a flowre lyke a lylye: and whan the floure is fallen, it hath a head lyke a poppy: It is alſo an other herbe growynge in plaſches, hauyng a lytell ſtalke, whiche exceedeth not foure fyngers hyghe, hauyng a redde floure, and leaues lyke Coriander: this herbe healeth all woundes, yf it be layde vnto them. It is called Heraclion ſyderion.

Heracleotica nux, a wall nut.

Heracha, a kynde of the water lyly callyd Nenuphar, hauyng a white floure.

Heraclides, the name of a philoſopher.

Heraclitus, a philoſopher, which alwaye wept whanne he beheelde the people, conſyderynge howe buſy they were to gather treaſure, and howe negligente in the welle bryngynge vp of their childerne, his warkes of a pourpoſe were obſcure and hard to be vnderſtand.

Heraclius, the name of an emperour. It is alſo a touche ſtone.

Herba, an herbe. Alſo generally all thinge that groweth on the earth, not being wood, ſometime a wede.

Herbam dare aut porrigere, where a manne yeldeth hym, or confeſſeth him ſelfe to be vanquyſhed.

Herba paralyſis, the ſmall daylie.

Herbaceus, a, um, of herbes or graſſe.

Herbare, to bring forth herbes.

Herbarius, & herbaria, he or ſhe that dothe gather herbes for phiſitions. Alſo he which knoweth the properties of herbes, and maketh medicines of theim.

Herbarius, a, um, pertaynyng to herbes.

Herbeſco, ſcere, to make herbes or wedes.

Herbidus, a, um, idem quod herbaceus.

Herbilis anſer, a graſed gooſe.

Herboſus, a, um, full of herbes or graſſe.

Herbula, a lytell herbe.

Herceus, one of the ſurnames of Jupiter.

Hercinia, a great wodde in Germanye, whyche is in breadth. ix. dayes iourney, and in length xl dayes iourney, as Ceſar wryteth: Pomponius Mela affyrmeth it to be. ix. dayes iourney in length.

Herciſceor, ſceris, ſci, or Erciſceor, ſci, to make partition betweene coheyres, and to aſſygne to eche of them their portion. Therof cometh Familiæ herciſcundæ, a tytle in the dygeſtes of the lawe ciuile.

Hercle, a woorde vſed to ornate a ſentence in maner of an othe, as God help me, truely, in ſayth.

Herculanus, a, um, of Hercules.

Herculanus morbus, the fallyng ſyckenes.

Herculanus nodus, was a certayne knot harde to be vndooen, by the whyche a ſubtyle queſtion or ſyllogyſme maye bee ſygnifyed. Feſtus Pompeius wryteth, that in the olde tyme the cuſtome was, that the newe maryed bryde, whan ſhe wente to bedde, ſhoulde be gyrte with a woollen girdelle knytte with Hercules knotte, whyche the houſebande for good lucke ſhoulde vndo in the bedde, that he mought be fortunate in gettynge of chyldern, for Hercules is reported to haue lxvii. ſonnes and one daughter, as Ariſtotle wryteth De natura animalium li. 7 ca. 6.

Herculeana pars, It was the cuſtome of men in olde tyme to ſhowe the tenth part of their goodes vnto Hercules, and that tenthe parte was callyd Herculeana pars.

Herculus quæſtus, ſygnifieth the ſame.

Herculea, an herbe commonlye callyd Millium ſolis, of Otoſcorides Lithoſpermon.

Herculeius, a Romayne, whiche fauoured the part of Marius.

Hercules, ſemethe to bee a generall name gyuen to men excellyng in ſtrengthe all other men of theyr tyme. For Cicero De natura deorum, wryteth, that amonge auncyent writers were founde. vi. Hercules. Varro affyrmeth, that there were xliiii. Hercules. Fynallye there is noo notable mencyon made but of twoo, the one callyd Hercules Aegyptius, or Libicus, whiche is ſuppoſed to bee Oſyris, of whome is wrytten hereafter. The other, whiche was longe after hym, who was ſonne of Jupyter and Alcmena, and was callyd Alcides by his proper name, and for his incomparable ſtrengthe and laboures, whyche he tooke for the commune profyte of mankynde, he was named alſoo Hercules. Allbee it Berolus the Caldey affyrmeth Hercules to bee the ſonne of Oſyris, and kynge of Aegypte, and was called Hercules Libyus, becauſe that he conqueryd Lybyam. And ſaynete Hierome on the tenthe chappter of Geneſis wryteth, that this Hercules was he that perfourmed the xxelue notable labours, whiche poetes doos wryte of, and not Alcides ſonne of Alcmena. The fyrſt of the xxelue labours (was as Diodorus Siculus wryteethe) the ſleing of a lyon in the wod callyd Nemea, which far exceded al other lyons in greatnes, whyche mought not bee ſlayne neyther with mettall, nor with ſtone. Wherfore he was conſtrayned to ſlea hym with his handes. The ſeconde labour was in the kyllynge of Hydra the monſter in the fennes of Lerna, whyche had

hadde a hundrede nekes with serpentyne heades, and whan one head was stryken of, there dyd ryse eftsones two other heades. The third labour was the takynge of the great wyld boze of Erimanthus, whiche wasted the countreye of Arcadia, and all people dzad hym, but fynally Hercules toke hym alyue, and bearynge hym on his shulders, bzoughte hym to kynge Eurystheus. The fourthe labour was the battaple, whyche he hadde alone with a great number of men callyd Centauri, whyche were of greatte strengthe, and as swyfte as hozses: all theym he slewe whan they assaulted hym. The fyfthe labour was the takynge of a great hart in runnynge, whyche foz his swyftenesse hadde his hornes gylte. The syxthe labour was the destruction of the bzydes callyd Stymphalides, whyche consumyd the fruytes and grayn of the countrayes adioynynge. The seuenthe was the makynge cleane of the halle of Augeus, beigen fulle of dung, whyche Hercules perfourmed by wysedome, bzyngynge therynto callyd Pigaio thzough out the halle, whych by the swyfte course of his streame in one day carryed awaye all the dunge, without any reproche vnto Hercules. The eyghte was the bzyngynge of a bull from the yle of Creta into Greece, dzawynge hym alonge the sea. The nynthe was the takynge of Diomedes kyng of Thracia, and castynge hym to his hozses, whome he fedde with mannes flesshe, and was hym selfe of theym deuoured, and after Hercules breakynge those wylde hozses, and makynge theym gentylle, bzoughte theym to Eurystheus. The tenthe labour was his voyage into Spayne, the sleyng there of Gerion and his sonnes, and takynge the greatte kyne, whyche he gaue to a kynge in that countray, who contynually afterwarde of the bulles commynge of that kyne, percly offered one in sacrifyce to the honour of Hercules. The elenenthe was, his goynge into helle, and fetchyng thense Theseus and Perithous, and bryngynge with hym in a cheyne Cerberus the dogge of helle, hauyng thze heades.

The twelfthe and laste labour was, the takynge of the golden appuls out of the gardens callyd Hesperides, and slaynge of the terrybie dragon, whyche contynually watchynge, kepte those appulles, whyche were callyd goulden, foz the beautie of theym. Homme do say, that they were sheepe, whose fleeces were of the colour of golde, and the dragon sygnyfyed the dylygence and strengthe of the shepeherdes, whyche kepte theym. These were the twelue laboures of Hercules, whereof grewe this prouerbe:

Herculei labores, where the labours doo seme impossible to be achieued.

Herculis cothurnos, was vsed foz a prouerbe, where in a thyng of lyttell importance was sette fozthe any great eloquence oz other thynge solemne moze apte foz a greatter matter, as one shulde put Hercules hosen on a chyldes legge. Lyke vnto that accorded the sayenge of the wyse kynge Agesilaus, whan one commended to hym a rhetorician, whych by his crafty eloquence made trifles and smalle thynges to seeme greatte. The kynge answered: That shoo er deserueth no prayse, whiche putteth a great shoe on a very lytell foote, meaning therby, that the woydes shuld as welle accorde with the matter, as the garment with the persone. This is so commune a vyce nowe a dayes amonge studentes of eloquence, that in wrytynge and speakynge, they seeme to prepare the hose, oz they knowe the measure of the legge, wheron they wil put it.

Hercules Gallus, as Lucianus wryteth, was in the olde tyme in Fraunce an ymage made lyke an olde manne with a balde heade, and vnkempte, his heare very whyte, the skynne of his face wrynckled, and as it were bourned with the sunne, wearynge on hym a lyons skynne, and bearynge in his ryghte hande a great clubbe, in his lefte hande a bowe, a quiuer at his backe, dzawynge after hym a multitude of people tied by theie eares with a lyttell chayne wzought with ambze and gould, but they were so easyly tyed, that laughynge and with good chere, they wyllyngely folowed, and as it seemyd, they wold not be louse, and the other ende of the chayn was tyed at Hercules tungue, who looked towardes theym with a lawhynge countenaunce.

This ymage sygnyfyed eloquence, whyche foz the puyssaunce thereof, resembled rather Hercules thanne Mercurie. And his age betokened that eloquence is foz the moze parte substanciall and vehement. That Hercules oz rather eloquence dzaweth men by the eares tyed to his tungue, sygnyfyeth the affynitie betwene the tunge and the eare, and theyr gladde and voluntary folowynge, sygnyfieth with what dilectation eloquence dzaweth menne to her persuasions and exhoztations.

Herculeus, a, um, puyssant oz mygbty.

Here, foz heri, yesterday.

Herebus, the depest place in hell.

Heri, yesterday.

Hericius, an yrchyn oz bedgehogge.

Herilis, le, pertaynynge to the lorde oz mayster.

Herillus, a philosopher of Calcedony.

Herinatius, an bedgehogge.

Herma, an ymage of Mercurius. It is also an ymage, the head wherof may be chaunged.

Hermæ, be also ymages sette oz layde on sepulchres.

Hermaphroditus, the sonne of Mercury and Venus. Also he that is bothe man & woman.
Hermathena, was two ymages togyther of Mercury and Minerua.
Hermerotes, small ymages, properly of lyttell chyldren with wynges.
Hermes, is, & Hermetis, Mercury.
Hermesia, a confection made by the Persians with honye, myrre, saffron, and the wyne or iuyce of dates, with the hernels of pyne appuls, which being taken of a man with milke and also of women after that they be conceyued, shall bryng forthe chyldren in personage and wytte very excellent. Democritus wryteth of a lyke medycine, by the whiche chylderne sayre, good, and fortunate shall be begotten.
Hermione, was doughter of Menelaus and Helene, who being a chylde, was by Tyndarus the father of Menelaus in his absence affianced to Orestes the son of Agamemnon: but afterward she was maryed by her father to Pyrrhus sonne of Achilles, whom Orestes dyd afterwarde slea, and wedded Hermione and had by her three sonnes Thessamenes, Corynthus and Orestes the ponger. There was an other Hermione daughter of Mars and Venus, and wyfe of Cadmus, whom the poetes fayned to be with her husbande, tourned into a serpent.
Hermodactylus, is supposed to be that which of Aetius and Paulus is called Ephemeron Actuarius maketh mētiō of two kyndes called Hermodactyli, whiche are as moche to saye, as Mercurij digiti, in englyshe Mercurius fingers, for the similitude that they haue with fyngers. whereof the one is white, the other is redde, whiche Ruellius supposeth to be that whiche the Arabians do call Been rubeum, & Been album.
Hermodōcus, a philosopher of Ephesis.
Hermogenes, a proper name of a famous rhetorycian.
Hermoglyphus, a grauer of ymages.
Hermon, a lyttell hyll that standeth on Iordan
Hermopolis, the name of a cytie that Hercules buylded.
Hermupoa, an herbe called Mercury.
Hermus, a ryuer whiche in the myddes parteth the fieldes of Smirnee, & falleth from the hyl Dorylao, and diuideth Phrigia from Caria, wherin Virgil supposed to be golden sande.
Hernia, the disease whereof men be called brosten, for that theyr bowels or other matter, is fallen into theyr coddes.
Hernici, people in Campania.
Hernios, he that is brosten.
Herodes, the sonne of Antipater, whiche in the v. yere of Augustus, was of the Romaynes declared kynge of Jewes, and he reygned 37 yeres. of that name were dyuerse other kynges, of whom Josephus wryteth abundātly.
Herodianus, a noble hystorian, which in grehe wrate moste eloquently and truely the lyues of the emperours from Marcus Philosophus to Gordianus the ponger, which boke is moste eloquently translated into latyn by Angelus Politianus.
Herodius, a bryde named a faulkon.
Herōdotus, was a noble hystorian, borne in the cytie of Halycarnassus in Asia, he wrate moste eloquently a general hystory of the actes done in Europa and Asia by the space of. CC. and xl. yeres, vntyl the warre among the Grekes called Peloponesiacum, whiche Thucidides with an equalle style wrate and perfourmed. He florysshed before the incarnation of Christ 200. yeres.
Heroicus, a, um, noble or pertaynynge to nobleneſſe.
Heroida, a noble woman.
Heros, herois, an halfe god, or he whyche for the loue of vertue sustayneth greatte labours and perylL.
Herostratus, a poore folyshe man, who to haue a perpetuall fame, burned the moſt famouſe temple of Diana at Ephesum, and after detected hym selfe, and was put vnto deathe.
Herpeta, a tetter.
Hersilia, the wife of Romulus king of Romans
Herus, a lorde or mayster.
Hesione, was doughter of Laomedon kyng of Troy, and syster to Priamus, whom Hercules at the fyrste destruction of Troy gaue in mariage to Thelamon a noble prince of the Grekes.
Hesiodus, an auncient poete of the grekes, whiche fyrste wrate of husbandry, whome Vergile folowed in his Georgikes.
Hesperia, Italy.
Hesperia ultima, Spayne.
Hesperides, the thre doughters of Atlas, which kept the gardens, wherin grew the golden appuls, that were taken away by Hercules.
Hesperidum horti, the gardeyns wherin were the golden appuls, nowe called orenges.
Hesperus, the west sterre.
Hesternus, na, num, of yesterdayes.
Hestiæa, is a part of Thessalye sayth Strabo, and Ptolom. and in Homerus it is a towne in Eubœa: Stephanus sayth it is a cytie in Acarnania.
Heterogenus, a, um, of an nother kynde.
Hetruria, the countreye of Thuscane, wherin the cittie of Florence is.
Hetruscus, a, um, of the countraye called Hetruria.
Hetrusca disciplina, was a certayne doctrine taught

taught in Thuſcane, concernyng the interpre tation of lyghtenynges, tokens in the firmament, & thynges that were monſtruous, whi che was of ſuche eſtimation amonge the auncient Romaynes, that it was decreed by an ordinaunce of the ſenate, that into fyue partes of that countrey ſhulde be ſent fyue ſonnes of noble men, to lerne that art.

Heu, alas.

Heus, howe.

Hexaclinum, a parlar, wherin ſix perſones may ſoupe.

Hexagonum, fyue cornerde.

Hexameron, of ſixe dayes.

Hexametrum, a verſe of fyue feete.

Hexapeda, a meaſure called a fathom.

Hexaphorus, a lytter or chayre to be borne by fyue men.

Hexaplum, uel hexapla, an example.

Hexaſticum, fyue verſes togither.

## H ANTE I.

HIARBAS, the ſonne of Jupiter, whi che was king of the Getulians, & made war againſt Dido quene of Carthage.

Hians, antis, partic. gapyng or openyng.

Hiaſco, ſcere, to gape, open by him ſelf, or ſpeke as floures done.

Hiato, aui, are, to gape open.

Hiatus, tus, a gaping or openyng of the mouth.

Hibernia, the yle called Irelande.

Hibiſcus, an herbe, whiche Galenus dothe calle wylde malowe, it is alſo called Althea, Ruellius ſayth, that it is the ſame, whiche the pothecaries do calle Biſmalua, or Maluauiſcus, whiche is the double malowe.

Hibris, hibridis, a wylde hogge, engendred betwene a wylde bore, and a tame ſowe.

Hic, this man. alſo here or in this place. ſometyme it is taken for Tum. Hic illi ſientes rogare atq; orare cœperunt, Than began they to deſyre and pray.

Tu ſi hic ſis, aliter ſentias, If thou were I, or as I am, thou woldeſt thynke otherwiſe.

Hic amor, hoc ſtudium, that is youre deſyre, there aboutes ye go.

Hic quis eſt? Who is this.

Hic ſomnus eſt mihi, this is my maner of ſleapynge.

Hicce, hæcce, hoccce, for hic, hæc, hoc.

Hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, for hicne? hæcne? hocne? Hiccine eſt Simo? Is not this Simon? ſometime it is taken doutfully. Haud nihil ambigam, hiccine fuerit Aſcanius, an maior quam hoc. I doubte ſomwhat, whyther this were Aſcanius, or an other elder than he.

Hiera, an yle betwene Sicile and Liparis. alſo the name of a wyf. of a woman the wyfe of Thelaphus kyng of Mylle.

Hieraciſum, an herbe, whiche ſome doo ſuppoſe to be ſowthiſtell.

Hieranthemis, the floure of the herbe camamel

Hierapicra, a medicine to purge fleume & choler, and ſomtyme it is called onely Hiera, it is of ſundry ſpeces confectioned in a pouder.

Hierapolis, a citie in Aſia.

Hierarchia, the holye gouernaunce of principalitie.

Hieratica, fine paper.

Hieremias, the prophete, was borne (as Epiphanius writeth) at Anathothis, and was ſlayne by his people at Taphnas, in Egypte. But afterwarde the Egyptians had hym in great honour, and buryed hym in the place, where ſtode Pharaos palace, for he dyde there ſerpentes and crocodiles. This is the prophet, whiche before the alteration of the temple, toke the arke or holye coffer, and that which was in it, & cauſed a ſtone to ſwalowe it vp, ſayyng to the prieſtis and ancient men that were preſent: Oure Lorde is departed from Sina to heauen, and ſhall returne with an holy puiſſance, and this ſhall be the ſygne of his comyng, whan all people ſhall honour a tree. He ſayde moreouer vnto them: Neuer man ſhall open this arke, neyther prieſte nor prophete, except Moyſes the elect of god, the tables within it no man ſhall vnfolde, except Aaron. And at the reſurrection, fyrſt this arke ſhall ryſe, and ſhall come out of the ſtone, and ſhall be ſet in mount Sina, And all ſayntes ſhall reſorte therevnto, there to receyue the Lorde, and ſhall flee frome the ennemy, whyche wolde haue deſtroyed them. And he ſealed the ſtone, wrytynge therein the name of oure lorde. And the ſygne was lyke as it were grauen in yron, and a clowde than hevered the ſtone, but noo manne knoweth that place.

Hieri, people beyonde Sauromatas.

Hiero, ronis, a kynge of Sicile, whiche was lyke a priuate perſon, verye rude and homely, and of his nature fierſe and vntractable, but after he became ſyche, and cralled frome buſyneſſe, the feuer nowe and than takyng hym he became a man of good maners and honorable. And in the meane tyme, that he was not vexed with the feuer, he felle to lernynge. Wherfore beynge recouered, he vſed the company of Simonides, Pindarus, and Bacchilides, moſt excellēt poetes at that tyme liuyng who in their writinges brought his name in an honorable remembrance.

Hieroboſane, an herbe called Uerucn.

Hieroceps, an yle in Cyprus nere to Paphus.

Hierocomion, a laſerhouſe.

Hieroduli, miniſters in temples and churches.

Hierogliphica, myſticall letters or cyphers a-

mong the Egiptians, whiche were ymages
sygnifienge holy sentences.
Hieron, uel Hiereon, a chapell.
Hieronymus, the moste noble and famous in-
terpreter of holy scripture, he was after the
incarnation of Cryste aboute. CCCixxvii.
yeres, as he him self wryteth. he was borne in
a towne called Stridо, which was in the con-
fynes of Hungary and Dalmatia, his fathers
name was Eusebius.
Hierophanta, the declarer of mysteries or holy
scripture.
Hierosolyma, or Hierusalem, after the Hebrue
the chiefe citie of Judea (as Eusebius wry-
teth) was in compas about. vi. myles and a
halfe, and as the same author sayth li. 9. Præ-
parationis euangelicę, ca. ult. was called Hie
ron Salomonis, that is to saye Salomons
house: And after by corruption of speche was
called Hierusalem & Hierosolyma. But Lyc-
anus on the. xxviii. chapter of Genesis wry-
teth, that it was fyrst buylt by Melchisedek,
and by hym called Salem, that is to say, peas-
yble. forasmuche as he was kyng of peace &
iustice. also that it was called Solyma, Luza,
also Bethel, Hieras, Hierosolyma, & Aelia.
Albeit Iosephus de bello Iudaico. li. 7. ca. 26.
affirmethe, that the first builder thereof was
Chanam, whiche made there a temple, & cal-
led it Hierosolyma, where before it was cal-
led Solyma. Sayne Hierom De locis actо-
rum apostolorum, sayth, that the citie was
called Aelia, of Aelius Hadrianus the empe-
rour, whiche citizones repayred it, after that
it was distroyed by Titus, and made it lar-
ger. It was fyue tymes wasted, and last was
distroied by Titus, after the incarnation of
Cryste. lxxiii. yeres.
Hierotheus, the proper name of a man.
Hila, a smalle gutte or ars gutte.
Hilare, merely, ioyously.
Hilaresco, scere, to be mery.
Hilaria plurali, the viii. calendes of Aprill, whā
the day and nyght haue equall houres, and
the day beginneth to increase.
Hilaris, re, & hilarus, mery or ioyous.
Hilaritas, tatis, myrthe.
Hilarius, the proper name of a man.
Hilaro, aui, are, to make one mery or ioyouse.
Hilarodus, a synger of a wanton & delicat song
Hillus, the sonne of Hercules by Delanyra.
Hilum, the litle blacke, which is in the ende of a
bean. it is somtyme take for nothing or nought.
Hima, a mule whiche is begotten betwene an
horse and asse. Himulus, & himula, kynell bea
stes of the same kynde.
Himera, a riuer in Sicile, deuided into two
parters, the one freshe water, the other salt.
Hin, is a measure of the Hebrues, whiche after
the accompte of Senalis, is of our measure
one galon and a pynte, and receyueth in pesse
of wine. xvi. li. and. di, and two ounces: of oile
xv. li. of hony. xv. li.
Hinc, an aduerbe signifienge from thense. some
tyme, for that cause. Hinc illi lachrimæ, For
that cause were the teares, or that was the
matter wherfore he wepte.
Hinc loci mei, frome my countrey or towne
that I came fro.
Hinc scibo iam ubi siet, I wille wete of hym
nowe where he is.
Hinc, illinc, here and there.
Hinc & illinc, on euery side. Hinc inde, idem.
Hinc illinc uenit, he commeth I knowe not
frome whense.
Hinnio, iui, ire, to neye lyke a horse.
Hinnitus, tus, neynge.
Hinnulus, a fawne or hynde calfe.
✠ Hinnulus leonem, there is to be vnderstand
cœpit, uicit, or prouocat, the hynde or fawne
toke, vanquished, or prouoked the lyon to ba-
tayle. A prouerbe applied to a person feble or
ignorant, whiche by any meane hath vanqui-
shed hym, whiche is more puissant than he, or
prouoketh him to batayle, or contendeth with
hym, whiche is wyser or better lerned than
he hym selfe.
Hinnus, hinna, & hinnulus, hinnula, a mule in-
gendred betwene an asse and a mare.
Hio, aui, are, to gape, also to wonder or maruail
Hiant flores, the floures do spreade.
Hiosciamus, an herbe called henbane.
Hippacen, chese made of mares mylke.
Hippaco, aui, are, to fetche breath quickly.
Hippagium, cariage on horsbacke.
Hippago, ginis, a ferybote.
Hippagogius, an instrumente wherewith ston-
nes are polysshed.
Hipparchus, captayn of the horsemen.
Hippeas, a kynde of crabfishe.
Hippei, cometes or blasyng sterres, hauing ma-
nes lyke horses.
Hippiades, ymages of women on horsebacke, as
the women of Amazon were alway paynted.
Hippiæ, ben a kynd of creatures in the countrey
called Phœnicia, which be so swyfte, that it
is impossible to ouer take them.
Hippias, a rhetorician (as Apuleius saith Flori
dor. 2. excelled al men in the multitude of crea
tes, and was equall to any man in eloquence,
but of what countrey or kynrede he was, it is
vncertayn. he came on a tyme to Pisa, to the
great tryumphe called Olympicum, and all
thynges that he dyd weare vpon him, was of
his owne makyng: his shoes and patens, his
cote wrought of the fynest threde, with thre
threde stytches, a bawdrike of baudken with
chaungeable colours and sundry pictures,
a man-

a mantelle of whyte ouer all, and a ryngc on his fynger with a stone, wherin was a segnet moste perfectly wrought. And all this dyd he worke with his owne handes. Also he caryed with hym a lyttell oyle bottell, with a narow mouth, the residue rounde and flatte, with a lyttell instrument to stryke sweate frome his body hangyng therat. He played excellentely on euery instrumente, he sange his owne verses in all kyndes, whiche no manne coulde amende. In all partes of rhetorike, logyk, and philosophy, he vanquyshed many, and of none was vainquyshed. He ran, wrastleyd, and dyd other feates of actiuitie, that all men beholdyng hym, were therwith abashed. Finally in nothyng he semyd to be ignorant, weake, or vnable. Not withstandyng Plato in two dyalogues bryngeth in Socrates disputig with him: In the one inserching what beautie is, in the other what a lye is, he concludethe and proueth Hippias to be an arrogant and ignorant foole, forasmuche as praysyng beautie, he wyst not what beautie was, and boastyng that he before any other man coulde discerne a lyar frome a true man, he coulde not make of them a tru diffinition. By this it appereth, howe muche the commune iudgement of men varieth, and is inferior to the iugement of a perfect wyse man, as Socrates was.

Hippiatrus, an horse leache.

Hippius Tyrius, was he that fyrst made shyppes, whiche serue onely for burdeyn, called in latine Naues onerariæ.

Hippo, masc. gener. the name of two cities.

Hippoboros, a feder of horses.

Hippocampus, & hippocampæ, fysches lyke horses on the forepartes.

Hippocentauri, were a people in Thessalia by the mount of Pelius, whiche were also called Centauri, the which were the fyrst that were sene in Greece ridyng on horses, wherof came the fable that Centauri, were halfe menne, halfe horses.

Hippocomus, an horsekeper.

Hippocrates, the name of a physicion mooste excellent.

Hippocrene, a fountayne in Bœotia, ded scate to Apollo and the .ix. muses.

Hippodamia, doughter of Oenomaus, kyng of Arcadia, vnto whom it was told by a sothesayer, that whan his doughter dyd marye, he shuld die. Therfore whan his doughter came to the yeres of martage, he ordeyned a pryce of runnyng with charyottes, and causyd to be proclaymed, that who so euer dydde vayncquyshe hym therin, shulde haue his doughter to wyfe, and he that was vaynquyshed by hym, shulde dye. Many of the wowers were slayne. At the laste Pelops the sonne of Tantalus, desyryng to haue the said mayden, promysed priuyely to Myrtilus whyche drawe the kynges charyotte, that yf he dydde wyn the pryce, Myrtilus shulde lye with Hippodamia the fyrste nyghte, vppon the whiche couenant Myrtilus made the exrtee of waxe, by occasion wherof, the charyot fell downe & was broken, & Pelops had the pryce. Wherfore Oenomaus slewe hym selfe, and Pelops enioyed the lady and the royalme. Howeuere whan Myrtilus asked that, which was promysed hym, Pelops threwe hym into the sea next adioynyng, which therof was euer after called Mare Myrtoum. There was an other lady called also Hippodamia, whyche was wyfe of Perithous, for whome the battayle was betwene the people called Centauri, and them whiche were named Lapythæ.

Hippodamus, a breaker of horses.

Hippodromus, a brode way, wherin many horses may runne togither.

Hippolapathum, an herbe called patience.

Hippolytus, the sonne of Theseus, who at the complaynte of Phedra his stepmother, was pursewed by his father, and he in a charyote fleyng: was ouerthrowen amonge the sharpe stones, and rente all to pieces. Afterwarde Aesculapius reuyued hym, and restoryd hym to healthe. Wherfore he wolde be called Virbius, that is to say, twyse a man, forasmuche as he had twyse lyued.

Hippomachia, a tournesynge on horsbacke and tulyng.

Hippomanes, an herbe, wherof if horses done eate, they forth with run madde. It is also a venomous humour, runnyng out of the shape of a mare, whiche if a man hap to receyue inwarde, he shall be madde. Plinius sayth, that it is a lyttell fleshe in the foreheade of a colte, whan he is newe foled, blacke, and as muche as a date, whiche the mare plucketh awaye with her teethe, as soone as she hathe foled: and if any man do take it awaye before her, she neuer after will lone her fole.

Hippomarathrum, wylde fenell.

Hipponax, was a Grecke poete, borne in Ephesus, who was defourmed in vysage, but in style sharpe and vehement, in so much as whã a kunnynge paynter named Bubalus, had paynted his vile fauoured face, to make men laughe at it: Hipponax made agaynste hym suche vengeable verses, that for anger and shame, he causyd hym to hange hym selfe in his howse.

Hipponomus, a hearde or keper of horses.

Hippopera, a male or bougette.

Hippophaës, the herbe called rasyll. It is also called Labrum Veneris, & Virga pastoris.

Hippopodes, people of the Scithik ocean, whiche

haue fete lyke hoꝛſes.

Hippopotamus, a beaſt lyuyng in the ryuer of Nyle, hauyng fete lyke an oxe, his backe and mane lyke an hoꝛſe, e neygheth lyke an hoꝛſe, a windyng tayle, and tuſked lyke a boꝛe.

Hippoſelinon, ſome ſuppoſe it to bee the herbe called ſmallache, oꝛ marche. Reade after in Olus atrum.

Hippotela, a fole of an aſſe.

Hippotoxota, an archer on hoꝛſebacke.

Hippuris, an herbe callyd in latyne Equiſetum, oꝛ Cauda equina, in engliſh hoꝛſetayle, but it is commonly callyd cattes taile.

Hir, hiris, the palme of the hand.

Hira, the gutte whiche is callyd Ieiunum.

Hircinus, a, um, gotyſhe.

Hircipilus, a man that is heary.

Hircoſus, a, um, that ſtinketh like a gote.

Hircquus, the coꝛner of the eye. alſo he that is gogle eyed.

Hirculus, a hynde of Apthenard.

Hircus, a gote buche. It is alſoo the ranke ſauour, whiche yſſueth out of the arme holes.

Hirquitalus, a chylde, whiche paſſeth the age of xiiii. yeeres, and begynneth to be ſtyred with lecherye.

Hirquitallire, to enter into that age, oꝛ aptnes to lecherye.

Hirrio, iui, ire, to narre like a madde dogge.

Hirſutus, ta, tum, rough.

Hirtæ, hedges made of thoꝛne.

Hirtus, ta, tum, idem quod hirſutus.

Hirudo, inis, a hoꝛſeleache oꝛ blud ſucker.

Hirundo, inis, a ſwalowe

Hiſciacus, he that gapeth muche.

Hiſco, ſci, ſcere, to gape as one doth foꝛ ſluggiſchenes, after ſleepe, oꝛ foꝛ lacke of ſleepe. Alſo it is to pꝛoffer to ſpeake, oꝛ open the mouthe to ſpeake.

Hiſmaelita, a ſaraſyn.

Hiſpalis, uel Hiſpalum, a citie in Spayn nowe callyd Sibilia, oꝛ Ꝺtuil.

Hiſpania, a countrey in the weſt part of Europa callyd Spayne, and was ſomtyme called Iberia, and Heſperia, and is enuyronned on the ſouth part with the ſea callyd Mare mediterraneum, whiche diuideth Europa from Affrica: on the noꝛth part with the ſea callyd Mare Cantabricū, on the weſt with the great occean ſea: on the eaſt with the moũtayns callyd Pyrenæi, and the parte of the ꝛoyalme of Fraunce, callyd Aquitania & Narbonenſis, And this coũtrey is diuiꝺed by Ptholome into thꝛe regiõs: Bethica, wherin is Granado, Siuyl, Coꝛduba. ꝛc. Luſytaniam, wherin is Poꝛtugal, Galicia. ꝛc. Tarraconẽſem, wherin is Caſtil, Liõs & Arragon. At this time it cõtayneth fyue ꝛoyalmes: Granado on the ſouthe part toward Affrik, Poꝛtugall on the weſte, Galatia and Biſkay on the noꝛthe, Arragon on the eaſte parte, Caſtylle, and Lyons in the myddell. Muche of the weſte parte, by reaſon of rockes, foꝛeſtes, and lacke of wates is not fertile noꝛ well inhabyted. The noꝛthe parte by reaſon of muche colde is not plentuouſe: the ſouthe part is wonderfull fruitfull. It is in lengthe, as Strabo wꝛiteth, vi. thouſande furlonges, which is. DCCC. and fyftye myles, in bꝛeꝺth fyue thouſand furlong, whiche is. DCxxv. myles. Plinius next vnto Italy extolleth it in fertilitie aboue al other cuntrayes. Solinus compareth it with the beſte countrays in plentie of grayne, wynes, oyle, ſylwer, golde, and fyon. Statius and Claudi⁹ famous poetes, do no leſſe commend it.

Hiſpidus, a, um, bꝛiſtled oꝛ rough heared.

Hiſtoria, a ſtoꝛy.

Hiſtoricus, a wꝛiter of hiſtoꝛyes.

Hiſtrio, onis, a playeꝛ in enterludes and ſtage playeꝛs.

Hiſtricus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to playeꝛs.

Hiſtrioticus, ca, cum, idem.

Hiſtrix, icis, a beaſt hauynge ſharpe pꝛickes on his backe, callyd a poꝛkeppyne.

Hiulco, aui, are, to make to gape oꝛ chinke.

Hiulcus, ca, cum, gappyng, oꝛ chynked, as the ground is in a great dꝛithe.

## H ANTE O.

HOC, this oꝛ that.

Hodie, to day.

Hodiernus, na, num, of this day.

Hododocus, a robber by the hygh way.

Hodæporicum, a boke to carꝛy in tourney, whi che may be callid a tournall.

Hodœporus, a trauayler by the waye.

Holocauſtum, pꝛoperly the beeſt, which hauing his bowelles taken out, is layde hole on the aultar and burned.

Holographum, a teſtament al wꝛiten with the hande of the teſtatoꝛ.

Holor, oris, a ſwanne.

Holoſerica ueſtis, a garement all of ſylke.

Holus, alias Homolus, a hyll of Theſſaly.

Homeromaſtix, ticis, the cꝛyticher of Homer, generally Homeromaſtices, be taken foꝛ all cꝛyticheꝛs & falſe coꝛꝛecters of lernyd men.

Homẽrus, the chiefe of all poetes, and was named Meleſigenes, but bycauſe he was blynd, he was callid Homẽrus, which in the tongue callyd Ionica, ſignifieth blind. Cicer. Tuſc. q. ſaith in cõmendation of Homer: It is wꝛiten (ſaith he) that Homere was blind, yet ſee we his picture & not his poeme, foꝛ what cõtexy, what marches, what hoſte, what nauy, what mottũs of mindes, as wel of men, as of beſtis are expꝛeſſed in ſuch wyſe, that he maketh vs to ſe, that he ſaw not. Plutarchus in the boke

whyche he wrote of hym, saieth, that in his two warkes he comprehended bothe the partes of a manne, for in Illiade he described strengthe and valyantnes of the bodye: In Odyssea he dothe sette furthe a perfecte patterne of the myndes. Not withstandynge for his vndiscreete ladynge of goddis and goddesses, Plato excluded hym out of his weale publyke, whyche he deuysed.

Homicida, a murderer, a mankyller.

Homicidium, murder, or manslaughter.

Homilia, a sermon.

Homo, a lyuynge creature, hauynge capacitie of reason, subiect to deathe, a man, woman, or chylde.

✠ Homo bulla, a man is but a bubbel. A prouerbe signifiynge the shortnes and vncertaynetie of mannes lyfe, resemblynge it to a bubbell of water, whiche shortly ryseth, and as shortly vanyssheth, and commeth to nothyng.

✠ Homo homini deus, man is mans god, applyed to hym whyche with any singular benefite helpeth a man aboue his expectacion.

✠ Homo trium litterarum, signified somtyme in mockage, a man of a noble linage, because noble men wrate their forenames, their names, and surnames with three letters, as P. Cor. Scipio. C I. Cæsar. It is sometyme taken for a theefe, because in Fur, are but three letters.

Homocapnus, a manne whiche sytteth alway in the smoke, or by the fyre.

Homœosis, a similitude.

Homogalactus, a foster brother.

Homogenes, of one kynde.

Homoglossus, of the same tunge or language.

Homoleum, a cappe of the olde facion.

Homologia, a confession, consent, or couenant.

Homomeria, lykenesse in partes or membres.

Homonœa, the proper name of a woman, wher by is signified concorde.

Homonymon, where many thynges haue one name, but diuers in effecte, as a man, whyche is alyue, or paynted, deuided by this addition, a very man, a paynted man.

Homosipyi, they whyche slepe togyther vnder one rouffe.

Homousios, of lyke substaunce.

Homulus, & Homuncio, a lyttell man, or of small reputacion.

Honestas, tatis, honestie.

Honesto, aui, are, to rewarde with honour.

Honestus, ta, tum, honest.

Honor, oris, Honos, noris, honour, dignitie, somtyme beautie, also reuerence, honestie, Honorem præfari, is where one shall speke of any thynge that is not honest, than to saie: Sauyng your reuerence.

Honoraria, playes made at Rome, to the honour of Bacchus.

Honorarium, a present geuen to ambassadours, greatte officers, and Iustyces at their fyrste commynge, or executynge of their authorities.

Honorarius, a, um, pertaynyng to honour.

Honorificẽs, honorificentior, honorificentissimus, a, um, dyuynge or dooyng thynges honourably.

Honorificentissime, in a very honorable forme or maner, very honourably.

Honorifico, aui, are, to doo honoure, or to honour.

Honorificus, ca, cum, that dyuyngeth honour.

Honoro, aui, are, to honour.

Honorus, a, um, that is with honour.

Hopistographi, rolles wrytten on bothe sydes.

Hora, an houre. also tyme of an houre, a daye, or a yere.

Horæum, somer hony. It is also a sauce made of fysshe.

Horarium, the space of an houre.

Horatius Flaccus, a famouse poete borne at Venusium a town in Apulia, a man excellent in sharpnes of wyt and quyckenes of sentence, he was addict to Epicures sect, a somwhat wanton in maners thoughe he doo liberally note vyces of other men in his verses called Satyri, in balades to synge to the harpe, whyche were in. xviii. sundry kyndes of verses, he passed all other that wrate in latyne: he was in good fauour with the emperour Augustus, by the meanes of Mecœnas the emperours mynion, who tooke in hym for his myrth and wyt muche delectacion, to whom and to Augustus he wrate dyuers epistelles in verse, comprehendynge greate wysedomes in compendious sentences, and dyed whan he was. lvii. yeres old, as Eusebius writeth, he was after the incarnacion of Christ about. x. yeres.

Horda, a cowe great with calfe.

Hordeaceus, a, um, of barley.

Hordearij, they whyche doo syue with eatynge barley.

Hordearius, a, um, pertaynyng to barley.

Hordeum, barley.

Horestes, the sonne of kyng Agamemnon, whyche slewe his mother, bycause she conspyred with Aegisthus her aduouterer, to slea his father.

Horia, a fysshers bote.

Horiola, a lyttle fysshers bote.

Horizon, tis, a cercle deuidyng the halfe sphere or ouer parte of the fyrmament, from the other halfe, where, to our syghte, it semeth that the heauen toucheth the erthe.

Hormesion, a precious stone of the colour of fyre.

Hormio

Horminode, a grene ſtone, compaſſed with a cercle of the colour of golde.
Horno, an aduerbe ſignifyng this yere.
Hornotinus, a, um, of one yeres growyng.
Hornus, na, um, of this yeres.
Hagnus hornas, this yeres lambe.
Hornæ fruges, this yeres graine.
Horologium, a dyall or a clocke.
Horomaſdes, amonge the Caldees was nameb the good god.
Horoſcopo, are, to marke the houre.
Horoſcopos, the diligent markyng of the tyme of the byrthe of a chylde.
Horoſcopus, that part of the firmament, whiche euery houre riſeth from the eaſte, aſtronomers doo call it the aſcendent.
Horoſcopus, a, um, euerye thynge, wherein houres be marked.
Horrearius, the kepar of the barne.
Horreo, rui, ere, whan a manne thynketh that his heare dothe ryſe. alſo to quake for cold or feare. ſometyme to feare muche.
Horrent agri, the fieldes are vnpleſant and vnfruitefull.
Horreſco, ſcere, whan a manne feeleth within hym great colde or trembling to begynne, as in a feuer, or in a great feare. ſommetyme to quake.
Horreum, a barne, wherin corne is layde. ſomtyme a ſtorehouſe, wherein any other thynge is kepte.
Horribilis, le, horrible or terrible.
Horrificus, idem.
Horride, without any good facion or pleſure.
Horridulus, tymorous.
Horridus, da, dum, hydeous, or he that quaketh for colde or feare.
Horrifico, aui, are, to make afearde.
Horripilo, aui, are, to be roughe.
Horriſonus, na, num, hauyng a terrible ſowne or voyce.
Horror, oris, a ſhiuerynge or quakynge for colde or feare.
Horſum, hyther, or hytherwarde, an aduerbe.
Hortatus, tus, exhortacion.
Hortenſia, the doughter of Hortenſius, a woman moſte eloquent.
Hortenſius, an excellent oratour of Rome, of a wonderfull memory.
Hortenſis, ſe, pertaynyng to a gardeyne, or of a gardeyne.
Hortor, aris, ari, to exhorte.
Hortus, a knotte gardeyne, or a gardeyne for pleaſure, or an orcharde.
Horti penſiles, gardeyns made on the toppes of houſes.
Horula, a lyttell houre.
Horus, was an Egyptian, whyche wrate and declared the ſecrete maner of writyng, whiche the Egyptians vſed, called Hieroglyphica.
Horomaticus, ſpeedy.
Hoſpes, hoſpitis, a Geſt, whiche lodgeth in an other mannes houſe. alſo a ſtranger, or a man, inhabityng out of the countrey.
Hoſpita terra, a countrey, whereby a manne maye peaſibly paſſe.
Hoſpitalia, lodgynges in an houſe, which ſerue onely for ſtraungers.
Hoſpitalis, le, vſynge a gentyll entertaynment or gladly receyuyng a ſtraunger.
Hoſpitalis Iupiter, was ſoo called, becauſe ſtraungers or Geſtes whan they were yll intreated in their lodgynges, they called hym to witneſſe, deſyrynge hym to reuenge them
Hoſpitium, a houſe alway redy to receiue frendes. ſometyme a lodgynge. alſo an hoſpitall. ſometyme frendſhyp ſhewed in hoſpitalitie.
Hoſpitor, aris, ari, to receyue frendely into his houſe.
Hoſsimi, they that be born without noſethyrles
Hoſtia, an houſe or ſacrifice offered to attayne victorie of ennemies.
Hoſticus, ca, cum, hoſtile or ennemie.
Hoſtilis, le, pertaynyng to an ennemy.
Hoſtimentum, recompence, one for an other.
Hoſtio, iui, ire, to recompence, to aſſuage, or abate, to offende.
Hoſtis, an ennemye.
Hoſtium, a meaſure of a hundred and forty buſhelles. Alſo a doore.
Hoſtorium, the ſtaffe, wherewith all meaſures be made euen, a ſtryke.

## H ANTE V.

Hvber, eris, a pappe or vdder.
Huber, ra, rum, fruitefull or plentuous.
Hubero, aui, are, to make plentuous or fruitefull.
Huberrime, very plentuouſly.
Hubertas, tatis, plenty.
Hubertim, plentuouſly.
Hubertus, ta, tum, abundant or plentuous.
Huc, hyther.
Hui, an interiection of wonderyng. Hui meam ſororem, ho my ſyſter. Hui tam cito, ho, ho, ſo ſoone or ſoone.
Huic, to that place: alſo to hym or her.
Huiuſmodi, & Huiuſcemodi, ſuche.
Hulula, a ſkreche owle.
Hululo, aui, are, to howle.
Humanitas, humanitie, or nature of man. alſo doctrine pertaynyng to man.
Humaniter, gentyll.
Humanitus, of men.
Humanus, na, um, gentyll, tractable, courteys, mercifull, and frendly.
Humecto, aui, are, to make moyſte.

Humeo

Humeo, mui, ere, to be moyste or wet.
Humesco, scere, idem.
Humerus, the shulder.
Humidus, moyste.
Humigatus, wet.
Humilio, aui, are, to make lowe, poore, or abiecte.
Humilis, le, base, lowe. also symple or poore, abiecte, vyle.
Humilitas, tatis, baseneſſe or lowenes, humylitie, whiche as Speuſippus deſyneth, is a gentylnes of the mynde, lackynge wyathe or anger.
Humiliter, lowly, humbly.
Humi, a lowe, or on the grounde.
Humo, aui, are, to bury or hyde.
Humor, oris, humour or moyſture.
Humus, erthe beinge moyſte.
Hungaria, reade after in Pannonia.
Hunni, people whiche came out of Scithia, and inhabited Hungary.

## H ANTE Y.

HYacinthina, were ſolemne ceremonies done in the night.
Hyacynthinus, na, um, violet colour.
Hyacinthus, called alſo Vaccinium, hath leaues lyke porret, an hande breade in heyghte, leſſe than a mannes lyttell fynger, greene of colour, the toppe lyinge downe full of purple floures, and the rote rounde, the floure ſpryngeth out in ſpryng tyme, with the violet, and before the roſe. Of this floure were fayned two ſondry fables, One, that it was a boye, whom Apollo loued, whom by miſfortune he ſlewe, wherfore he tourned hym in to this floure. An other fable is, that it ſprange of the bloude of Aiax the valiante Greeke, and that certayne veynes of the floures ſeme to expreſſe the figure of thoſe two letters. AI. It is alſo a pretious ſtone of the colour of golde called a Iacincte, whiche hath a ſoueraygne vertue agaynſt the commune plage, ſpecially if it be ſo wonne, that it do touche the veyne commynge from the herte.
Hyades, are. vii. ſterres, whoſe names ar Ambroſia, Eudora, Paſithoe, Coronis, Plexaura, Pytho, & Tythe, they be troublous, and cauſeth ſtormes and wyndes, and they goo downe the .xiiii. calendes of May. Poetes name them the doughters of Atlas and Aethra. wherfore they ben alſo called Atlantides. But becauſe that in lamentyng their brother Hyas, which was ſlayn by a lyone, they wonned away and died, and therfore by Iupiter were tranſlated vnto the firmament they were afterwarde called Hyades, by the name of their brother. Some ſaye that they were the nourryces of Bacchus, and were cal



led Dodonides Nymphæ, of a towne and forreſt called Dodona. The Romaynes called them Succulæ, alſo Paralicium.
Hyalargus, a glaſyer.
Hyalinus, glaſy.
Hyalus, glaſſe.
Hyberia, a region in Aſia, ioynynge to Armenie, enuyronned with the mountayne called Caucaſus. It is alſo the olde name of Spain
Hyberna, places where men of warre do reſte them in wynter.
Hybernacula, places prepared to wynter in, ſpecially in the beſiegynge of townes or forteſſes.
Hybernia, Irelande.
Hyberno, aui, are, to make abode in wynter.
Hybernus, na, um, pertaynyng to wynter.
Hyberus, a great riuer in Spayne, nyghe to Tarrhacon.
Hyble, uel Hybles, a Citie in Sicile, and a mountayne nyghe to it, wheron groweth plenty of tyme, and therfore the hony whiche is there, is of all other moſte pleaſant.
Hybrida, is a dog, ingendred betwyxt a hound and a maſtyue, called a limmar, or mongrel.
Hybrides, halfe wylde.
Hybris, idis, a kynde of haukes, whiche ſeldome is ſene in the daye, but ſeketh his pray in the nyghte.
Hydaſpes, a great ryuer in Indie.
Hyderon, a diſeaſe, whan the ſkynne is fylled with water.
Hydra, a water ſerpente. It was alſo a monſter, with whom Hercules faughte, and aſſone as he had ſtryken of one head of the monſter, immediately ſprange vp an other.
Hydram ſecare, to meddle with an endles matter, or where after one miſchiefe happeneth an other.
Hydragogus, he that bryngeth water to a place by furrowes or trenches.
Hydrargyrum, a certayne thynge, wherwith ſyluer is gylte in the ſtede of quicke ſyluer.
Hydraulis, an organ player.
Hydraulos, an inſtrument to puſhe out the water by violence.
Hydria, a water pot.
Hydrolapathon, water dockes.
Hydromantia, diuination in callynge of ſpirites to appere in water.
Hydromel, water and hony ſodden to gether.
Hydropiper, ſeemeth to be the herbe whiche the potheccaryes do commonly cal Eupatory.
Hydropota, he that drynketh alway water.
Hycca, a great fyſhe, whiche Hermolaus Barbarus taketh for a ſturgeon.
Hydrops, dropis, the dropſye. It is a ſyckenes (as Trallianus wryteth) whiche commeth of the ſyluer made ſoo colde, that it maye not

ſuffiſe

ſufficiently bople the meate that is receyned, and conuerte it in to the ſubſtaunce of pure bloud, but turneth it in to a watry ſubſtance, or into wynde, or elles into ficume. By occaſion whereof (as Galenus and Paulus dooe ſaye) the ipuer being feble, the colde matter, whiche aboundeth, is ſente into other members, whereof commeth ylle habyte or ſygure of the body. It procedeth of thꝛee cauſes: of a primatyue cauſe, as by muche colde dꝛynke, forthwith after laboure, or bapnynge, goinge longe in the ſun, or dꝛynkynge muche faſtyng. Of a procedynge cauſe, as of an yl complexion, hote or colde, or oppilation, wherby good humours are let to be ingendꝛed, and yll humours to be expulſed. Of a toynte cauſe, as of water or wynde poſſedynge eyther all the membꝛes, or only them whiche ſerue for nouryſhement of the body. Of this ſyckeneſſe be thꝛe kyndes: Tympanites, Aſcites, Hypoſarca, reade moꝛe of them in theyr places.

Hydruntes, a citie in Calabria.

Hydrus, a water ſerpente.

Hyemo, aui, are, to reſt in the winter tyme.

Hyemalis, le, Hyemalis dies, a wynters day.

Hyemis, wynter.

Hyena, a beaſte lyke a wulfe, whiche hath a mane ouer all his backe and necke, but the heares be longer and harder.

Hymber, a ſhoure of rayne or hayle.

Hymen, a ſkynne in the ſecrete place of a mayden, which whan ſhe is defloured, is broken.

Hymenæus, was called the god of marryage.

Hymera, the name of a ryuer.

Hymettus, a hyll by Athenes, where was hony of all other moſte pꝛecious.

Hymnus, a pꝛaiſe in a ſong.

Hyoſcyamos, an herbe called henbane.

Hypæpa, a citie, where were meruayloꝰs fayre women.

Hypæthra, an aley in a gardaine, or gallerye without any couerynge.

Hypagogeus, an inſtrument, wherwith ſtones are poliſhed.

Hypanis, a ryuer in Scithia.

Hypaſis, or as ſome do write Hypanis, Arrianus calleth it Hyphaſis, a greate ryuer whiche runneth out of the mountaynes of Scithia into Inde, and cometh into the famous ryuer of Ganges, and is in bꝛeadth. vii. furlonge, as Diodoꝛus wꝛiteth. lib. 17. The ſtreame therof is ſo ſwyfte that no man may paſſe ouer it, by the ſpace of fyue dayes ſayling, the water is freſhe: after that it commeth within foure dayes ſayling of the ſea, it is wonderfull bytter: by reaſon of a bytter fountayne, whiche runneth in to it. At this ryuer the great Alexander fynyſhed his iourney, & went no further into Inde, but there dyd ſet vp. xii. great aulters of ſtone, euery of them fyfty cubites in greatnes.

Hypata, a citie of Theſſaly.

Hypenemon ouum, an egge whiche hath neyther whyte nor yolke.

Hyperaſpites, a pꝛotectour, a great ſhielde.

Hyperbaton, a longe dꝛyendynge, or ſuperfluous ſentence.

Hyperbole, exceſſe in aduaunſynge, or depreſſynge: as hyghter than heauen, whiter than ſnowe, ſwifter than lyghtenyng, ſlower than a ſnayle, wozſe than the dyuell.

Hyperbolicus, ca, cum, excedynge credence.

Hiperborei, people dwellynge in the furtheremoſte parte of the nozthe, and as ſome haue ſuppoſed, vnder the nozthe pole called Polus Arcticus. Pomponius Mela wꝛiteth, that the countrey is but lyttell, haunge the ſunne ouer them, and beinge fertile of it ſelfe, the people dꝛye iuſte, and lyuinge longer and moꝛe pleaſantly than other men, alway without buſynes or labour, knowynge neyther warre nor debate. Lyke to this dothe Plinye wꝛite. li. 4. cap. 12. Solinus ſayth, that ſome men do appoynte them rather to Aſia, than to Europa. Other dooe ſet theym meane betweene the ſun goynge downe with the Antipodes (whiche are people haunge thꝛy feete againſte ours) and the ſunne ryſynge with vs. Finally he ſayth, that they be in Europa, where they haue. vi. monthes continually daye, and. vi. other monethes continually nighte, the wyndes there be alwaye holſome, and they knowe neyther ſickeneſſe nor vnquietnes. Wherfoꝛe Strabo wꝛiteth li. 15. that ſome men affirmed, that they dyd lyue a thouſande yeres. Feſtus Pompeius wꝛyte, that they exceded the lyfe of man, lyuynge aboue a hundꝛed yeres, and therfoꝛe were they called Hyperborei, as it were excedynge the commune terme of mannes lyfe, and whan they be wery and tedious of their lyfe, as Mela and Solinus dooe wꝛyte, makynge good chere with theyr neyghboures, & haunge garlandes on theyr heades, they thꝛow them ſelfes from a certaine rocke into the depe ſea, eſtemyng that to be the beſt deth and fourme of burienge.

Hypercatalecticum metrū, where aboundeth one ſyllable or two.

Hypericon, an herbe called ſainct Johñs wurte

Hyperion, of the poetes called the ſunne of Titan & Terra, father of the ſun, the mone and the mozowe, and ſometyme he is put for the ſunne.

Hyperthyron, is a tranſumpte or haunce.

Hyperthyrum, that whiche is nexte ouer the bꝛowe of a man.

Hyphen, where dyuers wozdes be pꝛonounced vnder

Marke howe longe the people called Hyperborei, dw lyue vnto a thouſand yeres

vnder one accente, as Quandoquidem, uti cunq; &c.

Hypnales, adders, whiche stynge a man, he dyeth sleappynge.

Hypocaustum, a hote house or stewe.

Hypochyma, a grape humour heuerynge the eye, called also Glaucoma.

Hypocondrium, the inwarde parte of the body about the nauell, and vnder the stomache.

Hypocrisis, false dissimulacion, fayned holinesse.

Hypocrita, an hypocrite.

Hypodidascalus, an vsher or substitute in teachynge.

Hypogeum, a place vnder grounde.

Hypoglotsida, lyttell rounde thynges made by physike to lye vnder ones tungue, whiche is diseased with rumes or gricke in the throte.

Hypomnema, matis, an exposicion or comment.

Hypopodion, a fote stoole.

Hypopyus, where matter runneth out of the eyes.

Hyposarcha, is one of the kyndes of dropsye, wherby all the bodye boineth or swelleth It cometh by the increasynge of blonde, colde, thinne and watrie, infused into all the membres, in the defaulte of the thirde digestion, caused by the weakenesse of the stomake and lyuer, the wayes wherof beynge stopped, the power wherby superfluities are separate and expulsed, is made feeble, wherby the body wil gather vicious iuyce and wyndes.

Hyposphagma, where the sapyne of the eye by some stroke is so hurte, that the blond sodenly spredeth ouer the eye.

Hypostasis, substaunce. It is also that, whiche doth apse in urine, where there is good digestion, if the residence be whyte, lyghte, and sprynge in facion lyke a peare, the small ende vpwarde.

Hypotheca, a pledge. also a doctrine.

Hypothesis, an argumente, matter, or cause, wherupon one shulde argue, dispute, or speke.

Hypothicos, a lynnen rochet.

Hypothyra, seu Hypothyrides, the doze, or rather the place open, where the doze is.

Hypothyron, a groundsyll, or threshold.

Hypozigia, all drawynge cattell.

Hypsicratea, the wyfe of kynge Mythridates, whiche folowed hym in all his warres, beynge armed lyke a knyght.

Hypsiphyle, was doughter of Thoas kyng of Lemnos, whan the women there by a commune consent, had slayne all the men of that countrey in one nyght, she saued her father, and dyd let hym departe. After whan Jason goynge towarde the conquest of the goulden fleyse, came vnto Lemnos, she beynge in loue with hym, conceyued by hym twoo chyldren twynnes, and whan they were borne, the women of that countrey wolde haue put her to deathe for the sauyng of hir father, but she in sleynge was taken by pyrates, and geuen to Licurgus kynge of Nemea, whose sonne she nourissheth. But whan the Argiues went to destroye Thebes, Hypsiphile, whyle she went to shewe to the Argiues a fountayne, left the chylde lyynge on the grasse, who was slayne by a serpent. wherfore whan the father of the chylde wold haue put her to deth, the kynges of the Argiues defended and saued her. Some other do write, that Hypsiphyle, whan she perceyued that Jason dyd not returne to her agayne accordynge to his promyse, she threw her selfe into the sea, and was dyowned.

Hyrcania, a countrey in Asia.

Hysginum, a coulour lyke scarlet.

Hysopus, & hysopum, an herbe called hisope.

Hysteralgia, perne of the bealy.

Hysterologia, & Hysteron proteron, a maner of speakynge, where the laste is set before the fyrste, and as it is sayde: the carte before the horses.

## I ANTE A.

IS THE IMperatiue moode of Eo, and doth signifie Go thou. It is also a forme of speakynge, whan we do coniecte, exhorte, or mocke any man.

I nunc, & rebus minimum confide secundis, Go to, and put all thy truste in prosperitie.

I nunc, & dormientem excita, go thy wayes and awake hym.

Ia, was the yonger sonne of Atlas, and sonneth as mocke as a vopce.

Iacchus, one of the names of Bacchus, called god of wynes.

Iacea nigra, is as Brunfelsius supposeth, the herbe, whiche is called Morsus diaboli.

Iaceo, cui, cere, to lye, to extende out or ber of length. sometyme to bee. In medio campus iacet, In the myddle is a fylde. Also to bee dead. Ille iacet, he is deade Sometyme to be contemned or nought set by. Maximas uero uirtutes iacere necesse est, uoluptate dominante, Carnall dilectation rulynge, nedes muste excellent vertues bee nothyng sette by.

Iacent,

lacent, they are without vertue, courage or estimation.

lacent uirtutes, vertue is naught set by.

lacent precia, they are of a lowe price.

Lact. grauiter, he lyeth sycke.

lacet oratio, the oration is without any grace or spirite.

lacens animus, a desolate mynde, or out of courage.

Lacesse te, thou bringe sicke.

lacio, ieci, iacere, to throwe, caste, or shoote, sometyme to set or laye.

Iacere fundamentum, to set or laye a foundacion.

Iacob, a patriarch, sonne of Isaac.

Iacobus, a proper name, in englishe James.

Iactanter, bostingly.

Iactantia, boste.

Iactatio, idem.

Iactito, tauí, tare, to boste often.

Iacto, aui, are, to throwe, to reuolue, to tosse in the mynde, to vere, to throwe downe and beate, to auaunt or glorie, to speake vainly, to set forthe, to tosse, to caste out.

Iactuose, braggingly.

Iaculatio, Iaculamen, & Iaculamentum, a sling, or caste with a darte, or launcyn.

Iaculor, aris, aui, are, to shoote or cast farre.

Iaculor, aris, idem.

Iaculum, any thynge that maye be shot or caste far, most commonly a darte or lyghte launcyn.

Iaculus, a serpente, that lyeth vnder trees, and sodaynly with a meruailous violence preseth any beaste, whiche happeneth to passe by hym.

Iam, now also incontinent, or forthwith.

Iam ne imus? shall we not go now?

Iambus, a foote in meter, whiche hath the firste syllable shorte, the other longe.

Iam diu, longe agone.

Iam dudum, now late, but a whyle sense.

Iamiam, euen nowe.

Iam inde, incontinent after.

Iam olim, nowe late.

Iam pridem, a lyttell whyle paste, but late. sometyme forthwith.

Iam tum, for that tyme.

Ianiculum, a parte of Rome and a mountayne in it. Also a gate of the same name.

Ianira, the doughter of Ocean and Tethis.

Ianitor, oris, a porter.

Ianthina, violet colour or purple.

Iaqueo, a dore or gate.

Ianuarius, the moneth of Januer.

Ianus, some suppose to be Saturne, some to be Japhet one of the sonnes of Noe. Cicero calleth hym the superioure worlde, or heauen. He was made hauynge two vysages, eyther becaule the heauen tourneth, therfore retourneth where it began: or elles becaule it knoweth what is passed, and foreseeth what shall happen. This god, or rather ydoll, had a temple in Rome, whiche in the tyme of warres was alway open, and in the tyme of peace was shut. And therfore whan in stories mention is made, that the temple of Janus was shut, than is it to be vnderstande, that the Romaynes had peace vniuersally.

Ianum claudere, in olde tyme sygnyfied to make vniuersall peace, for in the temple of Janus at Rome were two wyes, which were opened whan the Romaynes made war, and whan warre was finished and al thynges in quiet, than were they shut.

Iapetus, the father of Prometheus.

Iapigia, a countrey in the realme of Naples, called Calabria.

Iapix, gis, a wynde, which commeth out of the partes of Apulia, and is a westerne wynde. also one of the sonnes of Dedalus, and was kynge of Calabria, whiche of hym was called Iapigia.

Iasminum, a tree and lyttell floure called Iasemin.

Iason, onis, he whiche fyrste conquered the fleese of golde.

Iaspis, pidis, a stone called Jasper.

Iatraleptes, a phisicion or surgion, whiche cureth with oyntmentes.

Iatraleptice, curynge by oyntmentes.

Iatronice, a booke of phisike.

Iatros, a phisicion.

## I ANTE B.

IBERIA, the auncient name of Spayne. Also an other countrey nyghe to Armeny. it is of some written with h.

Iberi, & Ibres, Spanyardes, or men of the other Iberia.

Ibéris, or Hibéris, an herbe lyke to kresses, but muche greater, the stalke is a lyttell cubyte in heyght, in somer it beareth a whyte floure, and hath a lyttell sede, which groweth about all the stalke. Hermolaus dothe interprete it wyld kresses. Manardus writeth, that some menne calleth it Lepidium. Fertus calleth it Cardamine, whiche in latine is Nasturtium, in englyshe kresses.

Iberus, a ryuer in Spayne.

Ibi, there.

Ibidem, there, or in the same place.

Ibis, a foule or birde of Egypte, which is high, and hath stiffe legges, and a longe byl. They prosper moche to the countrey in kyllyng and eatynge serpentes, which out of Libya be caried into Egypte with a southern wind. Also it is taken for an enuyous person.

## I ANTE C.

Icaria, an yle in the sea Icario, which is also called Icaros.

Icarus, the father of the chaste Penelope.

There was an other Icarus, which was the son of Dedalus, who hauing wiges with his father, flew out of the yle of Creet: but whan he flewe hygher than his father commaunded hym, the waxe, wherwith the fethers of his winges were glued, beinge molten with the heate of the sunne, and the fethers falling of, Icarus was constrayned to falle into the sea, whiche was afterwarde called Mare Icarium. Also Icarus is a mountayne in the region of Athenes.

Ichneumon, a beast in Aegypt, of the greatenesse of a catte, and is facioned lyke a mouse, who creepeth into the bodye of a cocodrylle, whan he gapeth, and eatynge his bowelles, sleeth hym. It is also a kynde of waspes.

Ichnographia, is a plat concernynge buyldyng wherin is onely contayned the place, wheron the buyldynge shall stande, haunynge lyghtely described with rule and compace the forme and facion of euery court quadrãt, and floze therin comprehended. Also an instrument like a compace, wherwith are made the descriptions of the sunne.

Ichnusa, the yle nowe called Sardinia.

Ico, ici, cere, ictum, to strike.

Icona, uel Icon, an ymage.

Iconichus, ca, cum, so painted oz fourmed, that in euery membze the verye similitude is expressed.

Iconismus, a description.

Iconium, a towne in the countrey of Capadocia, an nother in Asia the lasse. It is also a mannes owne ymage lyke hym selfe.

Ictericus, he that is diseased with the iaundise.

Icteros, a sycknesse called the iaundise.

Icthybolus, a fysher.

Icthyocolla, a fysche, of whose shynne watergiewe is made, and the same giew is also called Icthyocolla.

Icthyophagi, people by southe Inde, whiche do eate onely fysche, not onely the people but also theyr cattell is fedde therwith, and doo weare garmentes of the shynnes of fysches. Also (as Strabo writeth) theyr houses bee made with whales bones and oyster shelles, foz the rybbes of the fysches do make the beames and rafters, of the iowes ar made dozes, of the backe bones are made mozters, in the whyche the fysche is pounded, and dyed as the sun, and therof do they make theyr bread myngled with a lytell wheate. Arrianus li. 5. writeth, that the rybbes of whales were sene there by the cappitaynes of kyng Alexander, whiche were about xxvii. fote and a halfe longe, wherwith theyr houses were buylded.

Icthyopola, a fysshemonger, oz seller of fysshe.

Icthyopolion, a fysshe market.

Icthyotrophia, a ponde oz stewe, wherin fysshes be fedde.

Ictis, idis, a whyte weasell, whiche destroyeth be stalles, and eateth the honye.

## I ANTE D.

Id, that. Id quod res est, whiche is trouthe.

Id ætatis, of that age.

Id curat scilicet, he careth muche therfoze, whiche is spoken as who sayth, he careth noo thynge foz it.

Id locorum, foz Id.

Id temporis, at that tyme, oz suche a tyme.

Id temporis est, the tyme is suche.

Ida, a mountayne, whiche lyeth nygh Troie.

Idæi dactili, people called also Corybantes.

Idæus, a, um, of the mountayne of Ida.

Idalium, a citie in the yle of Cypres.

Idalus, a mountayne and a wood in Cypres.

Idaspes, a ryuer runnynge by Parthia and Inde, and at the laste falleth into the great ryuer called Indus: in this ryuer is founde muche golde and precious stones.

Idcirco, therfoze.

Idea, a fygure conceyued in imagination, as it were a substaunce perpetuall, and lyke as of one seale procedeth many printes: so of one Idea of a man procedeth many thousandes of men, and semblably of other Ideas procedeth thynges innumerable. So that Ideæ, be as it were externall exampies, wherby all other thynges be created, and this is Idea, wherof Plato speaketh.

Idem, the same thynge, oz the same man. also lyke oz semblable.

Identidem, etsones, in the same wyse.

Ideo, foz that cause.

Idicus, ca, cum, of the mountayne of Ida.

Idiographæ literæ, a pryuate letter.

Idiographum, a pryuate writynge.

Idioma, matis, a propre fourme of speche.

Idiopathia, the propre passion of a disease.

Idiota, Idiotes, a man oz woman vnlerned.

Idipsum, the same thyng, oz one thyng.

Idolium, a lytell ydoll.

Idololatra, a worshypper of ydolles.

Idololatria, ydolatrie.

Idolothyta, offrynges to ydolles.

Idolothytum, that whiche is offered to ydols.

Idõlium, an ydoll.

Idomeneus, kynge of Crete oz Candy, whiche came with the grecians to Troye. In his retourne beinge troubled with tempeste, he vowed, that if he retourned sauffe into his

royalme

copalme, he wolde offer what so euer he met withall fyrste. Wherfore when he wold haue offered his sonne, who first met with hym at his landynge, the people dyd aryse agaynste hym, and drawe hym out of the countrey. And than sayled he into Apulia, and buylded there a cite, whiche he called Petilia, on the mountayne called Salentinum in Calabre.

Idoneus, a, um, apte.

Idola, a sheepe that was offered euerye Idus to Jupiter.

Idumæa, a region in Syria, joynynge to Aegypt, and bordereth vpon Palestina.

Idumē, a citie in the countrey called Idumæa, about the whiche are abundance of palme or date trees.

Idus, Ides of monethes, whyche dooe diuide Nonas from Calendes.

## I ANTE E.

Iecinoris, men sythe in the iuer.

Iecoraria, an herbe called iuerwurt.

Iecur, coris, & Iecinoris, the iuer of a man or other thyng liuing.

Iecusculum, a lyttell iuer.

Ieiunium, fastynge.

Ieiuno, aui, are, to faste or abstayne.

Ieiunum, the gutte whiche gothe downe to the foundement.

Ieiunus, he that is fastyng.

Ientaculum, a breakefast.

Ienio, aui, are, to eate meate afore dyner.

Iessen, a towne where Joseph met his father Jacob, and brought hym into Egypt.

IESVS, the sonne of god, and of the moost pure virgin Mary. Although after the commune translacions of the byble into latine, it semeth, that there were dyuers other Jewes soo named: yet in the hebrewe tongue, as Reuchine writeth in his boke, De verbo mirifico, There was some diuersitie in the letters of the name of our sauiour, from theim, whiche were in the other called Jesus. For in his glorious and wounderfull name were the vowelles called Tetragrammaton, with one consonant called Selin, whiche is one S. of the hebrewes, wherin was a mystycall or hyd signification of his diuinitie, although the hole name be interpreted Sauiour. Who beyng equall in diuinitie with god the father begotten of hym before that the worlde was created and without tyme, wyllyngly for the redemption of man descended into the bodie of the blessed virgin Mary, and was conceiued in her by the holy goste the thyrde person in godhede, and of her was borne the 3962. yere after the creation of the worlde. And beinge god and man lyued here. 32. yeeres, in



fourme of pouertie, and than beyng betrayed by his owne disciple, was by the Jewes his owne people moste cruelly nayled on the Crosse, the yere after the creation of the worlde. 3994.

## I ANTE G.

IGITVR, therfore, from henceforthe, afterwarde.

Ignarium, any thynge, oute of the whiche fyre may be beaten.

Ignarus lapis, a fyre stone, or flynt, out of the whiche fyre is beaten.

Ignarus, ignorant, without knowlage.

Ignatius, was an holy bysshop of Antioche, the thyrde after saincte Peter, and was disciple of sayncte Johñ the Euangelist. In the time of Traiane he was condemned to be deuoured of beastes, and as he was led towarde Rome with ten men of war, whom for theyr cruelte he called tenne leopardes, he by the waie confirmed all christen men in the faithe, aswel by prayers as by letters, saying in this wyse: So that I maie fynde Christ, and imbrace hym, I would there shulde come vnto me, fyre, gybettes, beastes, crasshyng of bones, rentyng of all the body, and all the tormentes of the diuell. And whan he herde the roryng of lyons, whiche should deuour hym, he ioyously sayd: I am the wheate of Christ, let me be ground with beastes teethe, that I maie be founde to be pure or fyne manchette. He was martyred after the incarnation of Christe, about. lxxx. yeres.

Ignauia, cowardnes. also lacke of courage.

Ignauit, he made hym a sloe.

Ignauiter, with a faint herte, or cowardly.

Ignauus, a, um, cowarde.

Ignesco, scere, to be set on fyre, or to make fire.

Ignia, certayne fautes, whiche certein portes haue in the pealynge.

Ignicula, are certayne prouocations, naturally gyuen to imbrace vertue.

Igniculus, a sparke of fyre.

Ignifacio, feci, facere, to set on fyre.

Ignio, iui, ire, to inflame.

Ignipotens, one of the surnames of Vulcanus.

Ignis, the fyre. Sometyme it is taken for an harlotte.

Ignis sacer, a sore, wherin is an exceadynge inflammation and bournyng.

Ignitabulum, a fyre panne.

Ignivomus, he that spyrteth fyre: the sunne is sometyme so called.

Ignobilis, le, vnnoble, vnknowen, foolyshe, of none estimacion.

Ignominia, reproche, infampe.

Ignominis, without renoume.

Igno,

Ignatius the holy Bysshop of Antioche was martired after the incarnation of Christ aboute lxxx yeres

Ignorabilis, le, vnknowen.
Ignorantia, ignorance, lacke of knowlege, and is referred to the wyt of the person.
Ignoratio, lack to be knowen, and pertayneth to the thyng or act.
Ignoro, aui, are, to know not.
Ignosco, noui, noscere, to lerne and knowe perfectly. also to forgyue, to haue excused, not to knowe, or be ignorant.
Ignotus, vnknowen. also ignorant. Some tyme Ignotus is vsed for Ignobilis.

## I ANTE L.

ILA, the lest porcion of a thyng that may be imagined also the stuffynge of a puddyng, or other lyke thyng.
Ila, or Ilua, an yland in the Tuscane sea.
Ile, is that whiche is set in the hyghest parte of a man.
Ileos, the colyke.
Ileosus, the colyke, and he that hath the colyke.
Ilex, licis, a tree called holye or holme, whereof one kynd beareth grayne, whiche the Arabians do calle kermes.
Ilia, great guttes.
Iliacus dolor, the frettyng of the guttes.
Ilias, adis, the warke of Homerus, of the syege of Troy.
Iliberis, a cytte in the prouynce of Narbone.
Iliceus, a, um, of holy or holme.
Ilígneus, a, um, idem.
Ilione, the ppre name of a doughter of Priams.
Ilioneus, the proper name of a Troiane.
Ilissus, the name of a ryuer in the prouynce of Athenes.
Ilithya, a name of Diana.
Ilium, the palaice of Priamus.
Illabor, beris, labi, to throw hym selfe into a thig Mediæ minans illabitur urbi, and threteneth them, he threwe hym selfe into the cytie.
Illaboratus, ta, tum, that which is made or done without labour.
Illac, on that syde.
Illætabilis, le, without myrth, or lackyng mirth or pleasure.
Illatebro, aui, are, to hyde in corners.
Illaudatus, not worthy to be named.
Ille, he.
Illecebræ, thynges delectable, whiche drawe and allureth the mynde to imbrace them, sygnifyenge entisementes.
Illecebrosus, a, um, that whiche pleasantly alureth one to fauour it.
Illecto, aui, are, to draw pleasantly.
Illectus, ta, tum, pleasantly tyred or prouoked.
Illepidus, without delectacion or grace.
Illex, illegis, lawlesse, also wanton.
Illex oculus, a wanton eye.
Illibatus, ta, tum, vntouched, vntasted.



Illiberalis, vngentyl, without kindnes, or curtesy. Illiberale facinus, an vncurteys pageant.
Illiberaliter, vngentylly, exceedingly yll, mysche-uously.
Illicio, illicui, cere, to prouoke or tyre pleasantly
Illicet, nowe go to, incontinent.
Illicium, a prouocacion.
Illico, anon, in the same place.
Illido, lisi, dere, to dryue or beate to a thyng.
Illinc, from that place.
Illineo, iui, ire, to anoint on.
Illino, iui, ire, to anoynt harde, to spot or sofle.
Illisus, a, um, dryuen or beaten to.
Illiteratus, vnlearned.
Illiusmodi, of that sort.
Illix, licis, a prouocacion or stirynge.
Illo, to the place.
Illotis manibus rem aggredi, to go aboute a great thing without reuerence, or dishonestly to handle a thyng of great estimacion.
Illotis pedibus fere idē. also without shame.
Illuc, in that place or there.
Illuceo, xi, cere, & illucesco, scere, to be lyghte or clere.
Illudo, si, ere, to mock, to hurt in saying, or playe.
Illuminus, a, um, without lighte. (eng.
Illunis, darke, whan the moone dothe not shyne.
Illustris, famous, clere, noble in renoumme.
Illustro, aui, are, to make lyght or clere, to make famous or wel knowen, to set forth that whiche is hyd.
Illuuibilis, that whiche can not be washed away
Illuuies, vncleannesse, fylthynesse in manne or garment.
Illyria, Illyris, or Illyrium, a great countrey betwene Italy, Germany, Thraciam, & Macedoniam or Epirum, and hath on the one syde the sea called Hadriaticum, on the other syde the great ryuer of Danubius. That countrey is nowe called Slauony.
Illyricus, ca, cum, of Illyria.
Ilus, the kyng of Troianes son, that buylte Ilii

## I ANTE M.

IMaginarij, bauce bearers, whereon be ymages paynted.
Imaginarius, a, um, done for a fourme or facion, and not in effect.
Imaginatus, ta, tum, figured or fourmed into an ymage.
Imagino, nauí, nare, to make ymages, or to counterfait.
Imaginor, aris, ari, to ymagine.
Imaginosus, a, um, full of ymages.
Imago, imaginis, an ymage, a symylytude, & therbe or eale.
Imaguncula, a lytell ymage.
Imaus, a mountayne in Iudea.
Imbecillis, le, & imbecillus, a, um, feble.

Imbecillitas, tatis, feblenes.
Imbellia, cowardife.
Imbellis, le, vnapt to warres, coward or weak.
Imber, a fhowre.
Imberbis, be, beardleffe.
Imbibo, bibi, bere, to drinke in.
Imbrex, bricis, a fpoute or gutter, oute of the whyche rayne is conueyed from the houfe. It is fometyme taken for tyle or flate, that ieeth on the houfe.
Imbricã, the couering or cueiling of the hous.
Imbrico, to couer with tile, or other like thyng.
Imbricotus, a, um, full of gutters.
Imbrifer, bringyng fhoures.
Imbrus, an yland of Thrace, and a towne in the fame is fo called.
Imbubino, aui, are, to defyle with menftruous fyre.
Imbulbito, taui, tare, to defile with chyldrens dryte.
Imbuo, bui, buere, to dye cloth or fpike, to teche as one teacheth his apprentyce.
Imitor, aris, ari, to folow the exãple of an other.
Immanis, ne, cruell, great, horrible.
Immanitas, tatis, crueltie, greatneffe.
Immemor, forgetfull he that doth not remẽber.
Immemorabilis, le, vnworthy remembrance.
Immenfus, a, um, of fuche greatnes, that it can not be meafured.
Immerens, he that hath not deferued.
Immergo, merfi, gere, to drowne or to plunge a thyng in the water.
Immergere fe in conſuetudinem, to entre in to depe familiaritie or acquayntaunce.
Immerfit fe in ganeum, he is gotten into a tauerne: or he hath thruſte him ſelfe into a tauerne or alehouſe.
Immerito, an aduerbe, without deſerupnge.
Immerito meo, withoute my deſerte.
Immigro, to go dwell in a place.
Immigraui in ingeniũ meũ, I came to myne owne rule, or to be ruled by myne owne wyt.
Imminens, that whiche is at hande.
Imminens ingenium, a runnyng wyt.
Imminẽs Dario, wylling to aſſayle Darius.
Immineo, nui, nere, to hange or houer ouer a thyng as it wold fal, to take hede or eſpy. alſo to be nigh. Mors propter incertos caſus quotidie imminet, Death by vncertayne chaunces, is euery day nigh.
Bellum imminet ab Tarquinis, it is at the poynt to haue warre with Tarquines.
Imminet exitio alterius, he is redy to ſlee one
Imminẽt in fortunas noſtras, they be at hãd and redy to robbe vs of our goodes.
Imminuo, nuere, to cut of.
Iminuere caput alteri, to breake ones heed.
Imminuere ius, to defeate or minifh the authoritie or ſtate of a perſon.
Imminuere maieſtatem, to commit treaſon.
Imminuere pudicitiam virginis, to deflowre a mayden.
Immiſceo, ſcui, ſcere, to mingle together.
Immiſericorditer, without pitie.
Immiſſum, layde in to abyde, as a beame of a houſe or other like thyng.
Immitis, te, cruell, without pitie.
Immitia poma, apples which ar not yet ripe.
Immitto, miſi, mittere, to ſend in. ſomtime it ſignifieth to let grow in length. Neq; barbam immiſeris iſtam, Neither let this berde grow in length. Reſpicimus dira illuuies, immiſſaq; barba, We beheld, O what an horrible filthynes and a beard growen in length. alſo to bring or ſende on the contrary parte. hoc fore turum eſſe dixerunt, ut poſt breue tempus immitteret deus regem, qui expugnaret Iudæos, It ſhuld come to paſſe (ſayd they) that god ſhuld ſend to the contrary parte a kynge, which ſhuld vanquiſhe the Jewes. Aly Tarquinium à Cicerone immiſſum aiebant, ne Craſſus ſuſcepto malorũ patrocynio rẽpub. turbaret, Some ſayde, that Tarquine was brought in craftily by Cicero, leſt that Craſſus, in taking on him the defence of miſdoers, ſhuld therby bring ſedicion into the weale publik. Immittere rudẽtes, to let go the ropes or cables. In medios hoſtes ſe immiſit, he thraſt him ſelf into the middle of his ennemies.
Immo, but rather, yea rather, yes, yea but.
Immobilis, le, vnmouable.
Immodeſte, out of meaſure, alſo to muche.
Immodeſtus, ta, tum, without temperance.
Immodicè, to muche.
Immodici, many.
Immodicus, ca, cum, great or muche.
Immola, a citie in Italy, whiche was ſometyme called Forum Cornely.
Immolo, aui, are, to offer in ſacrifice.
Immorior, immori, to dye one a thynge.
Immoro, rari, to abide or continue in a thyng.
Immortalis le, vnmortall, that lyueth euer.
Immortalitas, a perpetual lyfe.
Immunis, exempt, without office or charge.
Immunitas, tatis, franches or libertie.
Immunitus, ta, tum, not defended.
Immurgio, gi, gire to murmure within one.
Immuſtulus, a litel byrd, I ſuppoſe it be a wren
Immutabilis, le, vnchangeable.
Immuto, tare, to change one thyng for an other
Impago, ginis, a tenon whiche is put into the mortays. alſo a pyn whiche is driuen into timber, to make it ſtaye and abyde.
Impancro, crare, to inuade or go into a place.
Impar, not equal, not ſufficient.
Imparatus, vnredy, vnpurueied.
Imparens, diſobedient.
Impatibilis, le, that whyche cannot ſuffer or ſuſteyn,

ſuſteyne.
Impauidus, he that feareth not.
Impeccabilis, he that neuer offendeth.
Impedimentum, let, impediment in warres.
Impedimenta, is the cartage and craſſike, that gothe with the hoſte.
Impedio, diui, dire, to let, to ſtaye, or ſuppoyte, to defite.
Impeditus, is proprely he, that hath his feete ſo bounde, that he can not go.
Impedo, aui, are, to vnderſet.
Impello, puli pellere, to perſwade inſtantly, to inforce, to pluche downe, or infeble.
Impendeo, di, dere, to hange ouer.
Impendent mala, miſchiefe is nigh.
Impendio, very moche or more.
Impendium, expenſe or coſte.
Impendo, di, dere, to ſpende or lay out money, to beſtowe, to employ.
Impenſa, benefyttes.
Impenſa, ſæ, expenſes.
Impenſe, prouilde. Eſt impenſe improbus, he is a very yll man.
Impenſibilis, without conſideracion.
Impenſius, exceadynge, more greuous, or diſpleaſaunt.
Imperator, the chiefe capitaine in warres, Now the emperour.
Imperatum, commaunded.
Imperioſe, ſtately, rigorouſely.
Imperioſus, a maſterly man, rigorous, or cruel in gouernaunce.
Imperitabundus, ful of rule, or rulynge muche.
Imperitia, lacke of knowlage.
Imperito, aui, are, to rule or gouerne.
Imperitus, not expert, eaſy to be deceiued.
Imperium, a ſolemne commandement, a preeminence in gouernance, auctorytie royall.
Imperium exequi, to do that is commanded.
Impero, aui, are, to commaunde.
Imperare cupiditatibus, to rule deſyres or appetites.
Impertio, tiui, tire, & impertior, tiris, perti, to participate with one, to geue parte of that whiche he hath.
Impertire ſalute, to ſalute.
Impertitur, part is geuen.
Impeſco, ſcere, to put a beaſte into a good paſture to feede.
Impetigo, ginis, a ryngе wo[r]me.
Impeto, tiui, tere, to inuade.
Impetrabilis, le, that may begotten by deſire.
Impetraſſo, traſſi, ſere, to get by deſire or inſtãce
Impetritus, infixed, mortapſed, as it were in a ſtone.
Impetro, aui, are, to optaine by deſire or requeſt
Impetuoſus, violent or haſtie in wrath.
Impetus, tus, & impes, petis, violence.
Impetus animi, vehemence of the herte.
Impetum dare uel facere, to rounne with a greate raundon on any thynge.
Primo impetu, at the firſt aſſaut, at the firſt (byunt.
Impiatus, not purged of ſyn.
Impie, wickedly, cruelly, miſchieuouſly.
Impietas, tatis, hatrede of god, cruelte, wickednes, impiete.
Impiger, diligent, not ſlowe, valiant.
Impigre, diligently, without ſlouth.
Impingo, pẽgi, ingere, to hit one in throwyng ſome thing at him. Dicam tibi, impingã grãdem, I will lay a weighte matter vnto the.
Caput parieti impingere, to knock ones hed agaynſt the walle.
Impingere compedes, to put on gyues.
Impingere culpam in aliquem, to laye the blame on one.
Impingere nauem, to run the ſhip on a rock, or to dryue hym on lande, as is the commune ſayynge.
Impinguo, aui, are, to make fatte.
Impio, are, to defile, to diſtaine him ſelfe with a diſhoneſt or foule deede, ſpecially agaynſte god or his parentes.
Impius, cruel, hatyng god and good menne, he that careth not for god, an vngracious man, a miſchieuouſe man.
Implano, aui, are, to decryue.
Impleo, eui, ere, to fyll, to accomplyſhe, to put in execucion.
Implere uicem alterius, to take in hande an other mans charge, to exerciſe an other mannes office.
Implet ulnas hominum quatuor, it conteyneth fully two fathomes.
Implexus, wounde in.
Implicitus, ta, tum, wrapped or tied faſt togider
Implicitus morbo, attached or detayned with ſyckeneſſe.
Implico, caui, care, to wrap in, to tye faſt, to deteine. Implicat ad ſpeculum caput, ſhe bound vp her hed at a glaſſe.
Implоro, aui, are, to deſire lamentably.
Impluo, ere, to rayne in.
Implurus, wette in the raine.
Impluuia, a cloke to weare in the rayne.
Impluuiatus, ta, tum, coloured as it were wette in the raine.
Impluuium, a place in the houſe, whereby they vſed to receiue raine water.
Impolitia, negligence about the weale publike.
Impono, ſui, nere, to put one thyng on an other: alſo to geue, to inioyne, to lay to ones charge.
Imponere alicui, to abuſe or deceiue one.
Calculum imponere, to caſte accompte.
Imponere claues alias portis, to change the kayes of the gates.
Clauſulam diſputationi imponere, to conclude or make an ende of the diſputacion.

Imposuit exercitum Brundusii, he layde his hoste in garrison at Brundusium.
Injuriã alicui imponere, to do wrong to one.
In stipendium argentũ imponere, to assesse what men, or townships shal pay to the souldieurs wages.
Laborem imponere, to apoint him business.
Imponere sibi laborem, to charge hym selfe with great peyne and trauaile.
Imponere legem, to set a lawe on a thyng.
Imponere legem alicui, to appoint a manns what he shall do.
Imponere summam manum, to achieue the thynge that a man goth about.
Modum imponere prosperæ pugnę, to hold a meane, or to vse temperaunce, where the battaile is prosperouse.
Imponere mulctã, to set a pein, as iuges do.
Necessitatem imponere, to constraine.
Onus imponere, to geue in charge.
Imponere præsidium ciuitati, to set a garrison in a citie.
Imponere pretium, to set a price.
Silentium imponere, to commande silence.
Imporco, aui, are, to make a balke in carying of lande.
Importunitas, tatis, whiche hath no commoditie of tyme nor of place.
Importunus, na, nũ, out of season, importunate.
Importuosus, a, um, without porte or hauen.
Impos, impotis, vnable, without power.
Impostor, oris, he that deceiueth with promisses, or selleth false ware for good.
Impostura facere, to deceiue in maner a forsayde.
Impotens, tentis, he that can not resiste his appetite or affections. somtyme it is vsurped for pufflaunt.
Impotentia, debilitie. somtyme immoderate power. also vnabilitie to resist.
Impræsentia, & impræsentiarum, at this time or for this present tyme.
Imprecor, aris, ari, to desire, to wysshe.
Impressio, onis, a violent assaulte.
Imprimo, pressi, primere, to print, to scale.
ImprObe, pll. naughtily, vnhappily.
Improbitas, tatis, dishonestie, vnthriftinesse, wantonnes, obstinacye, malapertnes, rauenye, wylinesse.
Improbus, an pll man, dishonest, obstinate, wanton, malapert, wyly, vnstable.
Improbus alię rei, good for none other thing
Improba facies, an pll fauoured face.
Facinus improbum, a shrewde tourne.
Labor improbus, great trauaile.
Improba merx, vnlefull marchaundise, or of smalle profite.
Improbum os, a lewde or mischeuous tunge.
Improbi postes, rotten postes, or beinge in any wise vnsufficient.
Improbum testamentum, a testament vnsufficient, lackyng the circumstance or forme.
Improlis, uel improlus, he which is not yet a ci
Impropriũ, imbraiding of a defaut. (tisen.
Impropero, aui, are, to imbraide a man with some defaute.
Improuidus, he that prouideth not for the time commyng.
Improuidus, da, dum, that whiche commeth sodeinly, and vnlooked for.
Improuisę, & improuiso, vnthoughte on, or vnlooked for.
Improuisus, a, um, idem quod improuidus.
Imprudens, dentis, vnware, also not circũspect
Imprudens harum rerum, not knowyng of those matters.
Imprudenter, vnwisely, vnadusedly.
Imprudentia, lacke of foresyght, that it was not thought on.
Impubes & impuber, a man chylde before the age of .xiiii. yeres, a mayden before .xii.
Impudens, shamelesse.
Impudenter, shamefully, dishonestly, vnaduisedly, wantonly.
Impudicitia, vnclennes of lyuynge.
Impudicus, vnchast, vncleane in lyuyng.
Impulso, aui, are, to perswade often.
Impulsus, perswaded, prouoked, inforced.
Impune, without damage, without punisshement or griefe, in vaine.
Impunitas, tatis, lacke of punishement, libertie without punishment, pardon of punishement.
Impurus, ra, rum, dishonest, vyle, reprochable, slutysshe.
Imputatus, ta, tum, vnrutte, or neuer cut.
Imputo, aui, are, to repute or ascribe, to lay the blame or defaut. also to reken one thyng with an other. or to accõpt one sum with a nother.
Imus, ma, mum, the lowest, or most lowe.
Imus pes, the sole of the foote.
Imus sonus, the base in songe.
Imo à pectore, from the bottom of the hert.

## ¶ I ANTE N.

IN, signifieth in.
In aduersum, on the contrary part.
In annum, for a yere.
In bonis, amonge good men.
In cœnam, for supper.
In conspectum aspice, to loke before the.
In diem addicere, to sell vpon condicion that a thyng be done by a day.
In diem uiuere, to lyue withoute caryage for to morowe.
In dies singulos, day by day.
In horam, for one houre.
In horas, from houre to houre.
In lucem, vntyll day.
In magno munere, for a great rewarde.

In

In manu uel manibus eſt, it is in his power, at hande, or eaſy, or in hande.
In manum dari, to be gyuen apart, or ſeuerally.
In meam partem, on or for my parte.
In medium afferre, to bryng forth to a common vſe or commoditie.
In mentem uenire, to come to mynd or remembrance, to be conſydered.
In nauem ingreditur, he went into the ſhyppe.
In noctem, vnto nyght.
In numerato habere, redy, or at hande.
In numerum, in order.
In ordinem ducere uel cogere, to bryng down from authoritie, to miniſhe eſtimacio or power.
In ore eſt omni populo, all the people ſpeaketh of it. In partem, for thy part. Age ſis tu in partem nunc iã hũc deinde, atq; amplexare hanc, Ea to now for thy parte, decepue hym hardely, and take her vnto the.
In partem dimidiam decoquere, to boyle it to the halfe deale.
In paucos dies, for a lyttell whyle.
In pedem, for euery foote. Is ſe ternis nummis in pedem tecum tranſegiſſe dicebat, He ſayd, that he bargayned with the for .iii. pens a fote, or for euery foote thre pence.
In perendinum, after to morow, or .ii. dais hẽs
In portu ſum, I am ſauffe.
In poſterum, fynally, in concluſion, from henſe forthe, hereafter.
In poteſtatem eſſe, vnder the rule, or at the pleſure of one.
In preſentia, at this tyme. In præſens, idem.
In primis, chiefly, ſpecially, aboue al other thinges. In priuato & puplico, at home and abroe
In proclini eſt, it is eaſy to w. or to bring to paſſe.
In promptu eſt, it is eaſy to know, it is apareñt.
In propatulo, before all men.
Iam in propinquo certamen erat, nowe was the battayle at hande, or the day of the betayle was come.
In proximo, at hande.
In publicum redigere, to confiſcate, to take for a forfayte.
In re ipſa, by experience.
In re mea, for thy profyte.
In re præſenti, in a playne and euident matter.
In rem noſtram, it is for our profyte.
In rem præſentem excurrere, to come on the lande whiche is in demaunde.
In rem præſentẽ producere, to bring the matter to lyght, to expreſſe the thing perfectly.
In rem præſentem uenire, where the landes in debate doo come in viewe, by the aſſignement of iudges, vnto them which be called viewers, whiche ſhall ſe the boundes and quantitie of the lande in variaunce.
In ſerum, vntyll nyght.
In ſpeciem, by diſſimulacio, Ducentes paucos in ſpeciem capinos, ſaynge that they caried a fewe proſo nere with them. Præclara claſſis in ſpeciem, it ſemed a fayre and great nauy.
In ſpem uenire, to begyn to hope.
In tempore, in ſeaſon, opportunately.
In tutum eduxit legiones, he brought his army out of daunger into a ſure place.
In uiros diuidere, to gyue to euery man.
In uniuerſum, generally.
In utranq; partem, of the one ſyde and other.
Inacceſſa, an plande of Egypte, to the whiche is no commyng.
Inachus, the fyrſt kynge of Argines.
Inaneſcere, to be vayn, and of none eſtimacion.
Inaniloquus, a babbler.
Inanimus, ma, mum, without ſoule.
Inanio, iui, ire, to make emptye.
Inanis, ne, empty, vacant, voyd, lyght in eſtymacyon.
Inanis accedit, he cometh without bryngyng any thynge with hym.
Inanitas, & inanitio, emptyneſſe, voydneſſe.
Inareſco, ſcere, to dyre vp.
Inarime, an yle in the Thuſcane ſea. Alſo a mountayne.
Inaudio, iui, dire, to here.
Inauditus, ta, tum, neuer herde of, ſtraunge to heare.
Inauris, a ryng, or other lyke thynge hangyng at the eare.
Inauro, aui, are, to make ryche.
Inauſpicato, vnluckely.
Incæduus, a, um, vnvſed to be cutte.
Incæro, aui, are, to couer with ware.
Incaleſco, lui, ſcere, to be or ware very hotte.
Incallidus, ſymple, without craffte or ſubtilitie.
Incandeſco, dui, deſcere, to be very hot angry.
Incantatio, & incantamentum, a charme.
Incanto, tani, tare, to charme.
Incapiſtro, ſtraui, ſtrare, to halter, or to bynde with an halter.
Incaſſum, in vayne.
Incautus, vnware.
Incedo, ceſſi, cedere, to go or walke, to go ſtately, to enter.
Incẽdo, di, dere, to inflame, to ſet fire on a thig.
Incentio, onis, the ſounyng of inſtrumentes.
Incepto, aui, are, to begyn often.
Incerniculum, a rangyng tyre, wherin corne is cleanſed or it be grounde, alſo a ſarce.
Incerno, ni, nere, to ſyfte in.
Incerto, taui, tare, to make dowtful or vncertain
Incertus, ta, tum, vncertayn or doubtfull.
Inceſſo, ſſi, ſſere, to make angry, to do diſpleaſure to one, to accuſe.
Inceſſere hoſtes iaculis, to caſte dartes or iauelyns on the ennemies.
Inceſſit ambos inopia, bothe of theym are vexed with powertie.

Cupido eum inceſsit, there toke him a deſire there came a fantaſy vnto hym.
Is inceſsit mos, they had taken ſuch a cuſtom.
Inceſto, aui, are, to pollute.
Inceſtuoſus, he that dothe often pollute.
Inceſtus, ta, tum, polluted.
Inceſtus, tus, is lecherye cõmitted with one, whi che is nygh of kynne or alyaunce to hym that commytteth it. alſo it ſignifieth all maner of pollucion.
Inchoo, aui, are, to begyn. alſo to perfoyme.
Incido, cidi, ere, to cut, to graue.
Inciſa, loſte. Spe inciſa prius quam prædicta dies adeſſet, Hope being loſt, er euer the ſaid date was commen.
Incido, di, ere, to happen, to falle ſodaynely, to come by chaunce.
Inciens, a woman nygbe her tyme, to trauayle of chylde.
Incile, a gappe or trenche.
Inciles, trenches, to conuey water from a riuer, into a medowe or other lowe grounde.
Incilo, aui, are, to blame or reproue.
Incino, ni, nere, to ſyng, properly to feyn a ſmall
Incipio, cœpi, cipere, to begynne. (byeaſt.
Inciſim, piece meale, gobette meale.
Inciſio, onis, inciſion or cuttyng.
Inciſura, a cut or garſe. alſo inciſure, be the lynes in the palme of the hande.
Incitabulum, incitamen, & Incitamentum, a prouocation.
Incitas, pouerte, neceſſitie.
Incitega, a thynge whereon greate veſſelles of wyne are couched.
Incito, taui, tare, to prouoke.
Inclamo, aui, are, to call fer one, to crye out on one, rebukefully to call in.
Inclareo, ui inclareſco, ere, to be knowen of all men.
Inclementer, without mercy, cruelly, ſharpely.
Inclementia, crueltie, lacke of mercy.
Inclino, aui, are, to inclyne or bowe downe.
Inclinare acies, whan the hoſte dothe retule.
In unum inclinare, to begyn to be nought.
Inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde ſumpto videbantur, The chefe ſubſtance e power turned to the Sabins, after that a kyng was made of their people.
Cum omnem culpam in collegã inclinaret, When he had layde the blame to his felowe.
Inclinata reſpublica, the publik weal decaied.
Includo, ſi, ere, to include or ſhutte in.
Inclytus, ta, tum, glorious, famous, of greate renoume.
Incoctile, a pot wherein meate is ſodden. alſo a braſon or copper veſſell tynned within.
Incoctus, ta, tum, vnboyled or rawe.
Incoctæ mulieres, women which do trimme their heares to much.



Incœnatus, not hauynge ſouped.
It incœnatus cubitũ, he goth to bed ſupperles.
In cœnis, without ſupper.
Incogitabilis, forgetfull, not conſydering what he dothe.
Incogitans, vnaduiſed.
Incognitus, ta, tum, vnknowen.
Incola, he that dwelleth in an other countrey, than where he was borne.
Incolatus, dwellyng in a ſtraunge countrey.
Incolo, ui, ere, to dwell in a place.
Incolumis, hole, without ſpekneſs, lackynge no reparacion or amendement.
Incolumitas, tatis, helthynelle.
Incomitatus, beinge without company, alone.
Incommode, vncõmodiouſly, vile fauouredly.
Incommodo, aui, are, to hurte.
Incommodus, da, dum, incommodious, daungerous, damagrous.
In commune, equally.
Incompactum, vnioyned, or yll ioyned.
Incomprehenſus, not comprehended.
Inconcinnus, a, um, vnmete, yll proporcioned.
Inconcuſſus, ſtable, that can not be ſhaken.
Incõdite, aduer. without factiõ, or without order
Inconditus, ta, tum, out of order or faction, rude. alſo werylhe.
Inconditus, ta, tum, vnmade, vnbuylded.
Incongelabilis, le, that can not be froſen.
In conſiliari, to be called before the counſell.
In conſilio adeſſe, to be of counſell in a matter of law. Me quoq; Petilius, ut ſibi conſilio ad eſſem rogauit. Petilius alſo deſyred me, that I wolde be of his counſayle.
Inconſulte, without counſayle, or vnaduiſedly.
Inconſultus, lackynge aduyſe or conſideracion, he that wyll not aſke counſayle.
Inconſulto meo, without my counſayle.
Inconſutilis, without any ſeame.
Inconſutus, ta, tum, vnſowed.
Inconſyderate, vnaduyſedly.
Inconſyderatus, he that nothinge conſydereth.
Incontinens, he that is not chaſt, or kepeth him not to one woman.
Incoquo, xi, quere, to ſeethe or boyle in a thing
Incordio, aui, are, to put into a mans herte, to perſwade hym.
Incoxo, aui, are, to ſytte as women or taylours doone without a ſtoole.
Increatus, neuer created.
Increbreſco, ſci, ſcere, to waxe, to be ſpradde or muche knowen.
Incredibilis, le, incredyble, not to be beleued, meruaylouſe.
Incrementum, increaſe.
Increpito, aui, are, to blame or rebuke often.
Increpo, pui, pere, to ſounde or make noyſe. alſo to rebuke, to prouoke.
Increſco, cui, ſcere, to growe muche or more.

Incus

Incubatio, et Incubitus, lyenge in, ſyttynge to hatche egges.

Incubo, bonis, they that ſet all theyr ſtudye on treaſure.

Incubo, aui, are, to ly in or vpon, to cleaue to, to ſytte ouer a thynge, to ſitte on egges, as a hen doth, to occupy, to poſſede, to inhabite, to noryſhe, to dwell in, to care.

Incubus, a ſpirite, which aſſuming the ſoyme of a man, medleth with women. alſo that which is callid the mare, wherewith men be oppreſſed in theyr ſleape.

Incudo, dõnis, he that worketh on an anuyll.

Inculco, aui, are, to poſte in.

Inculrus, a place vnhuſbanded or vntylled.

Incumbo, bere, to indeuour, to take in hand, to happe, to leane vpon, or fall on a thynge, alſo to be inclyned to ſome thynge.

Incumbo ad ſtudia, I gyue my mynde to a thynge, I applye me.

Ad ſalutem reipublicæ incumbere, to trauel about the commune weale.

In cauſam incũbere, to maintayne that part.

Incumbere gladium, to thruſte hym ſelfe on a ſwoorde.

Incumbunt tecta centenis columnis, the roſe is borne vp with an hundred pyllours.

Qui in teipſum incubuerunt, whiche are falſen or throwen on thy necke.

Incunabula, all that longeth to the ſwatheſinge of a chyld, thynges pertaynyng to infancy.

Incunabulum, a cradell.

Incuria, negligence, yll huſbandry.

Incurro, rere, to runne agaynſt one, to runne in.

Incurſus, et Incurſio, inuaſion of enemyes.

Incurueſco, ſcere, to bowe downe, or be croked.

Incuruo, aui, are, to make crooked.

Incuruus, a, um, crooked.

Incus, ũdis, an anuyll.

Incuſo, aui, are, to accuſe.

Incutio, cuſsi, cutere, to throwe in.

Indago, aui, are, to ſeeke or ſerche, to vent, to ſeke out as a hounde doth.

Indago, ginis, ſerche.

Inde, from thens, there, from thenceforth, afterwarde, of hym or her. Vxorem duxit, nati filij duo, inde ego hũc maiorem adoptaui mihi: he toke a wyfe, and had by her two ſonnes, from hym I toke this, which is the elder, and made hym myne heyre.

Inde ab initio, from the fyrſt begynnyng.

Inde eſt, therof it commeth.

Indecens, vnſyttynge, vnconuenient.

Indecor, coris, not regarded.

Indecore, an aduerbe, ſygnifieng vnhonestly, vncomenyently.

Indecoris, re, idem quod indecor.

Indecorum, vnhoneſt.

Indefenſus, without defence.



Indefinitus, ta, tũ, not determined or diſcuſſed.

Indemnatus, he that is cõdemned without makynge anſwere, or not beyng heerde.

Indemnis, without hurt or harme, defended.

Indemnitas, eſtabliſhyng of damage. Exiſtimans indemnitati ſuę conſuli poſſe, Thinking that he mought eſchue damage or daunger.

Indeprecabilis, he that wol not be intreated, or wyll not forgyue.

Pœna indeprecabilis, punyſhement without remyſſyon.

Index, indicis, he that accuſeth or appecheth an other man. alſo he that for to eſcape punyſhment, or for ſome reward, diſcloſeth the conſpiracy, wherunto he was made priuy. it is also the forefynger, and a touche ſtoone to trye gold. alſo the table of a boke, wherby certayn chapiters or notes be founden.

India, a great countrey and riche, called in engliſhe Inde, lyeng on the ſouth eaſt partes of the worlde, which as Ptholomeus writeth, is in two partes. The one is called Inde, within the riuer of Ganges, which on the weſt is boũded with Aracoſia & Gedroſia, on the eaſt with the greate ryuer callid Ganges, on the north with the hyll called Imaus, on the ſouth and weſte with parte of the Indian ſea. The other part of Inde, without Ganges, is boũded on the weſt with the ſaied riuer of Ganges, on the north with part of Scithia & Serica, on the eaſt with the regiõ callid Sinarũ, on the ſouth with the Indian ſea. Nearchus, whiche was one of great Alexanders admyralles, affirmed (as Arrianus writeth) that it was foure monthes iourney by the playnes of Inde. Megaſthenes ſayd, that the breedth of Inde, whiche was from the weſte to the eaſt, contayneth xvi thouſande furlong, whiche is two thouſande and a C. myles. The length, whiche was frõ the north to the ſouth xxii. thouſande furlonge, which is two thouſande. DCCCl. myles. Cteſias affirmeth it to be as muche as the reſydue of Aſia. But Oneſicritus, which wrate the actes of Alexãder, demeth it to be the thirde parte of Aſia. There is alway two ſummers, and fruites & grapes is there twyſe gathered, the wyndes be alwayes temperate, & not troubleous, the beaſtes & foules much greater than in other cõtraies and of more dyuers kyndes. The names of the countreys and cities there, be now otherwyſe, than they were in the tyme of the auncient writers. They whyche be now knowen, ſhal be declared in theyr places with alſo the mountaynes and ryuers, whyche are great aboue all other.

Indicatio, eſtymation, or valuation.

Indicatura, idem. Indicatus, idem.

Indicium, is whereone, whiche was partyce

patour in an offence bothe dyſcouer the actes and deuyſes of his companyons.
Indicio eſſe, to betoken or declare.
Indico, caui, are, to diſcloſe, to manifeſt, & make openly knowen, to demonſtrate, to accuſe, to ſet or tel the price, to deliuer in poſſeſſion that whiche is bought.
Indico, dixi, dicere, to denounce or declare ſolemnely, and for a great cauſe, as batayle, faſtynges, funeralles, counſayles, tryumphes, and other great thinges, alſo to ſet a tribute or taxe, and to appoynte or commaunde.
Indicere conſilium, to call or commaunde a counſayle.
Indicere iuſtitium, to cõmande a vacation, or as we do ſay, to kepe no terme.
Indicere pecuniam populo, to ſette a taxe or ſubſidy on the people.
Indictio, the ſpace of .xv. yeres, alſo a taxe granted by the people.
Indictiuus, ua, uum, that which is declared or appoynted.
Indictus, ta, tũ, declared or denounced ſolemnely.
Indicta cauſa, the cauſe or matter not knowē, declared, or defended.
Indidem, from thens, forthwith, the ſame.
Indies, daily, frome day to daye. Creſcente indies multitudine, the multitude or nũber daily increaſynge.
Indigena, of the ſame countrey or towne borne and bredde.
Indigentia, nede or neceſſitie.
Indigeo, gui, gere, to lacke.
Indigeſte, inordinately.
Indigeſtio, yll digeſtyon.
Indigetes, goddis made of mortall men. ſomme take them for priuate goddis, pertaynyng to particular places.
Indigitamenta, bokes conteynyng the names of goddis, and the myſtical ſignificatiõ of them.
Indigito, taui, tare, to name or call by name.
Indignor, aris, ari, to diſdayne.
Indignus, vnworthy, myſerable.
Indigus, nedy, or lackynge.
Indipiſco, ſci, ſcere, et Indipiſcor, ſceris, ſci, to optayne, to vſurpe.
Indiſcriminatim, indifferently, without diuerſite
Indiſertus, without eloquence.
Indiuiduũ, that may not be deuided or ſeparate.
Indo, indidi, indere, to ſet or name, alſo to print.
Indocilis, a dullarde, that can not be taught.
Indoctus, vnlerned.
Indolentia, lacke of peyne.
Indoloria, idem.
Indoles, towardnes and diſpoſition to vertu in chyldren: in men, token of vertue. alſo very no bilitie or honour, aptnes to good or euyll.
Specimen indolis dare, when in youthe one ſheweth a likelyhode of towardnes to vertue.



Lætę indolis adoleſcens, of a pleaſant or merry nature.
Tanta indoles in Lauinia erat, ſo good or vertuous a nature there was in Lauinia.
Equorum indoles, the eaſe of horſes.
Fructuum indoles, the terrage, verdure, or ſent of fruytes.
Frugum indoles, the good groweth and fulnes of grayne.
Indomabilis, le, that may not be made tame.
Indomitus, wylde, vnbroken.
Indubitatus, ta, tum, vndoubted.
Inducię, truſe, or peace for a certaine tyme.
Induco, xi, cere, to induce, to bryng in, to perſwade, to allure, to incline, to receiue, to cancel to defete, to put on, properly hoſen or ſhoen, to infixe or ſtabliſſhe. Ita induxi in animum, I haue infixed or ſtablyſhed in my mynde.
Inductio, a forme of argument, proceding from the particulars vnto the vniuerſalles. alſo an argumente, whiche by getynge the aſſent in thynges not doubtful, proueth the thyng whiche is intended.
Indulco, ui, are, & indulcoro, aui, are, to make ſweete.
Indulgenter, fauourably, without rygour.
Indulgentia, & Indulgitas, gentylnes in ſufferaunce, alſo mercy.
Indulgeo, dulſi, gere, to graunt lyghtly, to conſente to a requeſte. Alſo to giue reſpite, to bee gentyll and mercifull, to pardon.
Indulge valetudini tuę, take hede to thy helth
Nimium illi indulges, thou careſt to muche for hym, thou folowest hym to muche, thou makeſt to muche of hym.
Indumentum, a garment.
Induo, dui, ere, to putte on a garment or other lyke thyng, to tranſforme or tranſlate, to caſt in, to annoynte.
Induere perſonam alterius, to ſpeake in the name or ſtede of an other man.
Induere perſonam iudicis, to repreſent or do the office of a iudge.
Induere poſtes pice, to laye on pitche on the poſtes. Induere ſibi ingenium nouum, to chaunge his nature.
Speciem latronis induere, to vſe the facion of a theke.
Vætuſtatem induere, to become olde.
Indui fructu, to be charged or ladē with fruit
Indui ſua confeſsione, to bee taken by his owne confeſſion.
Induit ſe in florem, it bloſſometh.
Induperator, oris, an emperour.
Indus, a noble ryuer, whiche cometh from the great mountayne of Taurus, and incloſeth Inde on the weſt, and runneth into the Indian ſea. Into this ryuer runneth .xv. great famouſe ryuers, the leaſte of theim more than

I ante N.

the ſ great ryuer of Donow, where he is broſ
deſt. Strabo ſaith that they whiche do write
moſt moderately of Indus, done affirme that
he is in bredth fifty furlong, which is twelue
miles and a halfe. The water therof cauſeth
gr eat fertilitie whan it ouerfloweth, & ther-
of many ſundry pleaſant and holſome fruites
dr ſpryng without labour.

Indusiarius, a maker of petycotes.

Indusiatus, clodde in a petycote.

Indusium, a petycote.

Industria, a vertue compzehendynge bothe ſtu-
dy and diligence, induſtry.

Industrie, wytyly.

Industrius, he that is wyty and actiue.

Induuiæ, apparayle.

Inebrior, aris, ari, to make dzunke, oz bee
dzunken.

Inedia, hunger.

Ineffigiatus, ta, tum, vnfactioned, without good
pzopozcion.

Ineo, iui, ire, to begynne to go in, to deſerue, to
get, to wynne, to obteyne, to create. Inire is
ſometyme where the male leapeth the female,
as the hozſe kenereth the mare. Also to conſi-
der oz vnderſtande.

Inire curſum, to begyn his courſe.

Falſam gratiam inire, to get fayne oz vnſure
frendes.

Inire fœdus, to make a leage oz treatie of
peace.

Inire fugam, to flee as men do in battayle.

Gratiam inire, to get thanke oz frendes with
ſome pleaſure done vnto them.

Inire magiſtratum, to enter in an offyce.

Inire pacem, to make peace.

Inire bellum, to make warre.

Inire uiam, to finde the wayc.

Rationem inire, to ſeke meane, oz to conſi-
der howe a thynge maye be done.

Inire ſocietatem, to faile in fellowſhyp with
one.

Inire ſuffragia, to aſſemble people foz an elec
cion, oz to conſent to any matter.

Inita, ſubductaq; ratione, al thynge reckened
oz well accompted.

Ineunte ætate, in youth.

Ineunte uere, at the begynnyng of the ſpryng
of the yere.

Ineptio, iui, ire, to trifle, to dooe a thynge vn-
mete foz the purpoſe.

Ineptus, ta, tum, vnapte.

Ineptus, a trifler, dyenge nothynge in ozder,
vnapte to the purpoſe.

Inermis, vnarmed, a man yolden.

Iners, inertis, withoute any ſcience, oz craſte,
an vnſkilfull perſon. alſo vnpzofitable.

Inertia, lacke of craſte, idelnes.

Inerticula, a dyne, wherof the wyne is ſo good,
that none yuell pzoceedeth therof.

Ineco, ſci, ſcere, to cram oz fede. alſo to deceiue

Ineuitabilis, le, that can not be eſchewed.

Inexercitus, ta, tum, not exerciſed, vnoccupied.

Inexhauſtus, a, um, neuer ceaſſyng.

Inexplorato, without ſerche.

Inexputabilis, le, that may not be numbred.

Inextricabilis, le, that can not be ſhaken of, oz
diſſolued.

Infabre, vncunnyngly, vncraftyly, yll fauoure-
ly.

Infamia, infamy.

Infamis, me, infamed.

Infamis digitus, the myddle fynger.

Infamo, aui, are, to infame oz yll repozte.

Infandum, that may not be ſpoken.

Infans, a chylde that can not yet ſpeake. It is
alſo euery thyng that is very yonge. Alſo it
ſignifieth not eloquent. ſometyme an pdiots
that can not ſpeake.

Infantia, chyldehode. alſo foolyſhenes.

Infantilis, le, pertaynyng to chyldhode.

Infarcio, ci, & ciui, cire, to infarſe oz ſtuffe,
oz fylle.

Infatuo, aui, are, to make foolyſhe.

Infector, toris, a dyar of colours.

Infectus, tus, dyinge oz ſtaynyng.

Infectus, ta, tum, infected, died, ſtayned, poyſo-
ned. alſo vndone oz not done, not made.

Infecta pace, without any peace made.

Infectum reddere, to vndoo that whiche is
dooen.

Infenſus, diſpleaſed, moued with anger oz hate
toward an other. alſo he that beareth malice.

Inferiæ, ſacrifice dons to infernall goddes.

Infernalis, le, infernall.

Infernas, atis, the lowe.

Inferne, alowe, oz beneethe.

Infernus, helle.

Infernus, na, num, lowe.

Infero, intuli, inferre, to dzynge in, to thzowe
in, to adde to, to caſte in, to conclude.

Inferre arma, to make warre.

Inferre crimen alicui, to lay to ones charge.

Inferre ſermonem, to talke.

Stuprum inferre, to commyt aduultery oz foy-
nication with a kynſwoman.

Inferus, ra, rum, where nothyng is lower.

Infeſtiuus, ua, um, vnmete foz diſpoze.

Infeſto, aui, are, to doo diſpleaſure with ſundry
incurſions oz rodes.

Infeſtus, a mortall enemy.

Infeſtus, ta, tum, that ſtandeth againſte a man
to the intente to indamage him.

Infeſta ſigna, ſtanderdes oz baners diſplayed
in battayle on bothe partes.

Infeſtum mare, the ſea occupyed with pira-
tes and robbers.

Infeſtus ager, a daungerous countreye to
paſſe

passe through.
Infestus animus, a malicious mynde.
Infibulo, aui, are, to claspe together.
Inficias ire, to doubt or deny.
Inficiator, oris, he that denyeth.
Inficio, feci, ficere, to dye clothe, to staine or infecte.
Inficior, aris, ari, to deny or dissemble.
Infidus, da, dum, vnfaythfull.
Infimates, the base people.
Infimo, aui, are, to bringe lowe.
Infimus, a, um, the lowest or most base.
Infirmitas, tatis, vnstablenesse, weakenesse, sycknesse.
Infirmo, aui, are, to make weake.
Infirmus, ma, um, vnstable, sycke, feble.
Infit, he sayde, he began.
Inflammo, aui, are, to inflame or set on fyre.
Inflecto, ctere, to bowe or pipe.
Infligo, xi, gere, pœnam aut opprobrium, to punyshe or rebuke.
Influo, xi, ere, to runne into a thyng, as water or other lycoure dothe.
Informo, aui, are, to shape or forme, to enforme or teache good maners.
Informatus, ta, tum, begun to be fashioned.
Inforo, aui, are, to declare at the barre in a place of iudgemente, to pleade. Also to perforate or make a hole.
Infortunium, yll chaunce.
Infra, within, benethe: in number it signifieth lasse or fewer.
Infractio, slouthfulnes.
Infractus, ta, tum, vnbroken, sure. Infractus animi, syght of courage. sometyme it signifyeth discouraged.
Infrendes, chyldren lachynge teeth.
Infrendo, di, dere, to crashe the teth for anger
Infringo, fregi, gere, to breake to peces.
Infrunitus, a foole, that knoweth not howe to vse a thynge.
Infuco, care, to colloure a thynge, intendynge deceyte.
Infulæ, be the labelles, whiche do hange on euery syde of a mytar. It was in the old tyme the attyre that preestes dydde weare on theyr heades. They were also tapettes of lynnen, wherwith temples were hanged.
Infumibulum, the shanke or tonell of a chimney
Intumo, aui, are, to dyre in the smoke.
Infundibulum, a tounnell, whereinto lycoure is poured, whan vesselles are fylled.
Infundo, fudi, fundere, to poure in.
Infurnibulum, a pisle, wherwith breade is put into the ouen.
Infuscare uinum merum, to alaye wyne with water.
Ingemo, gemui, ere, to lamente or bewayle muche.



Ingeniculor, aris, ari, to bowe the knee, or make courtesy.
Ingeniculus, a figure amonge the sterres, called nowe Hercules.
Ingeniosus, wyttye.
Ingenium, the propre name of a thynge. a loo wytte.
Ingens, tis, wonderfull great.
Ingens animus, a great courage.
Ingenuatus, come of an honeste stocke or kynrede.
Ingenuè, freely, frankly.
Ingenuitas, tatis, freedome.
Ingenuus, a free man borne, or a gentyman.
Ingenuus, a, um, naturall.
Ingenua facta, noble actes.
Ingero, gessi, gerere, to bringe in, to myxte.
Ingerere cibum, to gyue to one meate.
Ingerere dicta in aliquem, to chyde with one, to sate yll of one.
Ingerere malum, to do displeasure.
Omnia mala ingerebat, he dydde the worste that he coulde.
Osculum ingerere, to kysse one passynge by.
Ingerere pugnos, to stryke with the fyste.
Se ingerere, to aduaunce hym selfe in company, or to be malapert.
Ingitas, tatis, pouertie.
Inglorius, a, um, of no renoume or fame.
Ingluuies, gluttony. also the crope or gorge in byrdes.
Ingrandesco, sci, scere, to waxe great.
Ingratus, mauger one.
Ingratis, agaynst my will, or our wille.
Ingratus, ta, tum, vnthankefull, displeasaunt, constrayned or againste a mannes wylle. also vnkynde, and not remembrynge frendeshyp, or benevolence.
Ingraueſco, sci, scere, to ouercharge.
Ingredior, eris, gredi, to enter.
Ingruo, ui, ere, to inuade, to be imminent, properly spoken of battaile or tempest.
Inguina, the prymy membres of men and women.
Inguinaria, an herbe whiche cureth the disease in prymy membres.
Inguinum, a citie in Liguria auncyente and ryche.
Ingurgito, aui, are, to deuoure gluttonously.
Inhabilis, le vnapte.
Inhabito, tare, to dwell in a place.
Inhæreo, to cleaue or sycke to.
Inhæresco, sci, scere, to sticke faste.
Inhalo, aui, are, to drawe in brethe.
Inhibeo, bui, bere, to forbyd.
Inhibere imperium, to haue charge or rule.
Inhibere nauem, to caste ancre, or to vse ores a shyppe. whiche is vnder sayle, that she sayle not a full course.

Inhibes

I ante N.

Inhibere ſupplicia alicui, to execute tourmentes on one, or to put one to deathe.
Inhio, aui, are, to gape. alſo to coueit muche.
Inhoneſte, diſhoneſtly.
Inhoneſtus, ta, tum, diſhoneſt.
Inhonor, without honour.
Inhonoratus, ta, tum, lackynge honour.
Inhorreo, rui, rere, Inhorreſco, ſcere, to abhorre, to quake for feare.
Inhoſpes, he that wyll lodge no man.
Inhoſpita tecta, houſes where no man maye lodge.
Inhoſpitalis, le, vnapt for lodgynge.
Inhumanus, cruell, vncourteys.
Inhumo, are, to put into the grounde.
Inibi, euen there, anon, amonge them.
Injcio, ieci, ijcere, to caſt or throwe in, to caſt at ſome thynge, to throwe with violence, to put on.
Injcere manum, to ſeaſe or take poſſeſſion of a thynge.
Injcere manus in aliquem, to apprehend or attache one.
Injcere ſcrupulum alicui, to put one in a fantaſy.
Injcere ſtudium alicui, to cauſe one to ſtudy.
Manus injectio, a ſeaſer of lande.
Inimicitia, hoſtilitie, contrary to amity.
Inimico, caui, care, to make ennemies.
Inimicor, caris, cari, to practyſe hoſtilitie.
Inimicus, an enaemy.
Inínde, from thens.
Iniqué, miſcheuouſly, or vniuſtely.
Iniquitas, tatis, partialitie, contrary to iuſtice.
Iniquus, a, um, not euen or playne. alſo not indifferente or iuſte. ſometyme great, ſtraighte, or nareowe.
Iniquo animo ferre, to be myſcontented or ſorowefull.
Initiatus, inſtructed or entered in rules concernynge religion.
Initio, aui, are, to inſtructe in thynges concernynge religion. alſo to begyn to do a thynge.
Initior, aris, ari. to begynne. alſo to bee weaned as chyldren be.
Initium, a begynning, a ſacrifice to Ceres.
Inito, aui, are, to walke in.
Initor, toris, a ſtayon.
Initus, the leapynge or hauerynge of a mare by a horſe.
Iniuges, cattell neuer yoked or broken, whiche were ſometyme ſacrifiſed.
Iniungo, xi, gere, to inioyne, to appoynte, to lay on, as a man wyl adde to a great burdeyn.
Iniuria, wronge, iniury, reproche, damage. taken lyke an aduerbe, it ſignifieth without cauſe, without deſerte.
Iniuria tua, through thy default.
Iniurioſus, a wronge doer.
Iniurius, a, um, wrongefull, he that dothe any thyng agaynſt the lawe.
Iniuſſu imperatoris, without the emperoures commaundement.
Iniuſtus, ta, tum, vniuſte. alſo exceadynge iuſte meaſure.
Iniuſtè, vniuſtly.
Innaſcor, ſci, to be ingendred in one.
Innatus, ta, tum, ingendred.
Innato, aui, are, to ſwym in a place.
Innitor, teris, niti, to aſſaye, to indeuour.
Innocens, vnharmfull, innocent.
Innocentia, integritie, true intente.
Innocuus, a, um, vnharmfull, he that doeth none harme.
Innoteſco, ſci, ſcere, to be knowen.
Innoxius, a, um, wherein is noo domage, that whiche can do none harme.
Innumerato, in a redynes.
Innuo, nui, ere, to graunt or aſſent with nodynge of the heade.
Ino, was daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas kynge of Thebes, whiche her husbande beyng madde, and Learchus her ſonne ſlayne, ſhe threwe her ſelfe into the ſea.
Inocco, aui, are, to harowe in.
Inoculatio, graffynge betweene the rynde and the wood.
Inoculo, aui, are, to graffe betweene the rynde and the wood.
Inodorus, without ſauour.
Inoffenſus, vnhurte.
Inofficioſum teſtamentum, where the father by teſtamente geueth awaye from his ſon his landes or goodes without cauſe.
Inoleſco, ſci, ſcere, to waxe great.
Inopia, pouertie, lacke of thynges neceſſary.
Inopinatus, vnthought on, or vnlooked for.
Inopioſus, a, um, needy.
Inops, pis, poore, lackyng helpe. alſo vnburied
Inops ab amicis, diſpuruayed or frendes.
Inops amicorum, idem.
Inora, beaſtes without mouthes.
In poſterum, at the laſte, in concluſion.
Inprimis, ſpecially, principally, chiefly.
In promptu, redy, or in a redynes.
In promptu eſſe, to be playne or without any difficultie.
In promptu ponere, to ſet forth in ſyght.
Inquam, I ſayde.
In quantum, in as muche, or for as muche.
Inquies, quietis, & inquietus, ta, tum, vneaſefull, vnquiete.
Inquieto, aui, are, to vnquiete or trouble.
Inquilino, naui, nare, to dwelle in a ſtraunge place.
Inquilinus, he that dwelleth in a place, where neyther he nor his anncetoure were borne.
Inquino, aui, are, to defyle or pollute.

Inquio, I saye.
Inquiro, siui, quirere, to inquire.
Inquisitus, more intentifely, more inwardly.
Insania, madnesse, peupsshenes, dotage, frowardnes.
Insanio, iui, ire, to be mad or peupsshe, to dote, to doo vnaduysedly.
Insanitas, madnesse.
Insanus, mad, peupsshe, dotyng, regardyng no counsell, frowarde, vntractable.
Insatiabilis, le, vnsaciable.
Inscendo, dere, to go vp, or to clyme.
Inscius, vnwyttynge: also not thynkynge on that he dothe.
Inscienter, ignorantly.
Inscientia, ignorannce.
Inscitia, idem.
Inscius, a, um, ignorant.
Inscribo, scripsi, scribere, to wryte in or vppon, to name or intitle.
Inscriptus, a, um, vnwritten, written vpon, named or intitled.
Insecta, be all flyes and wurmes, that be diuided in theyr bodyes the head and breast from the beely and taple, as bees, walpes, emotes, or pismers, and suche lyke.
Insequor, eris, sequi, to folowe or pursue.
Insero, serui, rere, insertum, to set in, to sowne, whan it hath inseui, insitum, it signifyeth to graffe.
Inserto, aui, are, to sette to.
Insertorium, the bonde or thonge, wherewith a tergate or buckelar is hanged on a mannes arme.
Inseruio, uiui, ire, to serue.
Insideo, es, sedi, sidere, to syt on, to sytte in, or be in, to besiege, to abyde in a place.
Insidiæ, wyles to intrap a man, er he be ware.
Insidior, aris, ari, to practise wyles, to intrappe or betray a man.
Insidiose, wyfely, craftely.
Insidiosus, a, um, full of wyles.
Insido, is, sidi, re, to enter to the intente to abyde.
Insigne, a notable signe or token.
Insignia, signes or tokens of honour, whereby euery astate or greate authoritee is knowen, as robes, maces, swoordes borne vpryghte, cappes of maintenance, and other lyke thynges. Also sometyme tokens of doctrine and vertus: as staues tryped with syluer, whyche bedelles beare before doctoures, hoodes furred, crownes of laurell, it may be also taken for the armes or badges of gentrymen.
Insignio, iui, ire, to note with some signe. also to dubbe knyghtes.
Insignis, ne, notable, excellente, marked with some speciall token to be knowen.
Insignite, et insigniter, notably.



Insilio, liui, ire, to leape in or vp.
Insimul, together.
Insimulatio, an accusation or appeale.
Insimulo, aui, are, to accuse or appeale, also to fayne or dissemble.
Insinuatio, a colourable and crafty begynnyng of an oration, dissemblynge somme thynge, where the matter maye not be fauourably herde.
Insinuatus, a, um, wounde to gether.
Insinuo, aui, are, to bryng in to, to conioyne, to put in a mannes mynde couertely and craftely.
Aliquem alteri insinuare, to bryng one in fauour with an other.
In causam insinuare se, to consyder the ground of a matter.
Insinuare se, by lyttell and lyttell to crepe into fauour or credence.
Insinuare se in consuetudinem, to enter in acquayntaunce or become familiar with one.
Insinuare se in sermonem aliquorum, to enterlase communication with them, which be alredy talkynge of a matter.
Insipidus, a, um, vnsauery.
Insipiens, entis, without discretion.
Insisto institi, insistere, to set fast and fyrmely, to indeuour, to prouoke or solicite. sometime to assyste. Insistebat in manu Cereris dextera simulachrum pulcherrime factum victoriæ, There was in the ryghte hande of Ceres an ymage of vyctory moste pleasauntly wroughte.
Aliquod negotium insistere, to go about some affayre or busines.
Hastæ insistere, to leane on a speare.
Mente & animo insistere in rem aliquam, to employe al wyt and mynde on some thing.
Omnes itineta insistant sua, let euery man go his owne ways.
Quam insistam uiam? What waye shall I kepe?
Vestigijs alienis insistere, to folowe other mennes doinges.
Insistere uestigijs laudum suarum, to contynue in his well doinge.
Vijs insistere, aut ingredi, to tary by the way or to go forth.
Insitio, onis, graffynge.
Insitium, the storke.
Insitium, the graffe. Also a iegot or other lyke meate stuffed with flesshe and egges chopped or minced.
Insitiuus, ua, uum, infarsed or stuffed.
Insolabiliter, without comforte, desperately.
Insolatio, a sunnynge.
Insolatus, a, um, sunned.
Insolens, not wont or accustomed, haut, arrogant, presumptuous.

Inso-

Insolenter, arrogantly.
Insolentia, setdoumes of vse in any thyng, vnhauntyng of a place. Also presumpcion, wanton pryde.
Insolitus, not wont.
Insolo, aui, are, to drye in the sunne, to bleache.
Insomnes noctes, nyghtes without slepe.
Insomnia, æ, lacke of power to sleape.
Insomniosus, sleapy, or he that sleapeth muche
Insomnium, a vayne dreame.
Insons, sontis, innocent or not guilty.
Insonus, a, um, without noyse.
Inspectius, more auysedly.
Inspecto, taui, tare, to beholde attentiuely, to wayte on.
Inspectio, a beholdynge, an ouersyght, a controllement.
Inspector, an ouerseer, a controller.
Inspicio, spexi, cere, to beholde, to ouerse, to controll, to consyder a thynge thoughly.
Inspico, aui, are, to make a thynge smalle, lyke to a wheate reede.
Inspiro, aui, are, to inspire, to blowe in.
Instans, tis, an instant, the least parte of tyme.
Instanter, instantly.
Instantia, thynges that be present.
Instantia, diligence.
Instar, as it were, or lyke.
Instat, it is nygh, it is come, it is at hande. Cæsar ubi se diutius duci intellexit, & diem instare, qua die frumentum militibus metiri oportebat, When Cæsar perceyued, that he was delayed, and the daye was nygh come, whan he must nedes deliuer corne to his men of warre.
Instatio, the instant tyme.
Instauratio, reedifiyng, repairyng, renewynge.
Instauro, aui, are, to new make, or begyn agayn any thynge, sometyme to renewe or reforme, to reedifie.
Instaurare bellum, to make warre eftsones.
Insterno, straui, sternere, to couer, or spredde.
Instigo, aui, are, to stirre or pricke forwarde.
Instigo, inxi, gere, to meue inwardly.
Instinctus, inwardly moued.
Instita, a purfle.
Instito, aui, are, to repugne or withstande.
Institor, oris, a chapman, a mercer. also he that selleth apparayle and lyne stuffe, going about therwith. also a marchantes factour.
Institorius, a, um, pertaynyng to chapman.
Actio institoria, an action agaynst the mayster for the act of the factour.
Instituo, tui, tuere, to institute, to begyn, to instruct or teche, to ordeyn. Aueo scire quarũ rerũ ratione instituat. I wold faine know wherabout he goethe, or what he intendeth to do.
Senex institui lyra non erubescebat, beynge olde, he was not ashamed to be taught to playe on the harpe.
Accusationem instituere, to commence an action, or make a complaynt by bill.
Astutiam instituere, to inuent a crafty meane.
Certamen sibi instituere cum aliquo, to bee at variance with one.
Collegium instituere, to founde a college.
Consuetudinem instituere, to enter into familiaritie.
Delectum militum instituere, to rayse men to the warres.
Quæstum sibi instituere, to begyn a waie to haue gayne or profite by it.
Vitam sapienter instituere, to prepare hym selfe to lyue wysely.
Instituta, auncient maners and customes, also ordynances.
Pro meo instituto, for my purpose.
Institutiones, instructions in doctrine.
Insto, as, institi, stare, to require instauntely, to solicite, to styche to, to resist, to persist, to preasse on, to come on, or immediatly folowe. also to be nygh. Vestigijs alicuius instare, to folowe one foote by foote.
Instat, it is nowe. Periculum instat, daunger is at hande.
Instant à me tibi dona, I am at the poynte to doo the good.
Instratum, a counterpointe. Also it signifieth all tapisry, which serueth to couer any thing. also the trappier or apparayle of an horse, an horsecloth.
Instrumentum, an instrument or toole, also ordinance of warre, vessell, and all necessaries of householde and husbandry. sometyme it signifieth a deede or charter concernynge landes, dettes or couenauntes.
Instructus, ta, tum, instruct, taught, furnished, garnished.
Instructiores peditum copiæ, the footemen were in better order, and better appointed.
Vir instructissimus, a man furnyshed with all thynges necessary or conuenient.
Instruo, struxi, struere, to set in order or aray, to instruct, to fourniche, to prepare.
Domum instruere, to garnyche a house with all thynges necessary.
Epulas instruere, to prouyde for a feaste or banket. Insidias instruere, to prepare thinges to intrappe or deceyue one.
Instruendæ fraudi aliquanto intentior, somewhat busy in deuysing howe to deceyue.
Insubres, Lumbardes, properly men of the duchy of Melayn.
Insucco, aui, are, to sobe in vrcour.
Insuesco, sueui, scere, to be wont.
Insuetus, ta, tum, not vsed.
Insula, an yle inuironned with water it is also a house in a towne, hauyng none other house ioyned

toyned to it. but stretes on euery syde of it.
Insulares, re, belongyng to an yle.
Insolarius a,um, most vyle, propyrly men banished into yles to dygge mettalle.
Insulatus, ta, tum, made an yle.
Insulto, tum, tare, to leape vp, to scorne or spyte in the reproche of a man.
Insultura, a leapyng vp or into a thyng.
Insum, messe, to be in some thynge.
In summa, vniuersally, alway, fynally.
Insummo, are, to fynysshe.
Insumo, psi, ere, to spende or lay out money.
Insuper, furthermore, moreouer.
Insusurro, aui, are, to whysper in ones eare.
Integer, gra, grum, yf it be spoken of age, it signifieth yong & lusty, yf it be spoken of a mã, it signifieth honest in all pointes & qualities, in a thing it signifieth entier or hole. also safe
Integer æui, lusty of age.
Integrasco, sci, scere, to be renewed.
Integritas, honesty, without corruption, innocency. Corporis integritas, good disposition of the body.
Integro, a ui, are, to begyn agayn, to renewe.
Integre, truely and diligently.
Integrum esse, to be at a mans libertie, or in his power. Non est integrum Cn. Pompeio cõsilio tuo uti tuo, It is not nowe in Pompeis power to do after your counsell. Ego, si mihi esset integrum, susciperem hoc crimen. yf I were at my libertie, I wold take that blame vpon me. Constituent quid agant quibus integrum est, They whiche yet haue done nothynge, let them take hede what they do.
Si mihi esset integrũ, yf it were in my power. or if it were to doo that I haue done.
In integrum restituere, to bring it to the fyrst estate, to restore it to the point that it was at
In integro esse, is spoken where in any matter or affaire, there is nothing done, but that euery man may do as it lyketh hym. Sed quoniã hęc iã neque in integro esse possunt, but forasmuche as there is noo remedye, or that these thynges may not be holpen, or may not be in as good poynt as they were.
Intellectualis, of vnderstandyng.
Intellectus, vnderstandynge.
Intelligentia, the perceyuyng of the mynde.
Intelligibile, that may be vnderstande.
Intelligo, lexi, ligere, to vnderstande.
Intemerata, perfecte sacrifices, al thynges obserued.
Intemeratus, ta, tum, vndefyled, vncorrupted.
Intemperans, he that dothe euery thyng without order or measure.
Intemperie, godnesse hauig power to do harm
Intemperies, & intemperantia, vnperatnes.
Intempesta nox, mydnyght, whan all thynge is in silence.



Intempestas, tatis, the coulme of the water, whan there is no tempest.
Intempestiue, vntimely, out of due time or order.
Intempestiuus, a, ũ, thing out of time or season.
Intendo, di, dere, to bende or streche. also to lobe diligently on a thyng, to knit or ty, to inforce with myght.
Intendere animum, to set or fyxe the mynde,
Intendere formulam, to bryngе an action agaynst one.
In tenebris saltare, signifieth to do a thynge vnaduisedly, and without any iudgement.
Intentatus, not assayed.
Intentio, signifieth not intent or pourpose, but the acte that is appoynted or executed.
Intento, aui, are, to menace.
Intentus, ta, tum, set or fyxed.
Inter, betwene, amonge.
Inter cœnam, for in cœna.
Inter nos amamus, we loue togyther one an other. Inter opus, whyles he was busy.
Inter paucos dies, in a shorte tyme.
Inter pœnam, bryngе in tourment.
Inter sacrum & saxum, in the poynt to perish and be vtterly lost.
Inter uias, on the way rydyng or goyng.
Interamna, a citie in Italy.
Interanea, the inwardes of a man or beast.
Interaneus, a, um, that whiche is within.
Interarescо, sci, scere, to be dryed vp.
Interbibo, bi, bere, to drynke all out.
Intercalaris, re, & intercalarius, a, um, putte or sette betwene.
Intercalaris dies, the day of the leape yere.
Intercalaris mensis, the moneth in the which certayn dayes were set, that lacked to make the yere complete, which moneth is Februarye. Reade abundantly hereof in Solino & Macrobio, which wold be tedyous to write in englyshe, specially in this Dictionary.
Intercalaris uersus, a singular verse often repeted amonge other verses. Some do call it, in englyshe balades and songes, the foote or refrete of a dirie.
Intercalo, aui, are, to set or put betwene.
Intercapedo, dinis, a space or pause.
Intercedo, cessi, cedere, to make intercession, also to go betwene or be betwene. Quadringẽtorũ remigũ obsequio cõtra se intercedit the letted that. iiii. hũdred watermen that rowed dyd not obey hym. Væteres mihi necessitudines cũ his omnibus intercedunt, There is great amitie of a longe tyme betwene vs. Tribuni intercesserunt, The Tribunes dyd let or prohibite.
Intercedit mihi tecum amicitia, There is amitie betwene the and me.
Pro alio intercedere, to answer for an other man. Intercesserẽ pauci dies, in a few dayes after,

after, a lyttell whyle after.
Quę ratio tibi cum illo interceſſerat? What acquaintance haddeſt thou with him? or what haddeſt thou to doo with hym?
Interceſsio Tribunorum, a lette or prohibicion of the Tribunes againſte the auctorytie of other officers.
Interceſſor, he that letteth a matter, that it mai not go forwarde.
Intercido, cidi, ere, to cut aſũder in the middes.
Intercido, cidi, ere, to decay or periſhe betwene this and that.
Intercino, nere, to ſyng betwene or in the myddell of a thing, as in comedies or interludes, whyles newe perſonages be in preparyng.
Intercipio, cępi, ere, to preuent or apprehende one vnware, to take in the myddes, or in the meane whyle, ſometyme to take all.
Intercipere iter, to kepe or incloſe a way, that men mai not paſſe.
Intercipere literas, to take letters on the way from hym that carieth them.
Intercipere ſermonem, to diſappointe one of his purpoſe.
Interciſa & correcta, cut of and made longer.
Interciſi dies, were dayes diuided part holyday parte warkeday.
Intercludo, ſi, ere, to ſhut in, to ſtoppe, to lette.
Intercludere corporibus ſuis aduentum inimicorum, To de them ſelues in the warre, to let theyr ennemies to enter.
Dolorem intercludi, to be enuyronned with heuyneſſe.
Fugam intercludere, to keepe the paſſages that they eſcape not.
Libertatem intercludere, to lette theym of theyr liberte.
Spem cõmeatus intercludere, to put theym from hope to haue vitayles.
Intercolumnium, the ſpace betwene pyllars.
Intercus, cutis, a diſeaſe betwene the ſkyn and the fleſhe: whan it is an adiectiue it ſignifieth inwarde. Intercutibus uitijs madentes, ouerweat with inward vices.
Intercutaneus, a, um, that is within the ſkinne
Interdico, xi, cere, to prohibite greuouſely, alſo to reſyſt or lette.
Interdico alicui aqua & igni, was a condemnacion in Rome, whereby one was depriued from the vſage of water and fyre, whereby he was conſtrained to departe out of the limites of the empire of Rome.
Interdicere de ui hominibus armatis, to ordeyn that he by whoſe meanes one ſuppoſeth that he is putte out of poſſeſſion with force, ſhall ſet hym eftſones in poſſeſſion.
Veſtigijs interdicere, to forbydde one that he go not a certayne way.
Nihil interdico, Ꝑ wyll not lette the, Ꝑ care not for it.
Interdictum, a prohibicion, a menace, ſometyme a determinacion of the poſſeſſion of a thynge in debate.
Interdiu, in the daie tyme.
Interdum, ſometyme.
Interea, in the meane whyle. alſo neuertheleſſe.
Interealoci, in the meane ſpace.
Intereo, ij, ire, to dye vtterly.
Interequito, aui, are, to ryde betwene.
Intereſſe, to be preſent. Publicis conſilijs interfuimus, we were preſent at the cõmune counſayl. alſo to be betwene. Id morari uictoriam rati, quod intereſſet amnis, ſuppoſynge that the cauſe why that they had not forthewith the victory, was foraſmuch as the riuer was betwene them. Magni ſua putabant intereſſe, They thought that it made much for theyr purpoſe, or for theyr profite. Triginta ferme interfuere anni, There were almoſt thyrty yeres betwene theim.
Intereſt mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, ueſtra, it behoueth me, the, hym, vs, you, or it pertaineth to me, the, hym. &c. Alſo it maketh matter, or is a diuerſitie. Si nihil intereſt regis, peto ut dum dico, uinculis liberer, If it be no matter to the kynge, Ꝑ pray you, whyles Ꝑ do ſpeake, let me be without gyues. Sometyme it ſignifieth to be in the middes. Nihil intereſt tui, It is no matter to the. Nihil intereſt eius, it maketh no matter to hym. Intereſt eius, It is his part, or it is for his profite. Quid ergo intereſt, proferantur, nec ne? What maketh it matter, where they be brought furthe or no? Nec intereſt diſcentium, quibus quidque nominibus appelletur, It maketh no matter to them that learne, by what names any thing is called. Permagni intereſt, It maketh moche of the matter. Inter hominem & beluam hoc maxime intereſt, This is the moſte diuerſitie betwene a man and a beaſt.
Interficio, feci, to ſlea.
Interfluo, xi, ere, to flowe betwene.
Interfœmineum, a womans priuy token, whereby ſhe is knowen from a man.
Interfundo, fudi, fundere, to poure betweene.
Intergerimus, a wall added to an olde foundacion or wall to ſuſtayne it.
Interhæc, in this meane tyme.
Interi, they that be within.
Interiaceo, cui, cere, to putte betwene, to caſte betwene.
Interibi, in the myddle of that place.
Interiectus, ta, tum, put or caſte betwene.
Interiecte collibus ualles, valeys lyinge betwene the hylles.
Interiecti inter philoſophos, & eos qui rem pub. adminiſtrent, whiche be neyther philoſophers nor yet miniſters of a cõmon weale, but

I ante N.

bat participatours of the one and the other.
Interiectum tempus, the meane tyme.
Interiecio, ieci, iacere, to lay or put betweene.
Interim, in the mean space or tyme, in the mean season. also somtime, sodenly, otherwhile.
Interimo, emi, imere, to kylle.
Interior, & interius, the inner.
Interitus, deathe.
Interiungo, ere, to tarye.
Interius, more inwarde.
Interlino, nere, to interlyne.
Interloquor, eris, qui, to speake in a mans tale
Interluceo, cere, to shyne betweene, or in the myddes.
Interluco, care, to make a glade in the myddell of a wood.
Interlunium, the space of tyme, in the whiche nether the olde moone dothe appere, nor the newe moone is seene.
Interluo, ere, to flowe betweene, to washe betweene meales, or other actes.
Intermedius, a, um, in the myddell.
Intermestris luna, the newe moone at the very chaunge.
Intermestrum, the tyme whan the moone is at the poynt to chaunge.
Intermico, to shyne in the myddes.
Interminor, aris, ari, to threaten sore.
Intermitto, tere, to leaue or put of for a tyme.
Consuetudinem intermittere, to forbeare customarye or resorte.
Intermorior, to dye vtterly.
Intermortuus, a, um, dead for a season.
Internecio, an vniuersall slaughter.
Internitio, idem.
Interneco, are, to slea all at ones.
Internectiuum bellum, warre to the vttre destruction and deathe.
Internicinum bellum, warre to the vttrance.
Internodium, a ioynt in a mans fynger, also a ioynt in a strawe or reede.
Internosco, scere, to knowe a thyng amonge other thynges.
Internuncius, a messanger or meane betweene two persons beyng at variaunce.
Internus, na, num, that whiche is within, or inwarde.
Inter opus, euen in the doinge.
Interordinium, a space betwene that whiche is in order.
Interordo, dinis, idem.
Interpellatio, a let in a mans busynesse.
Interpellator, a destourber or letter of other, that they maie not do their busynesse.
Interpello, are, to interrupt or let one that speketh or doth any thynge. also to require, to aske or demaunde.
Interpellare debitorem, to call on a dettour.
Interpensiua, certayne pieces of tymber, whiche are set from the corners of the wall, to the endes of the rafters, to conuey rayne water into the spoutes.
Interpensiui parietes, walles whiche reste vpon an othee walle, and haue no foundacion in the grounde.
Interpola, newe inuencions or deuises.
Interpolator, oris, & Interpolatrix, tricis, he or she that refresheth old thynges, and do make theim seme newe.
Interpolis, le, Interpolus, la, lum, renewed, refreshed.
Interpolo, are, to put or set betweene, to renewe or refreshe any thyng.
Interpono, sui, nere, to put betweene, to resiste.
Interponere fidem publicam, to promise vpon the credence and consent of all the people.
Interpremo, to stoppe or close in.
Interpres, pretis, an interpreter or trãslater. also a stickler betwene two, which ar at variãce
Interpretamentum, & interpretatio, an interpretacion or translacion.
Interpretor, aris, ari, to interprete, expoune, or translate. also to iudge or esteme.
Virtutem ex consuetudine uitæ interpretemur, Let vs inge the vertue of the person by his custome of lyuyng.
In bonam partem interpretari, to take it in good parte.
Peruerse interpretari, to meane shrewdly.
Interputo, are, to cutte betwene.
Interrasile, that whiche is playne betwixt two partes, grauen or imbosed.
Interrex, regis, he that ruleth in the mean time betwene the ceassyng of the auctorytie of one principall gouernour, by death, or otherwise, vntyl an other be elected into the same office.
Interregnum, the sayde meane tyme of gouernaunce or rule.
Interrogo, are, to demaunde a question.
Interrogari legibus, to be tried by examinacion, that they had offended agaynst the lawes.
Interrumpo, rupi, pere, to breke in the middes.
Interscalmia, the spaces betweene the oores in a bote or galey.
Interscapilium, the space betwene the shulders vnder the necke.
Interscindo, di, dere, to cut in the myddes.
Intersepio, sepsi, pire, to diuide in the myddell with some inclosure.
Interspta, the gristell, whiche maketh partycion betwene the nosethyrles.
Intersero, seui, serere, to sowe or set betwene or in the myddes.
Interssono, are, to make noyse in the myddes, or betwene.
Interspiro, are, to spryng vp in the myddes.
Interssterno, to strawe betwene, or throw thinges betwene.

Intera

Interstitium, a distance or space betwene.
Interesse, to be present, also to differ, to be dyuerse. Scitis intelligens quid interest? What diuersitie is there betwene a fole and a wise man?
Intertextus, a, um, wouen or wrought betwene or tinselde, as cloth of tinsell or baudkyn.
Intertrigo, ginis, galyng, whiche happeneth by the occasiō of sweate betwene the legges, the toes, or fyngers.
Intertrimentum, the waste or losse of a thynge by wearyng or occupiynge.
Interturbo, are, to trouble excedyngly.
Interuaco, are, to be vacant or voide betwene
Interuallum, a space betwene.
Interuello, ere, to pluche vp here and there.
Interuenio, ire, to come in the meane whyle, to be present amonge other.
Interuenium, the space betwene the veynes.
Interuerto, ere, to take away craftily or falsly.
Interuiso, ere, to visit amonge, or now and then
Interula, a shirte or smocke.
Intestabilis, he which by the lawe can make no testament: somtime it signifieth detestable.
Intestatus, he that dyeth without makyng any testamēt, intestate. also he that dieth makyng none heire by testamēt. Also a man out of credence, whom no man will take for a witnes.
Intestina, the bowels, or inwarde part of man, or other thynge lyuyng.
Intestinum bellum, where people do war with in their owne realme.
Intestinum odium, hate with hert and mind mortall hatrede.
Intestinum opus, the inwardē buyldynge of tymber and parget.
Intimus, moste inwarde, moste secrete. also he whom a man most specially fauoureth.
Intingo, xi, gere, to depe, as one doth his fyngar into licour.
Intorqueo, si, quēre, to thruste in by throwyng of a darte, or other lyke thyng. also to turne or wynde in.
Intra, within.
Intra famā, lesse thā the opinō that mē haue.
Intra modū, lesse then a mean, short of a mean
Intrarius idem quod intimus.
Intrārius amicus, a specialt frende.
Intrico, care, to wrappe.
Intrinsecus, within.
Intritus, braied in a morter.
Intrō, into a place.
Intro, are, to enter or go in.
Introcludo, si, dere, to shutte in.
Introduco, xi, cere, to bryng or leade in.
Introeo, iui, ire, to go in.
Introgredior, eris, gredi, to come in.
Intromitto, misi, mittere, to lette in.
Introrsus, into, within.



Introrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake in.
Introspicio, spexi, spicere, to loke in.
Introuoco, are, to calle in.
Intueor, eris, eri, to beholde, to take hede.
Intus, in a place.
Intusium, a shyrt or smocke.
Intūtus, ta, tum, vnsure. Quousq; cunctando remp. intūtam patiemini? Howe long pyolong ynge the tyme, wyll ye suffre the commune weale in ieoperdy?
Intybum, semeth to be the generall name of all kindes of endiue and chicory. yet Dioscorides diuideth it into. ii. kindes, the one wylde, the other which is sowē, & of that also he maketh two sortes, the one with a brode leaf, which I take to be endiue, the other with a narowe leaf, which I take for the cōmon chicory, that whiche is wylde, is called Erraticum.
Inuado, si, re, to inuade, to enter, to apprehende.
Inualesco, lui, scere, to waxe strong, to be confirmed or stablyshed.
Inualetudo, dinis, feblenesse.
Inualidus, da, dum, feble, weake.
Inuectiuę orationes, orations made agaynste one, in reprouyng his maners and lyuyng.
Inuecho, nexi, uehere, to cary in a thyng, to cary a thyng into a place.
Inuehor, eris, uehi, to rebuke one vehemently, and with violent and sooze wordes.
Inuenio, ire, to fynde a thynge whyche a man seketh for.
In uerba iurare, to be swoyne as pryncis counsaylours and seruantes be swoyne vnto them. also to do fealtie.
In uersum, in numbre and order.
Inuerto, tere, to turne in, to tourn vp so down, to tourne in and out after the vulgar speche, properly to turne euery thyng contrary to the ryght fourme and facion.
Inuestes, pōg childrē about hear on their bodies
Inuestigabilis, le, that may not be found & sekig.
Inuestigo, are, to seke out, to fynde in sekynge, to enquyre.
Inuestio, iui, ire, to adorne or garnysshe a thing.
Inueterati, olde shrewes or vnthryftes, men in lyuyng vnthryftily, waxed olde.
Inueteresco, raui, scere, to wear out for age, to be oute of vse, to be aged or olde. also worne out, almoste consumed.
Inuicem, togither, one the other. Inuicē diligūt, they to loue one an other. also it signifieth for thy pt. Habes res urbanas, inuicē rusticas scribe, Now thou knowest thaffaires of the city, for thy part write what is done in the countrey
Inuidentia, enuy, griefe to behold or here that an other man prospereth.
Inuideo, uidi, ere, to haue enuy at an others prosperitie. also to se inwardly or through a thig.
Inuideo tibi doctrinam, I haue enuye at thy

tempynge.

Inuidia, enuye, hatred, ylle will.

Inuidia facti, the displeasure of his act, or attemptace, or the deede whereof he was enuied and hated.

Inuidiam conciare alicui, to bringe one in hatred or ylle opinion.

Facere inuidiam, idem.

Inuidiosa res, a thynge whiche breedeth enuy or hatred.

Inuidiose, enuiously.

Inuidiosus, an enuiouse persone. sometyme he whiche is enuied.

Inuidus, he that hath enuy.

Inuigilo, are, to haue watche of a thynge, or to lay watche, to care.

Inuinius, he that neuer drinketh wine.

Inuisus, a, um, neuer sene. also hated or odious.

Inuitamus, boden, as to a feaste or banket.

Inuito, tare, to bydde. also to delite, to fylle the belly.

Inuitus, ta, tum, vnwyllyng, or agaynst a mannes wyll.

In uniuersum, vniuersally.

Inuius, a, um, lackyng a way, or where nothyng can passe.

Inumbro, are, to make shadowe, somtime it signifieth to defende.

Inuncо, care, to catch, as it were with an hoke

Inundatio, a floudde.

Inundo, to ouerflowe or surrounde.

In unguem, to the poynte, perfectly.

Inuoco, are, to calle in, to calle for helpe. also not to calle.

Inuolo, are, to scale, to lay violent handes on one, to flee out.

Inuoluceris, a birde not ready to flee.

Inuolucrum, & inuolucre, euery thyng whiche serueth to hewer or wrap in it an other thing.

Inuolucris simulationum tegi, to be hid vnder craftie couerynges of dissimulacion.

Inuoluo, uere, to wrappe.

Inuoluolus, & Inuoluola, a worme like a canker, which is on vines, and whan he is taken of, he wrappeth him selfe rounde together.

Inuolutus, ta, tum, wrapped.

Inuro, inussi, inurere, to marke a thyng with an hotte yron.

Inurere alicui notam censoriam, to bringe to one a notable reproche.

Inurere infamiam alicui, to bring vp a sclaunder of one, whiche wyll neuer be laide.

Leges inurere, to make lawes, to the perpetuall dishonour of a weale publike.

Inutrium, a towne in Almain called Inspruch.

Inuus, is the rustical god of the Paynyms called also Pan.



## ¶I ANTE O.

IO, an interiection, signifiynge sommetyme greefe, as in Tibullo, Vror io, O I burn. sometyme excessiue gladnes, as in Ouidio, Dicite io Pæan.

Ioannes, a proper name of Hebrue, and signifieth the grace of god.

Ioannes Baptista, sonne of Zacharias, and Elysabeth of the tribe of Leui, was sanctified before that he was borne, and declared by an aungel that his name shuld be Johñ. And by cause his father dyd not forthwith beleue it, he was specheles vntill the eyght daye after the birthe of the childe, and that he hadde written in tables, his name is Johñ, than was his mouth opened, and he spake glorifiynge god, and made than the psalme: Benedictus dominus deus Israel, quia visitauit & fecit redemptionem plebis suæ. This man was of suche perfection and holinesse, that oure sauiour Christe testified of hym, that he wente in the spirite and vertue of Helias the prophete, but yet was he more thanne a prophete, and was the messangre, whiche god promised by the prophete Malachias, that he wolde send, whiche shuld prepare the way before hym. Semblably Johñ testified of Christ, that he was the true lighte that lyghted euery man that commeth into the worlde, and that he was in the worlde, and the worlde was made by hym, and that he bare recorde, that he was the sonne of god. Johñ lyued in wildernesse, his garment was of camelles heares, and his girdell of a skynne aboute his loynes, and his meate was Locustæ and honye of the wodes. He baptised onely in water teachyng repentaunce and the approchyng of the kyngdome of heauen. But bycause he sayd to Herode, that it was not lefull for hym to haue his brothers wyfe, he was by hym putte in prisone, and fynally at the peticion of the doughter of Herodiades, who daunsed before hym (by the perswasyon of Herodiades, who was the wyfe of his brother) the heade of Johñ was stryken of, and in a dysshe was broughte by the maiden vnto her mother in open bankette. Iosephus antiquitatum li. 18. calleth him a very good man, who commaunded the Iewes to labour to gette vertue, to obserue iustice amonge theym selues, to kepe trewe religion towarde god, and by baptisme to ioyne togither in oone. Also he sayethe, that manie men thoughte, that in the battayle betweene Herode and Aretha, by the iust vengeance of god for putteyng Johñ Baptist to death, the hoste of Herode was vtterlye distroyed. He was borne before Christ carnally monethes

and

and was put to death before Christe suffered his passion, one yere.

Ioannes, apostle and Euangelist, the sonne of Zebedæus, and brother of James the apostle called the more, was of Christ most tenderly beloued, and in the tyme of the emperoure Domitian, was exiled into the ile called Pathmos, where he wrate the boke of reuelacions called Apocalypsis. After the death of Domitian in the tyme of Pertinax he retourned to Ephesum, and there remaynynge vnto the tyme of Traiane, he rayled many churches, and dyd sette theym in order, and beynge of great age, dyed. lxviii. yeres after the passion of Christe, as Sophronius writeth, and was buried at Ephesum. Polycrates an auncient and holy bysshop in Asia, in his epistoll to Victor bysshop of Rome, writeth in this wyse: Also Johñ, whiche layde his head vpon our lordes breast, who was the chiefe preiste, and ware the pontificalle plate or table, martyr and doctour of the church, slept at Ephesum. He wrate his gospell last of all the Euangelistes in the last ende of his lyfe, wherin he declareth the diuinitie of our sauiour, more than any of the other, whiche by the holye goste was reserued vnto hym.

Iocasta, was doughter of Creon, and fyrst wife of Laius kyng of Thebes, after whose dethe she being ignorant, maried Oedipus her natural sonne. After that her sonnes Polynices & Etheocles, whyche she had by Oedipus, had one slayne the other in battayle, she also killed her selfe.

Iochabella, the name of Moyses mother.

Iocor, aris, ari, to speake merily or in dispoyte.

Iocosus, a, um, & iocularis, re, mery, spoyrtful, prouokyng myrth.

Ioculus, a lyttell spoyrte or myrthe.

Iocus, plurali ioca, a mery worde, dispoyte.

Iohel, a prophet born in Bethon in the lande of Rubim, he prophesied muche of Hierusalem, and fynall conclusion of Gentiles.

Iōlaus, the sonne of Iphicius, of whom the people of Sardinia were named Iolenses.

Iōle, the doughter of Euritus kynge of Aetolia, whom Hercules loued so muche, that he serued her in a womans apparaile, and span on a distaffe.

Ion, a stone of a violet colour.

Ionas, a prophet of the countrey of Cariathamaum, not farre from Azotus a citie of the Erches nigh to the sea in Siria, was in the tyme of Helias, and was the son of the poore wydowe, and hym dyd Helias restore vnto lyfe for the hospitalitee of his mother. And whan he came to ful age, he was by almyghty God sente to the great citie of Ninive in Assyria, and as he wolde haue fledde from our lorde, and haue tourned his iourney vnto Charsos, he was deuoured of a whale, & beynge at the last cast vp vnto the lande out of the whales mouthe, whan he had ben thre dayes in the whales bealye, he went forthe and preached in Ninive in suche wyse, that the people by penaunce restrayned the swoyrd of god, whiche was redy to strykе them. Afterward Jonas vexed with heuynes of mind retourned to his countrey, nor there longe abydynge, he takynge with hym his mother, went to the lande of Dur, and as he haunted the lande of Saar he there dyed, and was buryed in the graue of Cinereus the iudge. He prophecied that whan men shuld se in Hierusalem moche people come from the west partes of the worlde, than shulde the citie be destroyed vnto the harde erthe. Ionas in hebrw signifieth a culuer, or a distroyer of people.

Ionia, a region of Greece in Asia, wherein were the cities of Ephesus, Miletus, Priena, and other, and the people therof be called Iones, and the tunge Ionica, and the sea toynynge to it Mare Ionicum.

Ionicus, ca, cum, & Ionius, a, um, of Ionia.

Ioppe, a citie of the countrey of Palestina, not farre from Hierusalem, standynge by the sea, some men do suppose to be the hauen which is called Porte Galle.

Iordanis, a fayr riuer in Iudea, which diuideth Galilee from the regyon of Iudæa, and fallith into the dead sea.

Ios, an yle where Homerus was buried.

Ioseph, the sonne of Jacob the patriarke, was through enuye solde by his brethrene vnto a marchant, who brought hym into Egypte, & gaue him to Putiphar great master of houshold with kyng Pharao, whose wyfe bourynge in concupiscence, because that Ioseph wolde not cõmyt aduultery with her, she caused him to be cast into prison. where he declaringe to the kinges cupbearer the signification of his dreame, afterwarde he was by the same cupbearer remembred vnto king Pharao, whan he had dreamid a dreame, which he wold haue expouned. And he expounding the kinges dreame, whiche signified vii. plentuous yeres, and vii. scarse yeres of corne, was made by the kyng high stewarde of his royalme. So that by his most excellent wysedom such abundance of grayne was brought into the kinges barnes, and there kept during the vii plentuous yeres, that the vii. scars yeres next ensuynge it sufficed not onely to relieue all the people of Egypte, but also refreshed other countreyes, and made the kynge exceadigly rich. Moreouer the brethrene of Ioseph being sent by Jacob their father to bie corne in Egipt, not knowing their brother Ioseph

were by hym sundry tymes apprehended, and compelled to fetche their yonger brother Benjamyn, and at the laste Joseph discouerynge hym selfe vnto theim, caused theim to fetche his and their father into Egypte with all his familie, where they were honorably entertayned of kyng Pharao and Joseph. And Joseph had there two sonnes, Effraim and Manasses, and lyued a hundred and tenne yeres. Joseph signifieth increase, or a great officer, he dyed before the incarnation of Christe about. M.D.Cli. yeres.

Iosephus, the sonne of Mattathias, a priest of Hierusalem, whiche wrate in greche the battayle of the Jewes, and distruction of the citie by Vespasian and Titus, wherat he hym selfe was present. He wrate also of the antiquitie of the Jewes, in.ii. sundry argumentes. He was amonge the Romains had in such reuerence & honour, that his ymage was set vp in the cite. He had the spirite of prophecye, & beyng prisoner told vnto Vespasian, that he shuld be emperour of Rome. Also in his boke of antiquities he writeth in this wise: At this tyme was Jesus a wyse man, if it be lefull to call hym a man, he was a doer of wonderful workes, and a teacher of those men, whiche willingly do here thinges that be true, he ioyned vnto hym many Jewes and also Gentiles, this man was Christ, Whan Pylate by the enuy of the chiefe men of our nation had iudged hym to be put on the crosse, he forsoke not them, whom from the begynnynge he loued, but appered to them the thyrde day, eftsones alyue, accordynge as the prophetes by diuine inspiration spake before of hym, and that innumerable myracles shuld be done by hym. Hytherto wrate Josephus. wherby appereth his excellente wysedome, and specyall grace, whyche he had receyued, and it repugneth not moche, that in his herte he imbraced the fayth of Christ. He was after the incarnation of Christ. lxxvi. yeres.

Iotapata, a citie in Syria.

Iouiniani, were men of armes, so called of Maximian the emperour, whiche dyd valyantly in the countrey of Illyria.

Iouis, the genitiue case of Iupiter.

## I ANTE P.

IPHIANASSA, the wyfe of Melampos, whom for her beaultie Juno tourned into fury or madnesse.

Iphiclus, sonne of Alcmena, borne with Hercules at one byrthe, but Hercules was gotten by Jupiter, but Iphiclus was goten by Amphitrio. And whan two serpentes came to the cradelle of Iphiclus, and slewe hym, after whan they came to Hercules, he toke in eutry of his handes one and slewe them. There was an other Iphiclus, whiche was the son of Phylacus and Clymene, who Hesiodus sayth, was so ygyht and swyft, that he ranne vpon the eares of wheate as they grewe, and did not hurt them, also that he ran on the water as well as on the lande. Reade Cœlium lectionum antiq. li. 2. ca. 5.

Iphigenia, the daughter of kyng Agamemnon, with whom he offered in sacrifyce goynge to Troye.

Iphitus, the sonne of Praxonides, whiche fyrste ordined the solemne playes called Olympiada

Ips, ipos, a ryelle wourme byrdynge in hornes and vines.

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, he, she, that same, by demonstratyng or shewynge the person or thyng spoken of.

Ipsemet, he hym selfe.

Ipsippe, to hym and to none other.

Ipsules, plates impoled ipke to figures or ymages of men or women.

## I ANTE R.

IR, the holownes of the hande. sometyme it signifieth the hole hande.

Ira, wrathe, an appetite to punyshe hym, of whom we be offended.

Iracundia, anger, displeasure agaynst one, a desyre to be reuenged.

Iracundus, choryly or sone angry, hasty.

Iracor, eris, irasci, to be angry.

Irate, angerly.

Iratus, angry.

Irceus, a kynde of puddynges.

Ircipes, an harowe.

Irrefinicias, to deny, to say the contrary.

Ire alicui obuiam, to go to mete with one.

Ire in ius, to goo to the lawe, or to here the iugement in his matter.

Ire in neruum aliena causa, to goo to prison for an other mans sake.

Ire in subsidium, to go to succour one.

Ire pedibus, to go on foote.

Ire pedibus in sententiam, to consent to the sentence or reason of an nother, whiche hathe spoken, or to be of the same opinion.

I præ, go before.

I sane, si quid festinas magis, goo before yf thou be in haste.

Irenarches, & Irenarcha, he whiche is in auctorytie to see peace kepte in a countreye or citie, whyche amonge vs maye be called a iustyce of peace.

Iris, iris, uel iridis, the rayne bowe. it is also a floure delace, the roote wherof is very soote, and is commonly called yreos.

Iris

Irinium, oyle of Jreos.
Ironia, is a fygure in speakyng, whan a man speaketh otherwyse than he thynketh, as in scoffyng or bourdyng, calling that fayre whiche is foule in dede: that good, whiche is yll: that eloquent whiche is barbarous. semblably reasonyng contrarye to that J thynke, to the intent to mocke hym, with whom J do dispute or reason.
Ironice, mockyngly, scoffyngly.
Ironicus, he that vseth that facion in spekyng.
Irpices, rakes with yron teethe, wherwith they drawe vp weedes.
Irrasus, vnshaven.
Irraucio, raucui cere, to be hoorse.
Irremunerabile, that may not be rewarded or recompensed.
Irreparabile, that may not be repayred or restored to the fyrst astate.
Irrepo, psi, pere, to crepe in.
Irreprehensus, a, um, that can not be reproued.
Irretio, iui, ire, to take or holde in, as it were in a nette.
Irretitus, taken, lapte in with crafte, or fayre promyses.
Irrigo, to water grounde, to bryng water into the fieldes out of a ryuer.
Irriguus, a, um, the grounde or fielde that may be easily watered. somtyme the water, which may be easily dirived into the fieldes.
Irripio, pere, to pluche in.
Irrito, are, to make voyde and of none effecte.
Irrito, hauyng the last sillable sauing one long, to prouoke, to kendle wrath, to stirre vp.
Irritus, ta, tum, voyde of none effecte or force.
Irrogare mulctam, to sette a peyne.
Irructo, are, to blowe in by belchyng.
Irrugio, gere, to bray out.
Irrumo, are, to suche in.
Irrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake in, or enter with force. sometyme to breake a sunder.
Irruo, to rounne hastily or furiously into battayle, or vpon any thyng. somtyme to falle in or cast in.
Irus, a beggar of whome Homere maketh mencion, who was great and feble, and beyng in Jthaca the countrey of Ulysses, he being absent, consumed his vittayles with the woares of Penelope. Wherefore Ulysses at his retourne home slewe hym with his fyst.

## I ANTE S.

IS, a pronoune, whyche signifieth he.
Isæus, a famous rhetorician, whiche inuented to make every matter compendious.
Isagoge, an introduction.
Isagogicõ, a way to introduce, or begin to teche
Isapis, a ryuer nigh to Cæcenna.



Isara, a ryuer comyng out of the ryuer of Rone where the hyll called Cemenus is ioyned to the Rone, and so runneth by Dyacntia into the goulfe of Uenice.
Isaria, an ile against Uelia, called also Oenotris
Isatis, woad, reade before in Glastum.
Isauria, a region of Asia, ioyning to Licicia, som do take it to be part of Cilicia.
Isaurum, a citie in the countrey of Pamphilia.
Isca, a citie in Deuonshyre, called Exceter.
Iscalis, a town in Dorsetshire, called Jchester
Ischia, the huckle bone. it is somtyme taken for the arhe in the sayd bone, which vulgar physitions do call Sciatica.
Ischiadicus, uel Ischiacus, he that hath the ashe or the hyppe commonly called Sciatica.
Ischiros, idem quod fortis, stronge.
Isiaci, the prieste of the goddesse Isis.
Isis, called also Iõ, one of the harlottes of Jupiter, whom he turned into a cowe for feare of Juno his wyfe.
Isitium, a certayn pudding, som call it an hyrne.
Ismaël, was the son of Abraham by Agar his wyues mayden, of whom the sarazins be called Ismaelite as they be also called Agareni.
Ismarus, a mountayne in Thracia.
Ismenias, the name of an excellent mynstrelle, whyche played on the shaulmes.
Ismenides, the women of Thebes.
Ismenus, a ryuer in the countrey of Bœotia.
Isocolon, where two sentẽces ar in like length.
Isocrates, the name of a famous orator, of wonderfull eloquence, out of whose schoole proceded the most excellent oratours of Grece.
Isodomon, a fourme of buylding, where euery thynge is equally straight.
Isonomia, equalitie of lawes, as where they be indifferent to all maner of persons.
Isopleurus, thre edged.
Ispalis, a citie in Spayne called nowe Seuille.
Israel, signifyeth a manne seyng god. Jt was also the name of Jacob the patryarke. And the people of the Jewes were also called by that name, howe be it sommetyme it was attributed onely to tenne trybes, the trybes of Juda and Beniamyn beyng seuered from theym.
Issa, an yle in the Uenecian sea, ioynyng to Slauony.
Issus, a citie in Sicile, and a ryuer of Siria.
Ister, a greate ryuer called also Danubius, in duche Donaw, it commeth out of an hyll in Germany, called of Plinye Arnoba, of Ptholomee Abnoba, of Tacitus Arbona. Jt receyueth into it thre seuen ryuers, whereof the more parte be nauygable, and rounneth by Swaue, Bauyer, Owstryke, Hungarye, Walachia, and so thyough Europa, and falleth in to the sea called Pontus, in seuen sun-

I ante T.

ryplaces, as Solinus and Mela do wryte. But Plinius and Tacitus affirme but fyue. Herodotus, Arrianus, & other but fiue. whyle it is in Germany it is callyd Danubius, and when it cometh into a part of Thracia called Illiria, wher it is brodest, it is thā callid Ister.

Isthmus, a narrow part of the countrey, where ii. seas are but a smal distance a sunder, inclosynge the lande on bothe sydes. In such a place is set the citie of Corinthus in Greece. There be dyuers such places in Grecia, and of them were certayne playes callyd Isthmia.

Istic, there, where thou arte.

Istria, a part of Italy, marching on Illiria, called nowe Slauony.

## I ANTE T.

ITA, an aduerbe of answeryng or affirming and sometyme signifieth yea. sometyme so.

Ita est, euen so it is.

Ita loquor, yea so I say.

Ita aiunt, so men say.

Ita me deus amet, so god loue or helpe me.

Ita ne? but is it soo? or is it as thou sayest? also it signifieth a note of disdayne. Ita ne cō temnor abs te? Settest thou so lyttell by me? Ita ne beatus quidem est? is he therfore than happye?

Ita negotium est, so the case requyreth.

Ita opus est facto, so must it be done.

Ita sane, yea truely.

Ita ut erat, as it was in dede.

Ita ut fit, as it happeth. Dum rus eo, repi egomet mecum inter uias, ita ut fit, ubi quid in animo est molestię, aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Whan I went downe into the countrey, by the way ryding, as it happeth oftentymes, whan any displeasure commeth to my mynd, I bethought me of one thyng & other.

Itaq; wherfore than, and therfore.

Itaque, and so.

Italia, a noble countrey callyd Italy, whyche is enuyronned on the west with the mountaynes callyd Alpes, on the north with the sea callid Mare Adriaticum, on the east and the south with the sea callyd Mediterraneum, & Fretū Siculum. It also conteyneth these regyons: Liguriam, Ethruriam, Vmbriam, Flaminea, Latium, Aprutium, Campaniam, Apuliam, Venetiam, Picēnum, Galliam Cisalpinā, called Lumbardy. The length therof after Plinye is a thousande and .xx. myles, the breadthe in som place betweue the two seas. CCCCx. myles, in some place it passeth not. Cxxvi. myles. it was sometyme named Magna Grecia, because it was inhabyted with Grekes, as Aristotles doth wryte. Solinus doth resemble the fygure therof to an oken leafe, extendynge more in lengthe than in breadthe, towarde the ende beynge diuided, as it were into two hornes, whereof the one lyeth towarde the sea called Jonium, the other toketh to the narowe sea of Sicile callyd Fretum Siculum, in the narowest place it passeth not in breadth twenty myles.

Italica, a citie in Italia, which by an other name is callyd Confinium. There is an other in Spayne, where Aelius Italicus was borne.

Italicensis, a citizen of Italica.

Italicus, ca, cum, of Italy.

Italus, an Italyan.

Item, in lyke manner, so, also, euen as, afterward.

Iter, eris, itiner, neris, a iourney, also a way. Iter habeo ad Cæsarem, I take my iourneye to the Emperour.

Iter conficere, to perfourme a iourney, to go or ryde a iourney.

Iter facere, to go a iourney.

Itero, are, to doo a thyng eftesoones, to goo backe agayne.

Iterum, eftsones or agayne.

Ithaca, an yle lyenge before Athalis, and was the countraye of Ulysses, who therfore was callyd Ithacus.

Ithome, a towne in Peloponeso, an nother in Thessaly.

Ithonia, a countrey in Greece.

Ithyphallus, the name of Priapus the moste dishonest and abhominable idoll. Also Ithyphalli were dishonest persones, whiche in honourynge theyr idoll Bacchus, dannced hauyng betwene theyr legges counterfayt membres of horryble greatnes.

Ithyra, a towne on the mountayne of Taurus.

Itidem, semblably, also.

Itinerarium, a commentary or boke of remembraunce, conteynyng thynges committed in iourneyes. Also it is a kalender of myles in the distaunce of places, with the tyme of abode in euery place, lyke to gestes of princis.

Itineror, aris, ari, to go in iourney.

Ito, aui, are, to goo moche.

Ituria, a region in Arabia or Siria, of whyche the people are callyd Ituræi.

Itus, & Itio, a going. Quid noster itus & reditus, What our goyng and commyng.

Itys, the sonne of Tereus and Progne, who as poetes doo fayne, was tourned into a fesaunte.

## I ANTE V.

IVBA, the name of a beaste. also the name of a kynge of Mauritania.

Iubar, a starre, whych is also callyd Hesperus Lucifer. It is sometyme taken for brightnes.

Iubeo, iussi, iubere, to cōmād, to desyre, to wyll,

to

to exhorte, to decree.
Iubeo te saluére, god saue you. Dionysium iu be saluére, commende me to Denise.
Iubeto habere animũ bonum, byd hym haue a good herte, or byd hym be of good chere.
Iubilo, are, to declare in the voyce, the ioye and gladnes of the herte, whiche maye not be expressed with wordes.
Iubilum, ioy and gladnesse in voyce, not expressed in wordes, or with a shoute.
Iucunde, merily, gladly, pleasantly, delectably, sweetely.
Iucunditas, dilectation, pleasure, reioysynge.
Iucundor, aris, ari, to be ioyous and merye.
Iucundus, a, um, he or that whiche is the cause that an other reioiseth, dilectable, pleasant to see or here. also louynge.
Iudæa, a countrey in Asia, whiche hath on the weste the sea called Mare Cyprium, on the north Phœniciam & Syriam, on the east Arabiã, on the south the land of Egypt. It receiued the name of Iudas the son of Jacob the patriarche, where before it was called Chanaãa, of Chanaanæus, the fourth son of Cham.
Iudæi, not onely the people of Iudea, but also they be so called which do obserue their superstition. They wer expelled out of this realme of Englande in the tyme of kynge Richarde the first, for their cruelte in slayng of christen childzen, like as they haue ben out of France and Spaine, & now of late out of Portugal. Which now be suffred eftsones to repare hither, & here to inhabite vnder a counterfaite colour of faith, whereby no lyttell corruption is happened in our religion, by their secrete worshynge, many of them beinge phisitions of the body, but pryuy murderers of christen mens sowles, as it wyll ones more playnely appere, to our no lyttell peryl, shame, and dishonour, except god wyll shortly put into the hertes of gouernors, to remembre what mortall and naturall hatred the kynges of our sauiour and his obstinate ennemies and blasphemoures hath born alway toward vs, praying in their synagoges for our distructiõ, and after credence ones gotten, vnder the cloke of phisyke, wytfully and ypocrisely kylleth vs.
Iudaicus lapis, called also Tecolithos, a stone founde in Iudea, whiche is of the quantitie and figure of an abecorne, or of an olyue (as Solinus writeth) white & sayre with an order of lynes so correspondent, that they seme to be wrought with the hand and turne. Albertus mineraliũ li. i. calleth it Cegolites.
Iudex iudicis, a iudge.
Iudex ordinarius, he that hathe auctorite of his proper iurisdictiõ, to sit in iugemẽt without cõmission, as the chiefe iustice of Englãd, the maire of a citie incorporat, and a coroner.



Iudex delegatus, he that sytteth by cõmissiõn, as all other iudges and iustyces.
Iudicatio, the question come in iudgement.
Iudicatõ, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth with a iudgement or consyderation.
Iudicatum, the thyng iudged or determined.
Iudicatũ facere, to obey the sentence or iugemẽt.
Iudicatus, tus, tui, iudgement.
Iudicialis, le, of a iudge.
Iudiciarius, a, um, pertayning to a iuge, or that whiche is to be iudged.
Iudiciaria controuersia, where the iudges do not agree in one opinion.
Iudico, are, to iuge or deme, to suppose, to giue sentence, to condemne.
Iuditium, iudgement.
Iuditia legittima, iudgementes gyuen accordyng to the determined law writen, or by ancient custom approued.
Iuditia publica, iugementes gyuen by them, whiche be callid iuges, & haue places certain and do not renue their cõmissiõ, as the iuges of the kynges benche and commune place.
Iuditiũ capitis, iugement in causes criminall.
Iuditium dare, to graut a commission, to here and determyne a matter.
Iuditium rescindere, to reuerse a iugemente.
Iuditium habere, to gyue iugement.
Iudicio perfundere, to bring one to the poynt to be condemned.
Iuga, the benches in a shyppe or bote.
Iugale vinculum, the bonde of matrimony.
Iugalis, he that is yoked.
Iugantinus deus, was amonge Paynims the god, whom they supposed to haue auctorite ouer the eydges of hylles.
Iugarius, he that dyuyeth a plough with oxen, or a wayne. Also a strete in Rome, where was an altar of Iuno, at the whiche if any were wedded, they supposed that matrimony to be most surely ioyned.
Iugatorius, a draught oxe.
Iugeratim, by sundry furlonges.
Iugere, to eare ythe a lyte.
Iugerum, & Iugus, geris, as muche ground as one yoke of oxen wyll eare in a daye. Some suppose it to conteyn in length .240. fete, in bredth halfe so muche, some say that it is more. Leonardus Portius sayth, by the auctorite of Columella, that iugerũ conteyneth .xxviii. M. and .viii. C. fete.
Iuges, oxen ythe in greatnesse, called, yokes or payres.
Iugis, continuynge in one thynge.
Iugiter, continually.
Iuglans, andis, a wall nutte.
Iugo, are, to yoke or couple togither.
Iugosus, eydged.
Iugula, a celestiall sygne, contaynynge three



Marke well the vile condicions and bad qualities of the wicked Iewes when they were in England and in other Countries as Fraunce and Spayne

steerres called also Orion.

Iugulo, are, to slea, not onely with weapon, but also with sykenes. Quartana neminem iugulat, The feuer quartayne sleeth no man.

✠ Iugulare mortuos, to kylle deade men. A prouerbe applied to them, whiche do speake or write to the rebuke of them that are dead, or as Erasmus dothe thynke it more apte, it may be sayde by them that impugne a boke, whiche is of all men condemned, or reproueth against a sentence of all men receyued, or dispraiseth a thyng, whiche is of all men abhorred. Hominem suis uerbis iugulare, to catche and confute one in his owne wordes.

Iugulus, the forepart of the neche which is deuided into two greate synewes, Dexter et sinister.

Iugulum ferire, to slea properly in the neche.

Iugulum petere, when an oratour or man of lawe toucheth vehemently the poynte of the matter, and with manyfest and sooth argumentes and reasons, semeth to assaut and oppresse the cõtrary part, as it were with sharp weapons.

Iugum, a yoke, also the ridge of an hyl or bank. also the beame whereon weauers doo tourne their webbe. also a thyng lyke to a gallowes, vnder the whiche in signe of reproche, they that were vanquyshed were constrayned to creepe, whiche was made with two speares standynge, and one speare ouerthwart. also a frame wherein vines are formed. also a beame wherein balances do hang. also the syde beames in a shyp, in the which the transomes are fastened. It is also a rolle of timber, wherein the imbrouderer or worker of carpettes doo rolle vp the thynge that they worke on.

Iuli, are the mosynes or soft heares, whiche do growe on the beardes and vysages of ponge men, before that they be shauen, and sometyme it signifieth the same younge men.

Iulia, a kynred, which proceded from Ascanius, sonne of Eneas called Iulus. Also a towne in Calis in the countrey of Spayne.

Iuliobona, Hounflete in Fraunce.

Iuliobriga, a towne in Spayn called Logroino.

Iulio magus, Angiers in Fraunce.

Iulis, a citty in the yle of Cea, the countreye of Simonides the poete.

Iulius, the moneth of Julye, whiche toke his name of Julius Cesar.

Iulum, as Ruellius wryteth, is that which cleaueth fast to a hasyll nutte or fyberte clusterwyse in a compact hardnes, and as it were a verye longe synew hangeth by one stalke.

Iulus, otherwyse named Ascanius, the sonne of Eneas. Iulus, is also a lyttell wourme with many feete, breedyng in vynes and okes, whiche is also called Gomoluolus, Inuoluolus, & Voluola. It is also the mosincoke of the outwarde part of fruites. also the pong fruit immediately after that the floures be fallen. Iulus is also a fysshe, which is guyde vnto whales, which also is called Hegeter. It is more ouer a longe dedicate to Diana.

Iumentum, euery beast that draweth or bereth burdeynes. also a lyttell carre.

Iunctim, toynctly.

Iunculi, meates called iunkettes. also a freshe chese made on rushes called a tacke man.

Iuncus, a bulle russhe.

Iuncus odoratus, is of two sortes, one is of Plyny called Triangularis, of Dioscorides Angulosus, of Theophrastus, Cyperus. The stalke is lyttel, and redde, and if it be bruised, it smelleth lyke to a rose, the best groweth in Arabia and Nabathea, the warst groweth in Affrica. An other sort is round and hath flowres, whiche be medicinable, and it is of the apothecaries called Squmantum. Reade in Schœno.

Iungani, people in the countrey of Liguria.

Iungo, xi, gere, to ioyne.

✠ Iungere uulpes, to yoke or couple wolues. A prouerbe signifyenge to do a thing whiche is impertinent, or without any reason.

Iunículi, the longe twygges of the vine whiche do shoote out of length, and wolde be layde on a frame.

Iuniperus, a swete bushe, called Junyper.

Iunis, nc, ponge, wherof cometh Iunior, yõger.

Iunix, icis, a ponge cowe or heffar.

Iunius, a proper name of the Romans, as Iunius Brutus, Iunius Collumella. It is also a moneth called June: for whan Romulus hadde fyrste diuided the people into olde men and ponge men, called in latyn Maiores & Minores, he honoured them with two monethes, callynge the one Maius, or Maye, the other Iunius, of ponge men called in latyn Iuuenes.

Iuno, was dowgter of Saturne and Opis, sister and wyfe of Jupiter called also Hera.

Iuno moneta, Sone after that kinges were expelled out of Rome, there was a great erthquake, at which tyme there was herde in the Capitol out of the chapelle of Juno, a voyce warning them that they shuld make a fulpacification of her wrath, and so doing the erthquake ceassed. Of that warnyng, whiche in latine is Monitio, she was called Iuno moneta, And to the honor of her was made one chapell in the capitoll by Camillus, an other on the hyll called Auentinus, wherin was set her ydoll brought from the citie called Veiæ, distroyed by the Romaines, bothe these chapelles were called Aedes Iunonis monetæ.

Iunonia, one of the yles that are called Insulæ fortunatæ.

Iupiter, Iouis, the sonne of Saturnus & Opis kyng of Creta, who dyaue his father out of his royalme, and was a man valiant & wyse, but exceedingly gyuen to lachery, in deflouring as well maydens as wyues. Not withstandynge for his prowesse and wytte, after his deathe he was of all the Gentiles honoured for a god, and called father & kynge of goddes. His name was in such estimacion amõg the Gentiles or Paynyms, that they gaue to hym soueraynte in all thynges. Yea in so muche as they also named hym god of hospitalitie. And therfore whan any thing was violate either by the good man of the house, or by his guest, they called on Iupiter Xenius, whan trust in frendeshyp was broken, thei called to vengeãce to Iupiter Philius, whan cõpanions betrated one an other Iupiter Hereius, whan kynsemen, Iupiter Homoginus, whan they whiche were in league togither, deceiued eche other, than ceped they Iupiter Enhorcius.

Iura, a mountayne of Fraunce, whiche diuideth bygh Burgoyn from Swizerlande.

Iuramentum, an othe.

Iuratus, swozne.

Iurgiosus, a, um, brauynge, full of contencion.

Iurgium, a brauyng or a small contencion.

Iurgo, are, to braule or chyde.

Iuridicus, ca, cum, accordyng to the law, or belongyng to the lawe.

Iurisdictio, iurisdiction, power, or auctorite to minister and execute lawes, as dyuers cities and countreyes haue by the graunte of emperours and kynges.

Iuro, rare, to sweare.

Iurare in legẽ alterius, to sweare to kepe the lawes or ordinances of an other.

Iurare in uerba alterius, to doo fealte, or to be swozne a subiecte.

Iurulentus, ta, tum, full of iuce or ipcour.

Ius, iuris, law, auctorite, libertie, power, right, sometyme the place where the lawe is mynistred. also kynde or iuce.

Ius annulorum donare, was among the olde Romayns the same almoste, that is nowe to make a knyght.

Ius municipale, a pruat law or custom, whiche eche citte or towne hathe within it selfe, for the good order of their commune weale.

Ius moribus constitutum, ryght made of custome. Ius dicere, to gyue iudgement.

Ius dicis, thou speakest reason.

Ius bonum dicis, pone requeste is reasonable.

Iure, with good cause.

Iure uel iniuria, by ryght or wronge.

De iure meo, tuo, suo decedere, to omyt som part of the rigour or extremitie of the lawe.

Pro suo iure agere, et summo iure agere, to take the extremitie of the lawe.



Summum ius, the rygour of the lawe.

Iuscum, & iusculum, brothe, wherin meat hath ben sodden.

Iusiurandum, a solemne othe or promyse made to God.

Iussa, commaundementes.

Iussus, a, um, commaunded.

Iusta, sacrifyces doone for deade men: nowe it maye be vsed for funerall exequies.

Iusta soluere, to applie in funerall obsequies, to do and perfourme all thynges therunto necessary.

Iustinianus, an emperour comen of a poze kynred, his mothers brother Iustinus emperour before hym being but a swine herde, succeded his vncle at the age of xliiii. yeres in the empyre, and gouernid it nobly by the space of xl. yeres, augmentynge it honourably. And caused the lawes ciuile, dispersed in infinite volumes, to be reduced into fyue bokes called the Digestes, and caused to be made iiii bokes of institutes, and likewyse the Code, contaynyng the decrees of emperours, although he hym selfe knewe no letters. An excellente prince, if he had not ben corrupted with auarice, and the heresy of Eutichianus. he was after the incarnation of Christ. 517. yeres.

Iustitia, Iustice, is a perfect vertue (as Aristotle sayth) referred to a seconde person, and therfore chiefe of all vertues, more wonderfulle than the bryght sterres Hesperus and Lucifer, comprehending in it al the partes of vertue, this is callid iustice vniuersal. But there is a more particular iustice, which in the lawe ciuile is defined to be a constaunt and perpetuall wyll geuyng vnto euery body that whiche belongeth vnto hym, whiche is callid his right. More abundantly hereof shall ye fynd in my warke callyd the Gouernour.

Iustitium, a ceasyng for a tyme from ministration of lawes in places iudiciall.

Iustus, a iust or rightuous man, an vpryght and true meanyng man. It is taken oft tymes in holy scripture for a vertuous mã or good mã.

Iustus, ta, tũ, equall, meane betwene two extremities. sometyme it signifieth greatnes. Iusta pars, the great parte. sometyme it signifieth amonge lawyers, true or verye. Iustus filius, his very son. Iusta magnitudo, neyther more nor lesse, the iust quantitie.

Dies iusti, a delate and tyme of xx. dates, giue by the lawe to them that were condemned either by wrytyng, or their owne confession, to owe any somme of money.

Iusta seruitus, seruyce without rigour.

Iustas inimicitias, great hostilitie.

Iusti honores, honours due.

Iusto labore, with great labour.

Iuturna, the syster of Turnus.

Iuuã-

Iuuamen, Iuuatio, & Iuuamentum, helpe.
Iuuenalia, playes vowed for the helthe of yonge menne.
Iuuenalis, le, pertaynyng to youth.
Iuuenalis dies, a day celebrate to youthe.
Iuuenalis, is also the name of a poete, whyche wrate Satyres.
Iuuencus, & iuuenca, yonge, not onely men, but also beastes. Iuuenculus, idem.
Iuuenesco, scere, to waxe or be yonge.
Iuuenilis, le, yonge.
Aetas iuuenilis, youth or after the facion of yonge folkes.
Iuueniliter, yongely.
Iuuenis, a yonge man.
Iuuentus, tutis, youthe. sometyme a multytude of yonge men.
Iuuerna, the olde name of Irelande, called of some Iuernia, et Hibernia.
Iuuo, uas, iuui, are, to helpe, to delyte.
Iuuat mihi, It doth me good, it is a pleasure to me.
Iuuat impersonale, it deliteth or pleaseth.
Nec vnquam quicquam me iuuat, quod edo domi, That whiche I eate at home doth me no good: or, restoreth me nothynge.
Iuuitque me, hoc tibi profuisse, I was very joyous, that that thynge dyd profite the.
Iuxta, nygh, toyntly, or togither, euen ryghe, accordynge. Nunc uero quo in loco res nostrae sint, iuxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Nowe howe the matter standeth, ye al know as wel as I: or els in what case our busines is, ye understande all as muche as I do.
Iuxtā, aduerbium, euen ryghe, as wel or ryghtwise.
Iuxtā boni malignē, strennui & imbelles, Euen ryghe the good and the badde, the valiant, and the vnwarre ryke.
Iuxta hyeme atque aestate bella gerere, To make warre aswell in wynter as in sommer.
Iuxtim, nyghe to.

## ¶I ANTE X.

IXION, was kynge of Thessalia, who falsly brake the promyse that he made to his wyues father, and threwe hym into a pytte of fyre. He also called by Jupiter vnto a feast, styred Juno to commyt auoutry, whiche Jupyter perceyuynge, he made a cloude lyke vnto Juno, and delyuered her to hym, on whome he gatte the people called Centauri, but whan he aduaunted that he hadde companyed with Juno, he was dryuen downe in to helle, and there was bounde to a wheele, alway tournynge and full of serpentes, as poetes fayned.
Ixon, a greatte whyte bryde of the kynde of swannes.



## L ANTE A.

LABASCO, labascere, & Labascor, sceris, to fayle or decay.
Labdacus, a kynge of Thebes, father of Laius, who was father of Oedipus, or Edippus.
Lapecula, a lytle spotte or blemyshe.
Labefacio, facere, to breake or distroy.
Labefacto, tare, to make feble, to apayre, to subuerte, to corrupte.
Labellum, a lyppe.
Labeo, onis, a man or woman haunge greate lyppes. Also a nettle called a blynde nettle.
Labes, a spotte whiche sodeynly happeneth to thinges that are smothe.
Labia, et labra, lyppes.
Labicanum, a towne in Italy.
Labici, the inhabitantes of that towne.
Labicus, was the name of the sonne of Minos, who was named also Glaucus.
Labilis, le, vnstable, which wyl sone fall, slyppe.
Labina, slyppernes.
Labio, is a sythe whiche I suppose to be in englyshe called Lodde, with the greate lyppes. It was also the surname of a Romayne.
Labo, are, to falle downe sodaynely.
Labor, eris, lapsus sum labi, to slyde, to dye, to fayle, to falle downe by lyttell and lyttell.
Labor, labour, trauayle.
Laboriae, the name of a countrey in Italy, vulgarly called Terra laboris, the land of labor.
Laborinus, a fielde in Campania, where the stubble of corne is soo greate, that the people doo burne it in stede of wodde.
Laboriosus homo, a perylous man.
Laboro, are, to labor, to be in heynes or greke.
Animo laborare, to be careffull.
Ex rebus laborare, to haue peyn in the rapnes. Fame laborare, to dye for hunger.
Fœnore laborare, to be in dette by reasone of vsurye.
Laborare frigore, to be almost dead for cold.
Ingenio laborare, to be troubled in wyt.
Laborare iniuria, to suffre wronge.
Laborare morbo, to be sycke.
Nihil laboro, I care not, I passe not on it, Non laboro, idem.
Odio apud hostes laborare, & contemptui inter socios, to be hated of his enemies, and not regarded of his frendes.
Laborare podagra, to haue the goute.
Vitijs laborare, to be vicious.
Laborantur uehementer, they studied busyly to bryng a matter to passe.
Labrum, a lyppe, also the brymme or brynke of a ryuer

tyner or fountayne. also a vat or lyke vessells necessary to bee layned in. Sometyme a vat for wyne after that it is pressed. It maie bee vsed for a keele vate, wherevnto ale or beere is putte.

Labrum Veneris, is taken for talyll, although Dioscorides dothe not remembre, that it serueth to the vse of soulhare, but assigneth that rather to other two herbes, the oone called Hippophaes, or Hyppophyes, and the other Hippophæstos.

Labrusca, wylde vyne.

Laburnum, a tree growyng on the mountayne called Alpes, the woode wherof is white and harde, and hath a flowre a cubite in lengthe, whiche no bee wylle touche, he groweth not but in dyse places, and hateth water.

Labyrinthus, a place containyng many romes in suche wise prepared, that who so euer was brought into it, mought not issue oute of it, without a guyde very perfecte in it, or without a threde leadyng hym, wherof the botom or klewe should be left at the entre. Of this name were thre principall places, one in Egypte, by the paterne wherof, the other were made. And that is described by Herodotus (who writeth that he sawe it) saying that it was aboue the greate poole called Myrios, towarde the citie of Crocodiles. Strabo in his xvii. boke calleth the sayd poole or meare Muris. Herodotus in Euterpe saith, that first there were. xii. halles couered. vi. toward the north, and. vi. towarde the southe, all inclosed with one wall. within the walle were houses in two dyuers sortes, one sorte vnder ground, an other aboue ground ouer theim, euery sorte being in numbre thre thousand and fyue hundred. The ouermost, whiche (as he saith) he beheld, the nethermost he mought not be suffred to se, but as he herde by report of them which sawe it, he wrate: The ouermost whiche he did behold, exceded al workes of mens handes, for he went from a hall into porters, from porters into chambres, from chambres into other solars, and from portours into other halles. The beame whiche bare the flowres was of stone, wrought with imagery, euery hall inuironed with pillers of white stone. In the ende of that Labyrinthus, standeth a stone large beneathe, and smalle on the toppe called Pyramis, which is of length. xl. paces, in the whiche ar wrought great images. and therat is the entry vnder ground to the other Labyrinthus. An other Labyrinthus was in Creta, made by Dedalus by the commandement of Minos for a prison, but it was much lasse than the other. But by dyuers doores, entryngs, & windinges out, it deceiued theim, whiche come into it. The thirde was in Italy by a towne called Clusia, which was made by kyng Porsena, as Plinius and Varro do write, was of square stone, the sydes. xxx. foote brode, in heyghte fifty feete. Into the whiche who so euer went without a clew or bottome of threde, couldc neuer retourne. On this place stode. v. Pyramides or steples one at euery corner, & one in the myddle, euerieche of them. L. foote high, on the toppes of them great bolles of brasse, and therupon horses with wynges, from the whiche bydde hange chaynes, hauyng belles at them, which being meued with wynde, rendred a sharpe sounde. also vpon the foure bolles or brasse stode foure other Pyramides or sharpe pyllars of a hundred foote high, and on that whiche was on the myddle stoode oone sharpe pyllour, whose heyght Varro durst not reherse, bicause it seemed a thing incredible. Al these thinges were made by great kinges, whiche hauyng abundance of treasure, and lacking lernynge, dyd set their delite in suche vayne ostentation. Vnlearned kinges delite in vayne Ostentation.

Lac, lactis, mylke.

Lac gallinaceus, The mylke of an henne, A proverbe applied to theim, whiche lacke nothyng, or to thinges, whiche for the scarsitie of them be very precious.

Lacæna, a kynde of apparayle. also a woman of Lacedemonia.

Laccia, a sythe called a cheurn.

Lacedæmon, a noble citie in Greece, called also Sparta, in the region of Achaia, the countrey is called Laconia.

Lacer, & lacerus, a, um, torne or rent.

Lacerna, a short cloke, whiche men of warre be wont to weare.

Lacernatus, cloked or cladde in a cloke.

Lacero, are, to rent in pieces, or to giue many woundes.

Lacerare diem, to lose the daie, to spende the tyme about nought.

Lacertosus, hauing great brawnes and sinues.

Lacertus, & Lacerta, a lysarde, an euet. also the part of a mans arme, from the elbowe to the wrist of the hande, properly the brawne and sinues of the arme.

Lacesso, siui, & cessi, ssere, to rent or go about to rent the good renome of a man. also to prouoke a man to wrathe or displeasure with woordes, writyng, or act: to rayle on a man, to pricke a man with some pithinesse or acte.

Lachana, all kynde of herbes, whyche serue for the potte called wortes.

Lachanopoles, a seller of herbes.

Lachanopolium, the herbe market.

Lachesis, one of the thre ladies called Parcæ, whiche poetes dyd faine to haue the rule and gouernaunce of mans lyfe.

Lachrima, a teare in weepyng.

Lachry

Lachrimo, are, to wepe.
Lachrimula, a lytell teare.
Lacides, garmentes that be rent.
Lacinia, is a redde mushcron, whiche spryngeth at the roote of a chesten tree.
Lacinix, gardynges of a garmente, properly where the skyrtes be cut in sundry facion.
In lacinias, in pieces, in tagges.
Laciniosus, a, um, cut in sundry factions, wyndyng and tournyng dyuers wates, tagged.
Lacinium, an elbowe of lande, lying betweene the sea called Hadriaticum, and the sea called Ionium.
Lacio, lacui, & lexi, lacere, to bynd into a snare or to wynde one in, to deceyue hym.
Lacon, onis, a man of Lacedemonia.
Laconia, the countrey where Lacedemonia standeth.
Laconicus, ca, cum, of the countrey of Laconia.
Laconicum, a hotte house or drie bayne.
Laconismus, a short fourme of speakyng, conteynyng muche sentence in a fewe wordes.
Lactarius, a, um, meate made of mylke, all herbes whiche haue iuyce lyke mylke.
Lactarius, rij, he that maketh sundry meates of mylke, also they whiche do selle mylke.
Lacteo, ere, to suche mylke.
Lactes, places within the ribbes of a man, beneth the nauel, so tender that it may not suffer any wounde or stroke, as Probus saieth. Some saie that they be caules, wherin the small bowelles do lye.
Lactesco, scere, to be tourned into mylke, or to be filled with mylke.
Lacteus, a, um, of mylke, or like mylk. also that whiche is nourished lyke mylke.
Lacticinia, whyte meates made of mylke.
Lactidiaci, stryken about the nauell.
Lacto, are, to fede with mylke. also to deceyue with fayre wordes.
Lactuca, an herbe called lettuse.
Lacuna, a dyche, wherin water standeth. also a trenche, whereby fieldes are drayned. Some englyshe it, a synke.
Lacunar, a beame, also suche a thynge as dothe yet hange in marchantes houses, ouerthwart theyr halles, wheron be set a great noumbre of candelles.
Lacus, cus, a deepe place alwaie full of water, whiche is diuided into brookes and ryuers, also the vessell whiche receyueth wyne, whan the grapes ar pressed. also the principal beam that goth ouerthwart the house.
Lacus Lemanus, Losane in Sermountayne.
Lacunurres, great cabages.
Ladas, was a man, who ran so swiftly, that on the sande he left no print of his foote.
Ladanum, a gumme whiche runneth frome an herbe called Lada or Ledum, whiche is commonly called Labdanum, and is moste vsed in pomaunders.
Ladon, a ryuer in Arcadia.
Læander, a ponge man, which for the feruente loue that he bare to a fayre maiden called Eros, vsed to swym frome Abidus, to Sestos, ouer the sea called Hellespontus, at the laste was drowned, whiche Eros beholdyng to be dead, threwe her selfe also into the sea from a high towre, of whom Musæus, & Ouidius, in his epistles do write.
Lædo, læsi, dere, to hurt or do displeasure.
Lædere maiestatem, to derogate any thynge of the kynges auctorytie or prerogatiue.
Læsæ religionis culpa, hereshy or lollardy, contempt of religion or ceremonies.
Læmargia, gluttony.
Læmargus, a glutton.
Læmuschaton, the rewarde gyuen to him that vanquished at playinge or fyghtynge with weapons.
Læna, a garment lyned, whyche the diuynours called Augures, dyd weare.
Laerte, a citie in Cilicia.
Laertes, the father of Vlysses.
Laertius, the name of one, whyche wrate the lyues of philosophers.
Lætrigones, were people in the confines of Campania, whiche eate mans fleshe.
Lætabilis, glad, or reioysefull.
Lætamen, compasse or muche layde in the fieldes, to make corne and grasse to growe plentuously.
Læte, ioyously, gladly.
Lætifico, care, to make gladde.
Lætisco, scere, to be gladde.
Lætitia, gladnes, reioysyng of the mynd, which doth appere also outwardly.
Lætitudo, dinis, idem.
Lætor, aris, ari, to be gladde, or to reioyse with outwarde signes.
Læto, are, to make gladde.
Lætus, a, um, ioyous and gladde.
Lætus homo, a glad man.
Læta ouis, a good sheepe. Læta seges, & Lætum legumen, plentyfull corne and grayn. all other thynges not hauyng lyfe, beinge called Læta, do signify dilectable to beholde, or that do please the eye of the beholder.
Læuigo, are, to plane or make playne, or to polyshe.
Læuis, leue, smothe or playne.
Læuitas, tatis, playnnesse or smothenesse.
Læuo, are, to make smothe.
Læuor, oris, smothenesse.
Lagana, be thyn cakes made with floure and water, wherto was put fatte brothe, pepper, saffron, and cynamome, fritusle.
Lagari uersus, verses, whiche doo halte in the middes

mydddes of the foote.

Lagaron, is the part of the body from the ſtomake to the nauel, called alſo Hypocondrii.

Lagena, a pitcher potte.

Lageos, a kynde of grapes.

Lagia, one of the names of the ile of Delos.

Lagois, a kynde of fyſhe, whiche maie be called the hare fyſhe.

Lagonon, the frettyng of the guttes.

Lagophthaimos, he that hath eyen lyke a hare, or in whom the outerlyddes of the eyen do not meue downewarde.

Lagopus, an herbe of the kynd of trefoyles called trimtle graſſe. ſome call it hare cummine. ſome ſuppoſe it to be Dentdelyon, other Garyophyllacium, amonge the Germanes it is called Harefoote.

Lagotrophia, a warren or parke of hares.

Laguncula, a lyttell pytcher.

Lagygies, people in Sarmatia.

Laicus, a laie man.

Lais, was a cõmon harlot in Greece, who was of ſuche excellent beaultie, and therewith ſo pleaſant, that vnto her out of all Greece ther came to Corinthus where ſhe dwelled, men noble and ryche in great numbres, to company with her. On a tyme came to her Demoſthenes the greateſt orator of Greece, and deſyred to lye with her, of whome ſhe aſked for one nyght a thouſande Dragmas, whiche amounted to the rate of our money at this preſent tyme to. xxiii li. xix. s. x d. The which Demoſthenes heryng, he departed, ſaying in this wyſe: I wyl not repent me at that price. Some wryte, that ſhe demanded .x. thouſand Dragmas, whiche was a talent.

Laius, was kyng of Thebes, and father of Oedipus, whome Oedipus vnwares ſlewe in battayle, and wedded his wyfe, wyche was alſo Oedipus mother called Jocaſta. Reade after ſo Oedipus.

Laletania, a countrey in Spayne.

Laliſiones, colte of wylde aſſes.

Lallare, to ſpeake lyke a babye: in the whyche woorde the greke doth approche nerer to the englyſhe than to the latin, as Babazin, which made a latyn woorde, is Babare. It maie bee tranſferred to the nourice, that babieth with her chylde, whan ſhe gyueth to it the dugge.

Lamæ, the raggednelle of rockes.

Lambo, bere, to lycke with the tungue. alſo to touche, to flowe or runne ſoftely.

Lambrus, a ryuer in Italy, which meeteth with the ryuer of Po, called Padus.

Lambrani, people dwellyng about the ſayd ryuer of Lambrus.

Lamentabilis, le, lamentable.

Lamentarius, a, um, that cauſeth lamentacion.

Lamentatio, onis, lamentyng or waylyng.



Lamentor, aris, ari, to lament or bewayle.

Lamia, is a beaſt whiche hath a womans face, and the feete of a horſe. It was alſo the ſurname of a noble Romayne, and alſo of a famous harlot it is alſo a kynd nettle.

Lamiæ, be women, whiche beholding chyldren, or gruyng to them gyftes, doo alter the formes of them, which chyldren be afterwarde called elfes, or taken with the fayry. And ſome ſuche women wyll ſucke the blond from chyldren. They be alſo thoſe, which be called ladies of the fayry, which do allure yonge men to company carnally with them, and after that they be conſumed in the acte of lechery, they coueyt to deuoure them.

Lamina, a plate of mettall.

Lamirus, one of the ſonnes of Hercules.

Lampas, a leame of fyre, or bryghtnelle of the ſonne, moſte vſed for a lampe.

Lampetia, the doughter of the ſonne by Neæra, whiche with her ſyſter Phaetuſa kepte theyr in Sicile.

Lampetra, a fyſhe called a lampraey.

Lampſacus, a towne on the ſea ſyde called Helleſpontus in the ſyde of Aſia, where Priapus was honoured.

Lampſacẽnus, a, um, of Lampſacus.

Lampyris, a glow wourme, or a wourme called a glow berde.

Lana, woulle.

Lanaria, an herbe whiche fullers do vſe, whan they ſcoure clothes. Some doo ſaie it is that whiche apothecaries do call Condiſi.

Lanaris, re, that beareth or hath woulle.

Lanare pæcus, beaſtes haueng woulle.

Lanarius a woulle man, or he that occupieth or ſelleth woull.

Lanatus, a, um, cladde or wrapped in woulle.

Lanatus lupus, a fyſhe ſo called for his whitenes and ſoftneſſe.

Lancearius, he that beareth a launcyn.

Lanceatus, armed with a launcyn. alſo woundred with a launcyn.

Lancia, a ſpanyſhe launcyn with a brode heade.

Lancino, are, to ſtrike, to rent with the teethe.

Lanerum, a garment made of vndyed woulle.

Laneus, a, um, woullen.

Laneus, a fyſhe.

Langa, a beaſt whiche is founde about the ryuer of Po.

Langia, a fountayne in Nemea a countreye of Arcadia, where the hoſt of Argiues was refreſhed, whan they went agaynſt Thebes.

Langueo, & langueſco, ere, to languyſhe, to be ſycke, to be fayne, to be aferde, to be ydell.

Languidus, da, dum, fayne, ſycke, afearde, ydle.

Languor, oris, langour, fayling of ſtrengthe and naturall moyſture.

Langurium, languettes of numbre, lyke to long beades.

Marke the qualities of ſome bad women.

Marke the qualitie of the Ladyes of the fayry.

L ante A.

headstones.

Lamena, the flesh shambles, or shop where flesh is solde sometyme it signifieth dismembryng.

Lanifex, idem qui lanificus.

Lanificium, cardyng and spynnyng of woull.

Lanificus, he that dothe woorke woll, to make it mete for the clothier. it may bee called also a wolle wynder.

Lanio, are, to cut lyke a boucher.

Lanionius, a, um, pertaining to bouchers craft.

Lanista, he that had the rule ouer swordplayers, and caused them to be taughte, and after solde them. also that ordered bydes to fight.

Lanitium, clothynge, or the crafte of makynge woollen clothe.

Lanitius, a, um, woullen, or of woulle.

Lanium carnarium, a slaughter house.

Lanius, & Lanio, onis, a boucher.

Lano, are, to put in woll, or to dresse with woll.

Lanugo, the soft heares or mosynes in the visages of children and women. also on fruites called peaches, and som herbes as long woort, clary, and suche other. Also the downe fethers in brydes. it is also the sawe dust or other pouldor, whiche commeth of woode whan it is persed.

Lanx, cis, a dysshe whiche of some is called a porenger. also a balance.

Laodicea, a citie in Asia.

Laodomia, the wyfe of Protheselaus.

Laomedon, ontis, the father of Priamus.

Laphathum, uel Lapathus, called also Rumex, is the generall name of al sorrell, as Oxylapathum, or Lapathum acutum, sorrell as well wylde as of the gardeyn. Hippolapathon, a great sorrell lyke a docke, but hauyng the taste of sorrell, and is called patience.

Lapicida, a mason.

Lapidarius, a, um, pertaynyng to stones.

Lapidesco, scere, to bee made or tourned into a stone.

Lapidicina, a quary of stones.

Lapido, are, to strike with stones. also to strike sometyme without stones.

Lapillus, a lyttell stone, also a precious stone.

Lapio, iui, ire, to make harde as a stone.

Lapis, idis, a stone, but lesse than that, whiche is called Saxum. Sometyme it is taken for a myle. Ad tertium aut quartum lapidem, at the thryde or the fourth myle.

De lapide empti, were slaues or bondmē solde

Lapithe, people of Thessaly, of whom Perithous was kyng.

Lappa, the general name of all burres growing on herbes, whiche will sticke to any thynge.

Lapsana, after Dioscorid. is a kynde of wilde nauewes hauynge but thre leaues. Plinius and Theophrastus doo write, that they were called of the Arcadians wylde colewoortes, a of the phisitiōs, as Theophrastus saith, Cesta, with the rootes hereof boyled in mylke, all the hoste of Iulius Cesar ipued at Dyrrachiū a long tyme. wherof came the prouerbe,

✠ Lapsana uiuere, where men do ipue nigardly and wyttedly.

Lapso, a falle.

Lapso, are, to falle often.

Lapsus, us, a falle. also a small offence done by negligence, an ouersyght.

Lapythos, a citie in the yle of Cypres.

Laqueare, Laquear, & Laquearium, the rouse of a chamber, whiche is imbowed or fretted. also a playne beame in a rouse.

Laquearus, a, um, haltered, snarled, tyed, or bounde fast. sometyme it signifieth bowyng or bowynge.

Laqueus, an halter.

Lara, uel Larunda, was a mayden whiche shewed to Iuno the wanton pastymes of Iupiter with women. For the whyche Iuppiter dyd cutte of her tungue, and cōmanded Mercurius to bynge her to helle. who begatte on her two sonnes, whiche were called Lares.

Laranda, a citie of Lycaonia.

Larārium, a pryuate chapell or closet in a mans howse.

Larcus, a panne wherin coles be caried.

Larentia, a famous harlot, whiche bycause she made the people of Rome her heyre, they named her a goddesse, and called her Flora.

Lares, goddes, whiche the paynyms dyd suppose euery person had belongynge vnto hym: they were also called Penates, both the whiche woordes bee also taken for pryuate dwellinges or houses. Mei lares, mei penates, My house or dwellyng place.

Large, abundantly.

Largior, iris, iri, to gyue liberally. also to graūt.

Largitas, tatis, largenesse, or liberalitie.

Largino, ryberall expenses, to wynne a mans purpose.

Largus, a, um, large or free of expenses.

Laridum, uel Lardum, larde, or the fatte of an hogge. sometyme swynes flesshe salted.

Larine, a fountayne in Attica.

Larissa, the name of one citie in Thessalia, an other in Asia, the thryde in Italy.

Larius, a brooke by the citie of Lomum.

Larix, laricis, a great tree, whiche hath leaues lyke a pyneappull, the wood longe and apte for buyldynge of inward warkes, it hath in it a thyn rosen of the colour of hony of Athenes, it perisheth not neither by rottynge, nor by eatyng of wormes, nor will bourne in a flame, nor be brought vnto coles, but by a long space of tyme be consumed. also it wyll not swym on the water as other trees doo. And therfore be they eyther caried in shyppes, or elles

elo lapde on fyre trees pynned togither. The gumme which cometh from this tree, is cal-lyd Laricea rhesina, which is vsed in the stede of Terebinthyne, ne that is discommended of Actius.

Larodn, people in Scithia.

Larua, a spirite, whych appereth in the nyght tyme. some do calle it a hegge, some a gobyn. also a masker, or he that weareth a vysour. it is sometyme taken for the same vysour.

Laruale, an ymage defourmed, pale, leane, and horrible to beholde.

Laruatus, he that is feared with a spirite, and is become madde. it sommetyme sygnifyeth a masker.

Larus, called in grehe Cepphus, a lyttell fyshe hauing many fethers, which at the time that she bryngeth forth yonge, she crieth out. She lyueth by eatynge the fome of salt water: of her came the prouerbe: ✣ Larus parturit, Larus dothe lay: applyed to theym, whiche promyse moche, and geue thynges, and fynally do gyue or bryngе forthe nothynge, in regarde vnto that whiche they promysed.

Lasanum, a chaumber potte or vrinall.

Lasciuia, wantonnesse.

Lasciuio, ire, to be wanton.

Lasciuus, a, um, wanton.

Laser, or Laseris, is a gumme or iuyce runnyng out of a tree, whiche is taken of the best wry-ters to be that which is called of the apothe-caries Asa fœtida. Rede more in Sylphium.

Laserpitium, is of Antonius Musa supposed to be the swerte rosen called Welschwine or Burgewin. some suppose it to be the tree, of the whiche commeth that rosen or gumme.

Lasibus, olde writers vsed for Laribus.

Lasseo, & lassesco, lassus sum, scere, to be wery.

Lasia, an yle in the sea called Egeum, it was also called Andros.

Lassitudo, wearynesse.

Lasso, are, to be wery.

Lassus, a, um, wery.

Lastaurus, a great lechour.

Latace, an herbe whiche the kynges of Persia were wont to gyue to ambassadours, wherin they had this superstitious beleue, that wrey-ng about them that herbe, where soo euer they were, they shulde haue plenty of all thynges, and shuld not perish for hunger or thirst. The fygure of this herbe I coulde neuer fynde in any authour.

Late, abyode in many places.

Latebra, & latebræ, arum, a pryuy place, where men do hyde them. sometyme it signifieth an ercuse.

Latebro, are, to hyde.

Latebrosus locus, where as be many pryuy pla-ces.

Lateo, tui, ere, to be hydde.

Later, a tyle.

✣ Laterem lauas, thou washist a flete or a tyle. A prouerb signifieng thou labourest in vayne

✣ Laterem elixas, a prouerbe hauynge the same signification.

Lateran, women of the garde.

Lateranus, the name of a consulle of Rome, of whose house was made a churche in the cytie of Rome of sayut Johñ: whiche is nowe cal-lyd Lateranensis.

Laterculus, a lyttell tyle.

Laterinus, a, um, made of tyles.

Laterna, a lantcene.

Latex, licis, all maner of lycour: but it is moste commonly taken for water.

Latheris, an herbe called spurge.

Latialis, le, & Latiaris, re, of latyn, or that part of Italy, which was called Latium.

Latibulo, are, to be hyde.

Latibulum, a denne or bury, where beastes doo hyde theym. sometyme it is vsed for a secrete place or cause, wherin men be hyd.

Laticlauium, the garment of a senatour. some-tyme it signifieth the dignitie of a senatour.

Latico, care, to lurke.

Latifolium, that whyche hath bryde leaues.

Latifundium, a great or large fielde, great and large possessions.

Latinæ, narum, sacrifices to Jupiter, named of the latines, who fyrst dyd ordayne them.

Latine, in the fourme of latyne.

Latinitas, atis, latyne speche.

Latinus, na, num, latyne, or of the people called latynes.

Latinus, the proper name of the father in lawe to Eneas.

Latitudo, dinis, bredthe.

Latium, a part of Italy betweene the ryuer of Tiberis and Liris. wherin standeth the cytie of Rome.

Latius, a, um, of that countrey.

Latinius, a mountayne in Jonia, where poetes say the moone kyssed Endymion.

Latomia, a dungeon in the pryson at Rome.

Latomiæ, was a strayght prison in the cytie of Siracusis in Sicilia: an other in Sparta. It is also a quarry, out of the whiche stones are dygged.

Latomus, a mason.

Latóna, was mother of Apollo and Diana.

Latonia, called also Diana, and is also taken for the moone.

Latres, a seruaunt.

Latria, the honour and seruyce, wherewith god onely is worshypped.

Latrina, a siege or iakes.

Latro, are, to barke as a dogge dothe.

Latrocinium, theft, robbery.

Latro-

Latrocinor, nari, to rob. also to serue in warres
Latrônes, robbers by the high waye. also souldyours retayned. Amonge the Romaynes it were those, which were alway about the kinges or emperours person, as the garde is about the kynge. also Latrones seu latrunculi. be chessemen, with the whiche men do playe at the chesse.
Latrunculator, a iustyce of gayle delyuerie, or any Justyce, whiche dothe gyue sentence on theues.
Laturiæ, quarries where stones are dygged.
Latus, ta, tum, bzode.
Lata culpa, a grose negligence, whan a man perceyueth not that thynge that euery man vnderstandeth.
Latus, lateris, a syde.
Latus clauus, a senatours robe or garment. It is put sometyme for the dignitie of a senatoz, semblably Laticlauium.
Lauácrum, a bathe or bayne.
Lauatrina, a synk, whereinto foule water is cast or swept, wherby pauementes ar made clean.
Lauce, an yle in the sea called Pontus.
Laudabilis, le, laudable, commendable.
Laudatio, a prayse or commendation.
Laudo, are, to prayse.
Laudo testem, I take to wytnesse.
Lauer, an herbe growyng in the water, lyke to Ipsaunder, but hauyng lesse leaues, some do call it bylders.
Lauerna, a goddesse, vnder whose protection theues were in Rome.
Lauinia, was doughter of kynge Latinus, for whom Eneas and Turnus faught togither.
Lauinium, a cyte in Italy called also Laurētū.
Lauo, uaui, are, & lauo, ui, ere, to washe.
Laurea, a leafe of laurell or bay tree. sometyme a garlande made of laurell.
Laurens, tis, a mā of the town called Laurentū.
Laurentum, a citie in Italy called also Lauinīū.
Laureo, are, to put on a garlande of laurell.
Laureola, a crowne or garlande that byctours ware in theyr tryumph.
Lauretum, a place wherin do growe laurelles or bay trees.
Laureus, a, um, of laurell.
Laurifer, & lauriger, is he that weareth a garlande of laurell.
Laurinum, oyle of laurell or bayes.
Laurion, a place in Attica, where syluer was dygged.
Laurus, a laurell or bay tree.
Laus, laudis, prayse.
Lautia, were presentes, whyche the Romaynes dyd send to ambassadours of other realmes.
Lautitia, magnyficence and neteres in dyners and banketes.
Lautrices, the wyues of two brethern.
Lautulæ, weat baynes.
Lautus, & lotus, ta, tum, washed, also nete or cleane, or elegant, ryche.
Laxitas, tatis, & laxamentum, release, pardon louesnes, lybertie.
Laxo, are, to louse or set at lybertie, to release.
Laxare manipulos, was in battayle, whan the sundry bendes or cumpanies of footemen were set in a raye, one man a conuenient distance from an other, that they mought fight the more at theyr lybertie.
Laxum, an aduerbe, signifieth wyde.
Laxus, a, um, louse, large, wyde, soft, weake.

## LATANE E.

LAEA, læ, a yonesse.
Lex, an yslande by Cyrenaica, a regyon of Affryke.
Lexna, a yonesse. it was also the name of a cõmon woman at Athenes, who after that Harmodius and Aristogiton had slaine Hyppar-chum the tyrant, she being turmented in sundry factions, to the intent that she shuld discouer the confederates of that murder, she spake not one worde, but bytynge in sunder her tunge, she spyt it in the face of Hyppias the tyrant, who caused her so be tourmented.
Leander, the name of a man.
Learchus, sonne of Athamas and Ino, whome the father bepnge madde, slewe in the stede of an harte.
Lebadia, a citie in Boeotia.
Lebes, lebetis, a caudzon to boyle in.
Lechia, a fysshe, whiche some haue taken to be Tuny, for the similitude of them.
Leconomantia, was a kynde of diuination by water in a basyn, whiche the rusticall people in the olde tyme vsed amonge the Assyrians. They fylled a basyn fulle of water, into the whyche after certayne wordes spoken, spirites entred into the water, wherby was hard a yetell sowne or whysperyng, by the whiche the inchantours perceyued thynges to come, and made answeres accordyng. Ioannes Zeses in his comment on the Iliados of Homere maketh mention of two kyndes of Lecanomantia, one olde was, whyche Ulysses vsed, an other newe founde, whych is by water in a depe basyn, into the whych was put gold, syluer, ambre, copp. & stones, wherat mought be no women, or they whyche hadde offended with women. But this payne science is forboden amonge chrysten men, lyke as Nectromancy and Geomancy is.
Lectica, a thynge lyke to a bed, wherein ryche men and noble men were borne by yre seruãtes, it may be taken for a lyghter.
Lecticarij, they whiche bare Lecticam.

Lectio

Lectio, onis, readynge.
Lectipes, an herbe.
Lectiſterniator, oris, a chamberlayn, or he that maketh the beddes.
Lectiſternii, a ſolemnitie amonge the paynims whan in the honour of their goddis Jupiter, Juno, and Minerua, beddes were ſprædde in the temples, in the whyche fyrſte the goddes were laid, in the reſidue as many as moughte lye and eate.
Lectito, are, to reade often.
Lecton, one of the toppes of the mountayn calyd Ida.
Lectrum, a part of Aſia, lyenge into the ſea.
Lecturio, ire, to deſyre to reade.
Lectus, a bedde.
Lectulus, a lyttell bedde.
Lecythus, a potte of erthe, whyche ſerued only for oyle.
Leda, was wyfe of Tindarus kynge of Lacedonia, with whom (as poetes do fable) Jupiter in the fourme of a ſwanne dyd company, and ſhe brought forthe two egges, of the one came Pollux & Helena, whyche was rauyſhed by Paris: of the other came Caſtor & Clytemneſtra. Pollux and Caſtor be callyd Ledæi.
Legatarius, ia, to whō any thing is bequethed.
Legatio, an ambaſſade, or office of an ābaſſador
Legatitius, pertaynyng to legacies.
Legator, oris, he that bequetheth any thynge, the teſtatour.
Legatum, a legacy or bequeſte.
Legatus, an ambaſſadour, that hath cōmiſſion to treate of matters. He that is ſent onely to ſalute or congratulate, is callyd Orator. It is alſo a lieutenaunt or generalle capytayne of an armye.
Legerda, a citie in great Armeny.
Legio, onis, a company of men of warre, containyng commonly fyue thouſande foote men, ſeuen hūdred thyrty & two horſmen. It is alſo a town in Cornwall now callyd Leskarde.
Legionarius, a, um, pertaynyng to a legion.
Legirupa, a breaker of lawes.
Legirupio, idem.
Legiſlator, a maker or gyuer of lawes.
Legifer, idem.
Legitimus, a, um, accordyng to the lawe.
Legitimi dies, dayes in banke before ordinarye iudges, whan the partie ſhulde appere or pleade, or elles it may be dayes of returne in the hynges benche or chauncery.
Legitima iudicia, iudgementes confirmed by lawes written or auncient cuſtome.
Legiuncula, a ſmall legion.
Lego, are, to ſende as an ambaſſadour, or as a legate, or deputy, to commytte or appoynte, to bequeath.



Lego, gi, gere, to gather, to reede, to paſſe by, to chouſe, to ſtryke.
Legula, a ſpillette.
Legulcius, a lawyer.
Legulus, a gatherer of ſmall thynges.
Legumen, minis, all maner of pulſe, as beanes, peaſon, vetches, tares, &c.
Legumentum, & Legarium, the ſame.
Leleges, ſeu Lelegæ, people whyche were alway wandrynge.
Lema, a teare.
Lemanus, a ryuer whyche runneth into the ryuer of Rone, callyd in frenche Lauſane.
Lembus, a ſwyfte lyttel ſhyppe, whiche may be callyd a barke.
Lemnia terra, that whiche is now callyd Terra ſigillata.
Lemniſci, tabelles hangynge downe from garlandes. alſo teſtes belongyng to an harpe.
Lemnos, one of the yles callyd Cyclades, in this yle Vulcane was nourryſhed. The women meane thereof beynge in a furye, that theyr huſbandes were longe abſente in warres. When they came home, the women conſpyred ynge togyther, ſlewe them all in one nyght, ſauyng that Hypſiphile the kinges daughter ſaued her father, and conueyed hym. Reade in Hypſiphile.
Lemoli, they that wepe lyghtly.
Lemouices, Lymoſyn in Fraunce.
Lemures, ſpirites whiche do walke by nyght, with horrible fygures.
Lenæus, one of the names of Bacchus.
Lenas, a bawde.
Lendiginoſus, a, um, full of nytes.
Lenio, iui, ire, to paryſe, to appeaſe, to treate gentelye, to make playne, or ſmothe, to comforte.
Lenis, ne, that whiche hath no roughnes, mete tractable, ſoft of conditions.
Lenitas, & Lenitudo, meknes, gentylnes, eaſynes to pleaſe, ſoftnes, ſmothenes.
Leniter, ſoftely, ſwetely, moderately.
Leno, a baude, a marchant of hoores.
Lenobates, a treader of grapes.
Lenocinium, the practyſe of baudry. ſometyme immoderate and exquiſite kyndnes or elegancy, to ſtyre a man to lyer, a vitious pleaſauntneſſe.
Lenocinor, ari, to practiſe baudry. alſo to ſpeke fayre, or allure one with woordes, and other pleaſant thynges.
Lenonius, a, um, pertaynyng to bawdes.
Lens, lendis, a nyte.
Lens, lentis, a hynde of pulſe callyd lyntelles.
Lens paluſtris, duckes meate, whiche in ſtandynge waters doth honeryng.
Lenti, ſaſtly, ſoftely.
Lenteſco, ſcere, to be ſmothe or tender.

Lenticula, a pulce callyd chyttes.
Lenticula, a maner of veſſell, out of the whiche hynges and pynces were annoynted, a chryſmatory, a rounde reddy thynge lyke a lyn'ell in mens vyſages.
Lenticularis, re, lyke a chyt or katche.
Lentiginoſus, he that hath in his face or body many lyttell red marbes, lyke lyntelles.
Lentigo, ginis, a thynge lyke a lyttell warte in the face redde or blacke.
Lentiſcus, a lyttell tree, out of the which commeth a ſweete gumme callyd Maſtix.
Lento, rare, to do a thyng ſoftly or eaſily, ſlowly
Lentus, ta, tum, ſoft, gentyll, eaſy, ſlow, remiſſe, pdell, cleauyng, or clammy.
Lenulus, a lyttell or ponge bawde.
Lenunculus, idem. alſo a lytel fyſhers bote. alſo the whelpe of a lyon.
Leo, onis, a lyon. alſo a ſhell fyſh called a lopſter
✠ Leonem ex unguibus æſtimare, to eſteme the lyon by his talons. A prouerbe ſignifieng to perceyue by a lyttell what the hole matter meaneth, or by a peece of a thynge what the holle is.
✠ Leonē radere, ſpoken where one attempteth a thyng dangerous and almoſt impoſſible.
✠ Leo riſit, a prouerbe touching them, which be foure of coūtenance, fierce, and vncurteys.
Leocrates, the name of an excellent grauer.
Leodamas, the proper name of a philoſopher.
Leon, a philoſopher.
Leonides, was kyng of the Lacedemonias, whi che did feates of warre againſte Xerxes kyng of Perſia incredible, & finally was ſlayne in defendyng Greece, with foure thouſande and eyght hundred Grekes only, agaynſte. xvii. hundred thouſande of the hooſte of Xerxes. There was alſo an nother Leonides, whiche was tutour to kyng Alexander, whan he was a chylde.
Leonina, an herbe whiche groweth on hylles, whoſe floures ar like to a lyons mouth whan he gapeth.
Leontopetalon, an herbe, haunge leaues lyke to colwortes, the ſtalke halfe a fote high, the ſeede in huſkes as great as ſmalle peaſon, the roote lyke a rape roote, great and black, whiche helpeth agaynſt the ſtyngyng and bityng of all maner of ſerpentes.
Leontophon, a lytell wozme, which if the lyon do byte, the lyon dieth incontinent.
Leontophona, a lytel beaſt, whoſe head is turned into aſhes, wherwith men do myxt fleſh, & caſt it in the wayes whereby lyons do paſſe, wherof if they do eate, they dye incontinent.
Leontopodion, an herbe callyd Pee de lyon, whiche hath floures lyke roſes vnlyzed.
Leontopodium, an herbe, which ſome do ſay is lyke to that whyche is callyd marygoulde, ſome do ſuppoſe it to be the herbe, whyche is callyd Dent de lyon.
Leopardus, a lybarde.
Lepaduſa, the pie of Sicile.
Lepidē, pleaſantly, pzatily.
Lepidium, is an herbe, which Vergilius Aſdacellus ſuppoſeth to be that which the apothecaries do cal Serrac. Ruellius deſcribeth it to haue leaues whan they be ponge lyke to lauerelle, but they be ſofter. Finally it is lyke a ſwozde blade rebated, the ſtalke ryſeth in heyght a cubite, and hath a great roote with a thyck rynde, and a pythe lyke to wood.
Lepidus, a, um, nete, polyte, and pleſant, aſwell in ſpeche as in geſture.
Lepiſta, a lyttell potte or viole.
Lepor, ŏris, & lepos, ŏris, pureneſs or neteneſs in ſpeche. alſo the good grace and delectableneſs in ſpeche and geſture.
Leporarium, an incloſure, or place incloſed, wherin are kepte any beaſtes for pleaſure or huntynge.
Leporinus, na, num, of an hare.
Leporis palatum, an herbe callid Honthſtell, in Greke Sonchus.
Lepra, lepzy.
Leprium, a citie in Achaia.
Leptoludiæ, blacke fygges.
Leptus, the weight of a karat and an halfe. Andreas Alciatus in tres poſteriores libros, A karate is the thyzde parte of Obolus, whiche is halfe a ſcruppll.
Lepus, poris, an hare.
Lepuſculus, a leuret or ponge hare.
Lerna, a lake in Achaia aboute Argos, and a fenne, in the whiche was the ſerpente Hydra with many heedes. In to this lake the people of the cytes of Argus and Mycene dyd throwe all the ozdure and ſweappynges of they ſtreetes and houſes. Therof came the prouerbe:
☞ Lerna malorum, whereby was ſygnifyed an heape of myſchiefes, or any perſon in whō is all vyce and abhomination.
Lernæus, a, um, of Lerna.
Leros, an yſlande in the ſea Icarie.
Leſbos, an yle in the ſea callid Egeum, wherein was the citie callyd Mytilene.
Leſbius, a, um, of the yle of Leſbos.
Leſbia regula, is ſpoken, where as reaſon is applyed to the acte, and not the act to reaſon: and where the lawe is accommodate to maners, and not maners to the lawe. Herof ſpeaketh Ariſtotle Moralium li. 5. Of thos whiche is infynite, the rule is infynite, lyke the leaden rule of Leſbos, whiche ſerueth for buyldyng, and is chaunged to the facyon of the ſtone.
Leſſus, us, a lamentable voyce vſed in the buryeng

L ante E.

ryeng of men, as we do say, alias.

Lestorum, a region of Indie.

Lestrygones, a people in the extreme part of Italy, whiche dyd eate the companyons of Ulysses, rostyng them on broches.

Letalis, le, mortall.

Letania, uel Litania, a supplication or common prayer.

Letarus, slayne.

Letharcus, or Letargia, which of som is callyd Veternus (is as Paulus Egineta writeth) a disease in that part of the head, in the whiche the power of reason is contayned, polledyng the same place that phrenesy dothe, that is to saye the brayne, but the cause and matter be contrary, for in this is continual necessitie of slepe, harde to be awaked, the matter beynge a mopst and very colde humour, washyng the brayne, and compellyng one to slepe. Alexander Trallianus addeth therto, that therin is suche a forgetfulnesse, that he whiche is sycke can not remember what he wold speake. Constantinus saythe, that where sometyme they do gape, they do forgette to close theyr mouthes. It is sometyme callyd Vera, and than is it of a pure cold matter, and somtyme it is callyd Non uera, and than is it of a cold matter myxt with a lytell blond or choler, seldom it happeth of melancholy. Sometyme it folowyth an other sycknes, as a fleumatiche feuer, or the sycknes of the lunges, callyd Peripneumonia, in these dyseases, by heate the fleume is made subtyll, and is plucked vp to the brayne, where a cotidiane feuer and that be togyther, sometyme the feuer departeth in the space of. vii. dayes, and leaueth behynde that sychenes.

Lethargicus, he that hath the slepyng or forget full sychenes.

Lethe, a ryuer of hel, the water wherof as sone as it is dronk, causeth a mā to forget al thing that is passed. it is also a ryuer in Affrica.

Letifer, ra, rum, deadly, brynging or causynge deathe.

Letificus, ca, cum, causyng deathe.

Leto, are, to slea.

Letum, or Lethum, deathe.

Leua manus, the lefte hande.

Leuca, a promontory or sidowe of lande, nygh to Corinthus.

Leucacantha, is (as Joannes Agricola affyrmeth) a thorny bushe commyng vp in hedges and ditches, hauyng white floures, which at foote: ozels (sayeth he) a kynde of thystelles, whyche be square and full of pyrches. Albeit Manardus supposed it to be that which the Arabians do calle Bedeguar. Ruellius affirmeth it to be that whiche Dioscorides dothe cal Rhamnus, the Romaynes Alham spina, white thorne, growynge in hedges, hauynge straight vp braunches full of pyrches, lytell leaues somwhat longe, fatty, & soft. Som is whiter than other, the darker coloured hath broder leaues, & somewhat ruddy, the twigges be in length almost fiue cubites, the fruit therof is whyte, brode, thynne, and fashioned lyke a codde. Nowe haue ye the sundry descriptions of the great lerned me of this time, diuine you what Leucacantha is, for to so dyuerse opinyons I can not fynde one englisshe, except I shulde call it white bryer.

Leucanthemis, an herbe, whiche physitions of late dayes call camomyll.

Leucates, a mountayne in Epiro. also an yle.

Leuce, a lytell towne not farre from Smirnia. also an herbe lyke Mercury hauyng a whyte lyne in the myddle of the leafe.

Leucoia, is the generall name to all kyndes of violettes, notwithstandynge it is proprelye taken for the yelowe violettes, whiche some doo calle harts eale, the Arabians doo calle it Cheni.

Leucola, an yle by Cypres.

Leucoma, the webbe in the eie whan it is rotted.

Leuconium, whyte cotton.

Leucophæus, a browne or a russet colour.

Leucophęanus, he that dothe weare a russette garment.

Leucophlegmantia, a whyte dropsy.

Leucophlegmatia, or Leucophlegmatias hyderos, one kinde of dropsy, wherin al the body swelleth vnequally.

Leucopū & Leucopus, white of naturall color.

Leucosia, an yle against Pestanum, in the sea Thyrrenum.

Leucosiria, a countrey, whyche is nowe callyd Cappadocia.

Leucothea, the goddesse which was callyd Matuta & Aurora.

Leucothea, was doughter of Orcamus of Babylonia, whom beyng gotten with chylde by Phebus, her father dyd bury her alyue, but Phebus (as poetes sayne) dyd transfourme her vnto a tree, out of the whiche rounneth frankyncense.

Leucrocuta, a beast in Inde, of the greatnes of an asse, hauing legges like an hart, the head, neche, tayle, & breast of a gray or badger, the feete clouen, a wide mouth vnto the eares, in the stede of teethe one hole bone, in his voyce he wyll resemble the speeche of a man. Note here, that Plinye sayth, that this beast in his head is of the facion of Meles, and Meles is the beast callyd Taxo, whiche is a grape or a badger. and Solinus sayth, that he hath the head of a camell, which perchaunce was the faute of the wryter or prynter, whiche vnto Meli, added Ca, and made it Cameli.

Leuctra, a towne in Laconia in Greece.
Leuctrum, a towne in Bœotia.
Leui, one of the sonnes of Jacob the patriark.
Leuiathan, a dragon of the sea: it is taken in holy scripture for the dyuell.
Leuiculus, a, um, somwhat light. also wanton.
Leuidensis, se, thynne wrought, and of smalle substaunce.
Leuifidus, da, dum, of lighte credence or truste.
Leuir, ri, the husbandes brother.
Leuis, leue, lyght.
Leuia uina, small wynes.
Leuita, amonge the Jewes was a mynyster in their ceremonies vnder theyr prieste.
Leuitas, tatis, lyghtnes.
Leuiter, lyghtly.
Leuo, are, to lyft vp. somtyme to take away, to abate or mynyshe, to mitigate, to make easy or lyght.
Leuare aliquem onere, to dyscharge one of his bourdeyn.
Leuare animum, to recreate the spirite.
Leuare annonã, to minish the pice of vitayles
Leuare facinus alicuius, to excuse oone of a mischeuous dede.
Leuare ictum serpentis, to heale one stunge with an adder.
Leuare laborem alicui, to ease hym of his labour, or to put hym out of peyne.
Leuare metum alicui, to put one out of feare
Leuare morbum alicui, to make his sykenes more easy.
Leuare populum frumento, to helpe the people with corne in tyme of scarsitie.
Leuare suam authoritatem, to minisshe his authoritie.
Leuus, a, um, lyght. alsoo whan it is spoken of worldly thynges, it signifieth left, vnhappy, contrary. whan it is referred to celestial thinges, it betokeneth right, fortunate, prosperous. For that whiche to vs is the left hand, to them whiche are aboue vs, and doo loke towarde vs, is the ryght hande.
Lex, legis, lawe, also a statute or decree.
Lex municipalis, the peculyar lawe, whiche euery citie hath.
Lex orchia, a lawe, wherby assygned howe many persons shulde be boden to souper, and that men shuld soupe at theyr doores, to thintent that it mought appere, howe the lawe was obeyed.
Lex plagiaria, wherby men were whipped.
Leges Centuriatæ, lawes made by the assembles called Comitia Centuriata, Vide Comitia.
Leges Curiatæ, lawes made in the assemblis called Curiata comitia, whiche were called by tribes.
Leges Tribunitiæ, lawes made by al the common peple, which were also called Plebiscita.
Lege agere, to sue in the law. also to do execution.
Legibus soluere, to dispence or graũt a placarde to one to do any thynge contrarye to a lawe made.
Lexipyreti, medicines, whiche doo heale men of feuers.
Lexouij, people in high France about Burbon.

## L ANTE I.

LIA, one of the wyues of Jacob the patriarche.
Liæ, be holes in the top of a mast, whiche do receyue the cables or ropes.
Liba, an yle in the Indian sea.
Libadion, an herbe called the lesse centory.
Libamen, minis, Libamentum, & libatio, a taste or say taken, properly in sacrifice.
Libanius, the name of a great rhetorician.
Libanos, a tree growinge in Arabia, out of the whiche runneth frankyncense, which of Euripides is called Libanos, and the tree Libanotos, contrary wise of Sophocles and Galenus, the tree is called Libanos, and the gum Libanôtos.
Libanôtis, tidis, an herbe called rosemary.
Libanotus, a wynde, whiche doth blowe out of the northwest.
Libanus, a mountayn betwene Arabye and Phenicia. it is also a tree, whiche bryngeth forth incense.
Libella, the dimunitiue of Libra. it was also a small corn, and of them were two sortes, one was worthe the tenthe parte of Sestertius, the other the tenthe part of Denarius: it is also the lyne and plummette of a mason or carpentar.
Libellio, a writer of bokes.
Libelliones, carpers of letters.
Libellorum præfecti, maysters of the requestes whiche do receyue billes of supplication, being put into the hyng or prince.
Libellulus, a very lyttell boke.
Libellus, a lyttell boke. also somtyme an epistle, a supplication, a libelle or declaration in the lawe, of dette, trespas, couenaunt, and other lyke.
Libens, wyllynge.
Libenti animo, gladly.
Libenter, willyngly, gladly.
Libentiæ, dilectations, pleasures.
Libentina, one of the names of Venus.
Liber, liberi, the fynder of wyne, called also Bacchus & Dionysius.
Liber, libri, a boke or warke writen, the inner rynde of a tree.
Liber, ra, rum, free, at lybertie, not bounden, large

large or great.
Liberalia, orum, the festiual daies of Bacchus
Liberalis, le, liberall.
Liberales, artes, the liberal sciences, or sciences belonging to a free man.
Liberalis forma, a good fauour.
Liberale ingenium, a free courage.
Liberale iuditium, & liberalis causa, where a man contendeth for his libertie
Liberalitas, tatis, liberalitie.
Liberalis causa, where a man contendeth for his libertie.
Liberaliter, liberally. Exercitum quem in Asia ductauerat, luxuriose, nimisq; liberaliter habuerat. The armie whiche he had with hym in Asia, he lette theym haue to muche theyr pleasure.
Liberaliter eruditus, well taught.
Liberaliter uiuere, to liue without vyle occupation.
Libere, frankly, liberally, without constraint.
Libere uiuere, to liue at pleasure.
Liberi, children, as well women as men.
Liberides, conyes.
Libero, are, to deliuer, to set at libertie.
Liberare creditorem, to contente, or satisfye hym, of whome money is borowed, to pay dettes.
Libertas, tatis, libertie taken alway in the good parte.
Libertinus, & Libertus, he that of a bondman is manumised or infraunchised.
Liberum arbitrium, free wyll.
Libet, it lyketh or contenteth.
Libethra, a caue, wherin was a well, called Libethros, where the Muses being conuersant, were therfore called Libethrides.
Libethrides, the Muses, or ladies of sciences.
Libethrus, a mountaine in Macedonia, where the Muses dyd dwell.
Libidinarius, a haunter of lechery.
Libidinosus, lecherous, wilfull, pleasant.
Libido, dinis, sensualyte, vnlefull apetite or lust. sometyme it signifieth only appetite or wil.
Libitina, a goddesse, in whose temple were sold all thynges pertayninge to sepulture or funeralles. sommetyme for buryinge. Also for deathe, or the biere whereon deade bodies are carted.
Libitinarius, he that hath the furnesynge and charge about buryinges.
Libo, are, to tast any thyng, sometyme to touch. sometyme to sacrifice, sometyme to take.
Libra, a pounde, amonge the Romaines containyng. xii. ounces, whiche is called a pounde troyweyght, Sumtyme a payze of balances. it is also one of the. xii. signes.
Libra Attica, made in Mina.
Libralis, le, a pounde weyght.
Libramentum, poyse or weyght.
Libraria, a lybrary.
Librarius, a scriuener, a bokebinder.
Librarius, a, um, pertaynynge to bokes or of a pound weyght.
Librile, the hangynge equally of the balance.
Librilla, a cougell or stone to throwe at one.
Libripens, dis, a weyer. it was also amonge the Romans he, which bought a bondman or slaue taking a pound weight of brasse in his hand, and saying: This man, which with this money and brason pound is bought to my vse, by the lawes of the Romans, I say is min own.
Libro, are, to wey, to poyse, to make weyghty, to houer.
Libs, a wynde, the whiche bloweth out of the southe.
Libum, a chese cake.
Liburni, people of the countrey called Liburnia also common messangers.
Liburnia, a part of Dalmatia or Slauony, now called Croatia.
Liburnũ, liburna, liburnas, & liburnica, a light shyp or foyst.
Libya, was amonge the Greekes the generall name of all Aphrica: Not withstandyng it is of the Romayns taken onely for that part of Aphrica, whiche is from Egypt to the west ocean, contaynyng Cyrenaicam, Aphricam minorem, Numidiam, & Mauritaniam. The Spaniardes do cal them al cõmonly Moores.
Libycis, cidis, a town in Iudea, on the east part of the ryuer of Iordan.
Libycontes, stones, which are not very clere.
Libycus, ca, cum, of Libia.
Libyophœnices, people in Affrica.
Libys, & Libyssa, a man and woman of Libya.
Licenter, rashely.
Licentia, licence, vnlefull or immoderat libertie.
Licentiosus, rashe, vsyng vnlefull libertie.
Liceo, cere, to cheapen.
Liceor, ceris, ceri, to set the pryce.
Licet, it is lefull. sometyme it is vsed for may. Mihi licet, I may. Tibi licet, thou mayst. sometyme be it soo, admytte it. Licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Themistocles mought haue be without trauayle.
Nobis non licet esse tam disertis, We can not be so well spoken.
Per me uel stertas licet, thou mayst slepe for me vntyll thou routest, or I wylle gyue the leaue to route.
Lichas, a measure, whiche exceedeth not fours fyngers.
Lichen, an herbe called Liuerwort.
Lichenes, ryngwormes or tetters.
Lichenis, a foule breakyng out, whiche begynneth about the chyn. Some do take it for the frenche pockes.

Lichnis agrestis, called also Tragonaton, and Anthirrhinos, an herbe like to lynsede, hauynge almost no rote, and a blue floure with seedes like a cauiles snoute. It groweth amonge corne in some countreys.

Licia, be thredes, wherof silke women do weaue in lincelles or stooles.

Liciatorium, a weauers shyttell, or a like womans tauell, wherein like or thede beynge wounden, is shot through the webbe or loome

Licinia, a hynde of olyue trees.

Licitator, toris, a cheapner, a chapman, somewhyle it signifieth a broker.

Licite, lefully.

Licitor, aris, ari, to bye and sell for gaynes, or to bargayne by exchaunge or cheuysance, to freight, to deceyue a man by a crafty bargayn.

Lictor, a sergeant, or other like minister to execute corporall punyshement. A Consule of Rome had. xii. Other head officers had lyke, whiche bare euery one in theyr handes rodes and axes bounden together, to doo with them execution, as they were commaunded.

Lictorius, a, um, pertaynyng to sergeantes and other like officers.

Lictus, ta, tum, lyched.

Lidoron, a syle in length one foote and an half, in bredthe one foote.

Lien, enis, the splene.

Lienicus, & Lienosus, he that is sycke in the splene.

Ligamen, minis, Ligamentum, a bonde.

Ligellum, a cotage.

Liger, eris, a ryuer in Fraunce called Loire.

Lignarius faber, a carpentar.

Lignator, a carper of wood.

Lignile, fuell, or a wood stacke.

Lignor, aris, ari, to go to carp wood.

Lignosus, a, um, as harde as wood.

Lignum, wood.

Ligo, are, to bynde.

Ligo, onis, a spade.

Ligula, a lyttell tongue. It is also a spoone called also Cochlear, which in measure containeth. iii. dragmas, and one scruple.

Ligur, a man or woman of Liguria.

Liguria, a part of Italy from the hyl called Apeninus, vnto the sea called Thuscum, also frome the ryuer of Varus vnto the ryuer called Macra. In it be the cities. Genua, Sauona, Naulum, Albigena.

Ligurio, ire, to eate lykorously, or to deuoure swete or daynty meates. also to eate daintily or curiously.

Ligurior, toris, a daynty feder, an eater of delycate meates.

Ligus, gûris, of the countrey of Liguria, a Januens of Janeway.

Ligusticum mare, the sea that is by Jeane.

Ligusticus, ca, cum, of Liguria.

Ligustrum, a tree hauyng leaues like an olyue tree, but they be broder and softer, and more grene of colour, whyche dothe beare whyte floures and sote, wherof is made an oyle called oleum Ciprinum. And this tree dothe growe in watry places, as wyllowes and salowes do, and beareth a blacke fruite like to an elder tree, they whiche doo take it for the bushe called Priuet, be moche deceyued. it is also an herbe, whiche some men do calle Maior, and groweth by hedges.

Ligyes, are people of Asia, which with Xerxes warred agaynst the Grekes.

Lilietum, a place where do grow many lylies.

Lilinum, oyle of lylyes.

Lilium, a lylye.

Lilybeum, a towne in Sicile where one of the Sibilles lyeth buryed.

Lima, a fyle.

Limaria, the fysshe called Tunp. when it doth not excede one foote in length.

Limatulus, a lyttell fyled.

Limatura, pouder, whiche commeth of fylyng.

Limax, cis, a snayle. also a man, whyche prieth or seketh for some thynge to consume.

Limborarius, a maker of gardes or purfles.

Limbus, a purfle of a womans garmente, or a garde of a mans garmente.

Limen, minis, signifieth not only the thresshold of a doore, but also the haunce. somtyme it signifieth the entree of the doore: somtime frendshyp, after the exposition of Seruius.

Limenarcha, the wardeyn of the portes.

Limes, mitis, sygnifyeth a bounde or buttynge in feeldes.

Limetanei agri, fieldes lyenge in the extreme marches of a countrey.

Limetanei milites, soudiors which were apointed to kepe & defend the marches of the empire.

Limitatus, ta, tum, bounded, tympted.

Limito, are, to bounde or tympte howe farre a thyng dothe extende.

Limo, are, to fyle, to polysche.

Limones, fruite called lymons, wherof no mention is made of ancient authors, except it be amonge them, whiche are called Citra.

Limonium, an herbe growyng in medowes or moorysshe groundes, hauyng leaues like to beetes, but lesse and more weake, and hath a stalke like a lylye full of leaues, and hath a redde seede.

Limuici, or Limouices, Lymosyn in Poyters.

Limus, a vesture from the brest downewardes. also mud or slyme, whiche is in the water.

Limus, a, um, croked, awry, a shewe.

Limis oculis spectare, to loke wrongly on the one syde, to cast a wanton eye, to loke a shew.

Linamentum, lynnen.

Linarius,

Linarius, a warker of lynnen.
Lindum, a citie in Englande, whiche some doo suppose to be Lyncolne, some Lynne.
Linea, a carpentars lyne or corde. it signifyeth also euery line generally, either made or imagined to be.
Lineamentum, the fascion of a body.
Linearis, re, pertaynyng to a lyne.
Lingo, xi, gere, to lycke with the tunge. also to sucke downe by lyttell and lyttell.
Linctus, tus, lycking or suchynge downe.
Lingones, people of Fraunce in the countreye called Langres.
Lingua, a tunge. also a language. also an instrument, wherwith men doo take medicines or salues out of a boxe.
Lingua bula, an herbe called Langdebeefe.
Linguax, acis, a great speaker, full of wordes.
Lingula, a lytell tungue. also a lachet or lingell. also Lingua & lingula, doo sometyme signifye a spone.
Lingulaca, a woman ful of wordes. also a fisshe called a soole.
Linio, iui, ire, to annoynte.
Lino, ni, nere, to annoynt or laye on some thyng that is specke. also to lyne.
Linostrophiron, an herbe, which is also called Marubium, horehounde.
Linozostis, an herbe called Mercury.
Linquo, liqui, linquere, to leaue.
Lintearius, a mercer of lynnen.
Linteo, onis, a lynnen weauer.
Linteolum, a piece of lynnen clothe.
Linternum, a towne in Campania, where Scipio Aphricanus dyed, and is buryed.
Linternus, a ryuer in Campania.
Linteum, a sheete. it is also taken for all lynnen clothes. sometyme for sayles.
Lintres, lyttell botes made of holow trees.
Linum, lynnen.
Linus, the most ancient poet, a Theban, whom Uergilius calleth the sonne of Apollo and Urania one of the .ix. Muses.
Linx, a beast, which hath the face of a lyon, the bodyd spotted lyke a Panther, and is of the greatnes of a doo, whose vryne is sodaynely tourned into a stone.
Lipara, an ile by Greece, It is also a sokte playster.
Liparis, a ryuer in Cilicia.
Lipopsichia, a sownynge, where one seemeth to be deade.
Lipopthymia, a traunce.
Lippio, iui, ire, to be poreblynde, or sandblynd, or dymme of syght.
Lippitudo, the clearnes of the eyen.
Lippus, bleare eyed, haunynge droppyng eyes.
Lipsana, scrappes, or leauynge of vytayles, or other thynges.



Liquamen, & liquatum, greace or talowe moltē sewet.
Liquefacio, cere, to melte.
Liquentia, a ryuer in Lumbardy.
Liqueo, iui, ire, to be liquide or sokt, as oyle.
Liquesco, scere, to relente.
Liquet, it appereth, it is sure.
Liquidō, playnly, apparantly, purely.
Liquido, are, to discouer, or make to appere.
Liquidus, da, dum, lyquide, runnyng, and sokte. sometyme pure, also prosperous.
Liquo, are, to melt.
Liquo, ere, to runne out, as lykour doothe.
Lira, a rydge of lande, whiche is ouer the furrowe. sometyme it signifieth an harpe.
Liræ, be tryfles or tapes.
Liratim, in rydges.
Liris, a ryuer in Italye, by the towne called Minturnæ.
Liro, are, to make rydges.
Lis, litis, debate, variance, controuersy.
Litem æstimare, to assesse damages and costes for the playntyfe in an action.
Litem contestari, I suppose doth signify as moche as that whiche our lawyers doo saye, to enterpleade, when one whyche is not party to the action, commeth in, or is called in, to pleade with the other, to the intent to saue his title or interest, whiche is supposed that he hath with them.
Litem perdere, to lose his action.
Litem suam facere, where one medleth in an other mans matter, as it were his owne.
Lisus, a ryuer in Thracia, whyche Herodotus wryteth was dronne vp by the army that Xerxes kyng of Persia ledde into Grete.
Litera, a letter. Literæ, a letter or letters that be sent. sometyme it signifieth sciences.
Litera salutaris, was in the olde tyme, A, as betokenynge absolutynge. Litera tristis, B, as signifyenge condemnyng.
Literæ fugientes, blynde letters, whiche eyther in defaut of the ynke, or of the parchement, or for ancienty, may not be radde.
Literarius, a, um, pertaynynge to letteres or sciences.
Literate, lyke a lerned man.
Literator, oris, a grammaryan, or a mayster of grammer.
Literatus, lerned.
Literatura, grammer, writyng, lernynge.
Literosus, lettered.
Lithargyrium, lytarge or whyte leade.
Lithargyrus, a stone of lytarge.
Lithialis, the griefe of the stone.
Lithocolla, a cement, wherwith stones are ioyned together.
Lithoglyphus, a grauer in stones.
Lithologema, a heape of stones.

Lithospermon, an herbe which hath sedes like stones, and groweth amonge corne, whyche herbe cureth the stone of the bladder. some do suppose it to be grummell.

Lithostratus, a place paued with square stones.

Lithotomia, a masons warkehouse or quarry.

Liticen, a blower of a small trumpet.

Litigator, oris, a stryuer.

Litigiosus, a, um, full of stryfe.

Litigium, a debate or variance.

Litigo, are, to varye, to stryue, to sue oone an nother.

Lito, rare, to please god with sacrifyce, and to optayne my desyre.

Littoreus, a, um, & littoralis, le, of the sea syde.

Littus, toris, the bankes as welle of the sea, as of a great ryuer. sometyme lande buttynge on the sea called the sea syde.

Liuania, a countrey, which is part of Sarmatia called Luten, and toyneth to Polonia on the northe, and is vnder the kyng of Poole.

Litura, a blottyng or stryke through that, whiche is written, cancellynge.

Liuro, are, to blot or strike through, or cancell.

Litus, ta, tum, enoynted.

Lituus, a croked staffe, which the diuynours called Augures, helde in theyr handes, whanne they appointed places in theyr diuination. also a scepter and a trumpet.

Liueo, ere, to be blacke, to enuy.

Liuesco, scere, to enuy.

Liuidus, a, um, he that hathe his skynne blacke with beating, also enuious.

Liuius, the prince of latine hystoryens.

Liuius Andronicus, was the fyrste latyn poete whiche wrote comedies or tragedies in latin, about the seconde warres of Carthage. also he wrate. xxiii. bookes of the percely actes of the Romaynes, whiche bookes were called Annales.

Liuonia, is also a parte of Sarmatia beyonde Luten northe, bounynge on the weste the sea called Germanicam.

Liuor, the colour whiche is left on the skynne, after beatynge or whyppynge, called comonly blacke and blue, sometyme it is taken for enuy. Liuor edax tibi cuncta negat, The gnawynge enuye denyeth the all thynges. Rabiem liuoris acerbi, Nulla potest placare quies. No quyete can contente the ragyng of byter enuy.

Lix, ashes.

Lixa, a shulyon, whyche carryeth wod or water in an hoste, or to the kytchen.

Lixabundus, he that for a small rewarde dothe moste vile seruice.

Lixiuium, lye made of ashes to washe clothes cleane.

Lixo, are, to whette.



Lixos, a towne in Affrica.

## L ANTE O.

LOBA, a kynde of the grayn called Millium, whyche hathe great stalkes syxe foote hygh. it is also the leafe whiche groweth nexte the grounde in euery kynde of grayne.

Lobus, the lappe of the eare.

Locarium, the hyre of a house or lodging.

Locatarius, he that letteth a howse or lande, a lessour.

Locator, oris, idem.

Locellus, a lyttell place.

Locito, are, to let.

Loco, are, to set or laye, as a houf eis lette in a place, a foundation is layd, also to lay vp, as a thynge is to be kepte. also to let a thinge to hire, or to rent, to make a lease. sometime to gyue in mariage.

Locare filiam, to bestowe his dowghter in mariage.

Locrences, & Locri, people of Locrus. There were also people so named in Greece.

Locrus, a citie in the vttermost parte of Italy, whiche was named Magna Græcia.

Loculamẽta, places made with bourdes, wher in tame culuers, and other birdes or conies are kept to byede.

Loculatus, ta, tum, diuided into sundry places.

Loculus, a lyttell place. also a pourse, an almoyre, a lyttell coffer, a biere whereon deade bodies ar borne to be buried.

Locũples, pletis, ryche, abundant, sufficient.

Locupleto, are, to make rich of percely reuenues

Locus, a place, somtime a familie or kinred. also stede, as Loco patris te habeo, I take the in stede of my father.

Locus obiurgandi, occasion to chyde.

Loci, plural. numer. the secrete partes of a woman.

Locusta, a fly with longe hinder legges, which bourneth corne with touchinge of it, and deuoureth the residewe. In India be of them thre fote of length, whiche the people of that countrey do eate. it is also a see fysshe, like to a creuis, called a lopster.

Locutor, & Loculcius, he that speaketh moche, a prater or a tangier.

Lodex, uel lodix, icis, a shete.

Lœdoria, a taunt or reproche in scoffyng.

Lœlaps, a blast of wind tourned from the erth vpwarde.

Log, is the same measure of the hebrues, that Sextarius atticus, is among the Grekes, redo more in Sextarius.

Logica, logike one of the liberall sciences, the

craft

craftes of reasonyng or arguyng.
Logion, a place where iuges gyue sentence, also a gatheryng of reute, or other reuenues.
Logodædalus, a vayne talker, whiche vseth eloquent wordes without suffycience of sentence, or bothe more study for the apteselle of an oracion, than for the grauite of the sentēce
Logographi, they whiche doo write bookes of accompte.
Logomachia, a contencion with wordes, or an vndiscrete altercation.
Logos, vsed for a latyn worde, is taken for trifling wordes or vayne language.
Loligo, ginis, a fysshe, whiche hath his head betwene his feete and his beally, and hath also two bones, one lyke a lunge, the other lyke a penne.
Lolium, a vicious graine, called ray or darnell, whiche commonly groweth amonge wheate, and if it be eaten in hot bread, it maketh the head gyddy, as if a man were dronke.
Lombricus, a lampzey.
Lomentum, beane meale.
Longa Alba, a citie in Italy.
Longæuus, longe lyued.
Longanimis, he that suffreth longe.
Longanon, a gutte, out of the whiche ordure issueth.
Longe, an aduerbe, signifyeth longe, farre, excedynge.
Longinquus, a, um, farre of, farre, straunge.
Longisco, scere, to be longe.
Longitudo, dinis, length.
Longobardi, Lumbardes.
Longobardia, a region of Italy, called Lumbardye.
Longum, a longe tyme.
Longurius, a longe pole.
Longus, a, um, longe.
Lopades, a shelle fysshe.
Loquacitas, tatis, babblynge.
Loquacito, are, to babble or speake muche.
Loquax, acis, a babblar.
Loquela, speeche.
Loquitor, tari, to speake muche.
Lora, siue Lorea, a drynke made of grapes after that they be prested, called Seconde.
Lorarij, seruantes whiche serued to bynde men or to beate them, whan they were by their maisters commaunded.
Lorica, an haberion, a place made vpon walles lyke an open galery, with grates of timber or burdelles, to kepe men from fallynge. it is also the wall place, before that moster is layde on it.
Loricatio, wallyng with moster.
Loricatus, armed with an haberion.
Loricion, a mantell.
Lorico, care, to put on a habergeon.
Loricula, in warre is a muniment or fortification, that the besyegers of cities doo make.
Loripes, edis, whose feete are as yf they were bounden or gyrte.
Lorum, a thonge of lether, or a colar, or other lyke thyng, wherwith beastes are bounden or tyed. sometyme a whyp wherewith a man or beast is whipped.
Lotaringia, a countrey beyonde Pycardy and Normandy.
Lothoringia, a countrey called Lozayn.
Lotium, peyne or pysse.
Lotophagi, people in Affrike, whiche do lyue by [illegible] only of a fruite called Loros.
Loros, or Lotis, tidis, is a notable tree in Affrike or herbe, of whose fruite yf a straunger do eate, he doth incontinently forget his owne countrey.
Loxias, one of the names of Apollo.

## L ANTE V.

LVBENS, lubenter, lubenti animo, with a good wyll, gladly.
Lubentia, & libentia, myrth, pleasantnes, most proprely in wordes.
Lubido pro libido, sensuall appetite. Lubido est obseruare quid agat, I haue a desyre to espie what he doth.
Lubrico, care, to make slypper.
Lubricus, ca, cum, slypper, wauerynge, somtyme redy to stumble or slyde.
Luca, a citie in Italye, of whyche the inhabytaunte s are called Lucenses.
Lucæ boues, were taken of the olde latines for elephantes.
Lucani, people of the countrey of Lucania.
Lucania, a countrey belongyng to the royalme of Naples, betwene Pouile and Calabre.
Lucanica, a puddyng made of porke, a sausage.
Lucanus, a famous poete, whiche wrate the battayle betwene Cesar and Pompeie.
Lucar, money bestowed in wooddes, dedicate to goddis called Luci.
Lucaria festa, feastes whyche the Romaynes made in holy woodes.
Lucellum, a lyttell gayne, a small market.
Lucens, that whiche hath his lyght of an nother thynge.
Luceo, luxi, lucere, to shyne.
Luceres, the thyrd part of the people of Rome distributed by Tatius and Romulus.
Luceria, a citie of Apulia.
Lucerius, a kynge of Hetrea, whiche holpe Romulus against Tatius.
Lucerna, a lanterne.
Lucernarius, the lanterne bearer.
Lucernula, a sconse.
Lucesco, scere, to be bryght or clere as day.

Lucetia,

Lucetia, one of the names of Juno.
Lucetius, a name of Jupiter.
Luci, by date.
Lucibile, that whiche is lyght of it selfe.
Lucido, are, to make clere or to gyue lyght.
Lucidus, da, dum, clere.
Lucifer, the date sterre.
Lucifico, care, idem quod lucido.
Lucifugus, ga, whiche fleeth from lyghte, and delyteth in darkenesse.
Lucigena, ingendred of lyght.
Lucilius, the name of an olde poete.
Lucina, one of the names of the moone, called also the goddesse of byrthe.
Lucini, they whiche haue lyttell eyen, and smal syght.
Lucius, a mans name.
Lucretilis, an hyl in the countrey of the Sabines
Lucrifuga, he that fleeth from lucre or gayne.
Lucrinus, a mere or great water in Campania.
Lucrio, onis, a couetous manne, an inordinate gayner.
Lucror, aris, ari, to gayne or to wynne.
Lucrum, lucre or gayne.
Lucta, wrastlynge.
Luctatius Catulus, a cittizyn of Rome.
Luctiferum, cause of wailynge.
Luctificus, ca, cum, idem.
Luctitor, tari, to wrastle ofte.
Luctо, idem quod Luctor.
Luctor, aris, ari, to wrastle.
Luctuosus, a, um, lamentable.
Luctus, tus, wepyng and waylynge, the habite of mournyng.
Lucubro, are, to make any thig by candel light.
Luculente, clerely.
Luculente uendere, to sell at a high price.
Luculenter, gentylly, properly.
Luculenter scribere, to write honestely and gentylly.
Luculentus, ta, tum, full of lyght, clere.
Luculenta fœmina, a very fayre woman.
Luculenta plaga, a great wounde.
Luculentæ diuitiæ, abundant ryches.
Luculentus author, he that writeth in a gentyll style.
Luculentus homo, a famous man.
Lucullus, the name of a noble Romayne.
Lucus, a hygh and thycke woode. sometyme it signifieth lyght, whan it is of the fourth declinacion. it is also a cittie by Spayn by Compostella, whiche is nowe called Lucensis.
Ludia, a daunsyng or merye wenche full of sporte.
Ludibrium, a mock, or any thig that is mocked.
Ludibundus, a, um, playing, or full of play.
Ludicrum, any play or pastyme, or an enterlude.
Ludicrus, cra, crũ, pertaynyng to play or myrth.
Ludifico, care, to mocke.
Ludij, & Ludiones, players in enterludes or



stage players.
Ludius, & ludio, onis, a player.
Ludo, si, dere, to playe, to mocke or deceyue in game.
Ludere in numerum, to daunce measure.
Ludere operam, to lose his labour.
Ludere otium, to passe the tyme.
Ludus, play in actes, myrth in woordes. also a schole or place of exercise.
Ludos aliquem facere, to mocke one.
Ludi, in the plurall numbre be taken for those thynges whiche we call syghtes, as the pageantes at London on Midsomer nyght. sometyme for suche triumphes as be made by kinges with iustyng and turnaying.
Ludi Circenses, was runnynge with charyottes in the great compassed place at Rome called Circus.
Ludi compitalitij, called also Ludi Liberales, were playes made in hyghe wayes to the honour of Bacchus, called also Liber.
Ludi Florales, were abhominable playes vsed at Rome in the presence of all the people, in the whiche played onely common women al naked in wanton wordes and motions, satisfyng the peoples detestable appetites.
Ludi gladiatorij, were farre from all humanitie, and a spectakle of crueltie, for in them men without quarell and harneys faught in great numbres with weapon, eche couetyng to kyll other, and to shew al poyntes of beastly crueltie, byuers of theim haunyng nettes made of cordes to draw vnto them theyr aduersaries.
Ludi gymnici, were exercises in rounnynge, leapyng, throwyng of the darte or stone, and wrastelyng.
Ludi Lupercales, wherin gentylmens sonnes beyng naked, and hauyng lyttell whippes in theyr handes, ranne aboute beatynge euery man that they met laughyng vpon them.
Ludi Megalenses, were playes made to the honour of her, whiche was called mother of goddes.
Luentinum, Powes lande in Wales.
Lues, pestilence in men, murrayne in beastes.
Lugdunum, a cittie in Fraunce called Lyons.
Lugeo, luxi, lugêre, to mourne, to lament.
Lugodinum, a cittie in Holland called Utricht, in latyn also Traiectum.
Lugûbris, bre, pertaynyng to mournyng.
Vestis lugubris, a mournyng garment.
Luma, a bremble.
Lumbago, ginis, feblenes of the loynes.
Lumbare, breches of hosen.
Lumbi, the loynes.
Lumbrici, lyttell fyshes taken in smalle ryuers which are like to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somwhat yelowe, and are cal-

lyd

led in wiltshire, prides.
Lumen, luminis, lyght.
Lumina præferre, to inspite.
Luminibus obstruere, to stop vp the lyghte, to let that the light may not com into a hous.
Luminare, that whiche geueth lyght.
Luminosus, a, um, full of lyght.
Luna, the moone.
Lunaris, re, pertaynyng to the moone.
Lunaticus, he that is mad or sicke at a certain tyme of the moone.
Lunatus, ta, tum, like the moone.
Luo, ere, to suffre punyshment of death.
Luere, capite, to haue the head striken of.
Lupa, a female wolfe. also an harlot.
Lupanar, a brothell house.
Lupanaris, re, pertaynyng to a brothell house.
Lupanarium, a brothell house.
Lupari, to meddle with common harlottes.
Luparius, a hunter of wolfes.
Lupatum, a harde bytte.
Lupercal, a place dedicate to Pan, the god of shepeherdes.
Lupercalia, sacrifices and playe made to Pan.
Luperci, ministers of that solemnitie.
Lupinus, a kynde of pouise corne, haupnge one stalke, the leafe in fyue diuisions, the coddes cremeled about, hauyng in it fyue or syx greatnes harde bjode and redde. They be cõmune in France and Italy, but here vneth knowē.
Lupinus, na, num, of a wolfe.
Lupulus, & Lupus salictarius, an herbe called hoppes, wherwith biere is bjued.
Lupus, a wolfe. also a bytte for a horse. also a hoke to djawe vp thynges out of a pyte. also a kynde of spyders. also a fysshe whiche some men take to be a pyke.
✣ Lupus est in fabula, a prouerbe, whan he commeth whiche is spoken of.
✣ Lupum auribus tenere, a prouerbe in thinges that be daungerous, eyther to retayne or to lette go.
Lura, the mouthe of a bottell.
Lurco, care, to cate rauenously.
Lurco, onis, a deuourer of his owne substance.
Luridus, da, dum, pale of colour.
Luscinia, a nyghtyngale.
Luscitosus, poxrebjnde. Luscio, is the disease.
Luscitus, he that seeth plainely by nyght.
Luscus, poxrebjnde. sometyme a man hauynge but one eye.
Lusitania, the realme called Poztugall.
Lusito, tare, to play often.
Lusorius, a, um, pertaynyng to play.
Lustralis, le, pertaynyng to eyotte and lecherye. sometyme a thynge done euery fifth yere.
Lustrici dies, the day whan a chylde is first named, whiche in men childzen was the nynthe day, in women childzen it was the eyghte day. It may nowe be vsed for the day of chrystenyng of chyldzen.
Lustro, are, to go about in circuite. It was also amonge the olde Romaines, to leade about an armye, a shepe, a sow, and thre bulles, thinkyng that thereby the host was purged of suche greuous offence as had ben committed agaynste theyr goddes. also to consider in the mynde, to shadowe, to beholde about.
Lustror, aris, ari, to serche out.
Lustrum, a denne or caue of wylde beastes in woodes, an vyle place and vyle, a hous where glottony and lechery is haunted. also the hauynge of the same yeres sometyme it signifieth the space of fyue yeres also the generall purgacion of the citie by sacrifice euery fifte yere.
Luter, eris, a cup, wherin wyne is delayde with water.
Luteola, a yelowe flowre of the colour of yelowe, in greatnesse and sauour not muche vnlyke a violette.
Lutesco, scere, to be clay.
Lutetia, the citie of Paris in Fraunce.
Luteum oui, the yolke of an egge.
Luteus color, the colour of yelowe, approchyng toward red, of the colour of the yolke of an egge, or of waxe newe made.
Luto, are, to clay.
Lutra, siue Lytra, a beuer, or a beast morhe lyke to it, whiche gnaweth trees asunder, and bothe haunte greate waters, and lyueth like an otter.
Lutum, clay.
Lux, lucis, lyght.
Luxatus, whose bones are out of ioynt.
Luxo, are, to louse or make louse.
Luxurio, ire, to excede, to abounde more than is necessary in the body or personage.
Luxurior, aris, ari, to abunde excellingly in thinges concernyng the mynde or goodes. also to be wanton with to moch welth or prosperitie.
Luxuriosus, to prosperous, or lyuyng into moche pleasure.
Luxuriosus, a, um, exceedyng in abundance.
Luxus, Luxuria, & Luxuries, all superfluitie or excesse, as well in carnal pleasure, as in sumptuous fare, apparell, or buyldyng.

## L ANTE Y.

LYAEVS, one of the names of Bacchꝰ, called god of wynes.
Lycæus, a mountayne in the countrey of Archadia.
Lycæum, was the schole of Aristotle in Athens
Lycaon, the kyng of Archadia, whom Jupiter tourned into a wolfe.
Lycaones, people in Asia the lesse, nere to Lycia as wryteth Ptholome.

Lycaonia,

Lycaonia, a countrey in Asia: after some wri-
ters it is a part of Archadia.
Lycastus, a citie of Candy.
Lychnis, or Lychnuis, an herbe whose flowre
shyneth by nyght, and first springeth, and lon
gest dureth: whiche in drynke helpeth theim
that are stungen with the Scorpion.
Lychnites, whyte marble.
Lychnobij, they whiche do tourne the day into
nyght, and the nyght into day.
Lychnus, a matche of a candell. sometyme the
selfe candell.
Lycia, a countreye in Asia the lasse, betwene
Pamphilian and Cariam, in the which are
greate cities Patara and Myra. sometyme
there were.lxx.cities.
Lycidas, the name of a Centaure, and of a she-
parde in Vergile.
Lycion, a thynge made with the iuyce of an
herbe, wherwith sore eyes be cured.
Lyciſca, a dogge comen of a wolfe and a dogge.
Lycius, one of the names of Apollo.
Lycoctones, a venemous herbe called also
Aconitum.
Lycurgus, a kyng of the Lacedemonians, whi-
che gaue to them their first lawes.
Lycus, a ryuer in the countrey of Cesaria.
Lydia, a countreye in Asia, on the east toynynge
to Phrigia, on the northe to Mysia, on the
south vpon part of Caria. In this region is
the hyll called Tmolus, out of the which com
meth the riche ryuer called Pactolus. Reade
of them in their owne places.
✣ Lydi mali post hos Aegyptij, A prouerbe
applied where two yll persons be compared
togither, and the one beynge founde very
vngracious, the other deserueth the lesse
dispraise.
Lydius lapis, a touche stone, wherwith the
fynenes and couetenes of golde is tryed. it is
also vsed sometyme for a prouerbe, applyed
to theym whyche haue a quicke and exacte
iugement.
Lydus, a, um, of the countrey of Lydia.
Lyenteria, or Lienteria, For I fynde it written
sometyme with Y, sometime with I, is a flixe
of meat vndigested set forth in the same qua
lities that they were receiued, without alte-
racion in coloure, sauour, or sauour. Of this
sickenes be two kyndes, The one (as Paul⁹
writeth) commeth of the exulceracion of the
bowels, that is to saye woundes or sores in
them, or of other distillacions or reumes.
The other kinde commeth of debilitie of the
powers, whiche shuld retaine in the stomake
that whiche shulde serue for nourisshement.
Causes of this sickenesse be twelue. The qua
litie of the meate receiued, the quantitie of
that which annoyeth, oppressyng the stomak
and infeblinge his vertue retentiue, muche et
suyon of melancoly to the mouth of the sto-
mache, muche and laborious stirynge imme-
diately after meales, the stomake beyng full,
muche drynke with meate or after, causynge
the meate to runne downe to hastily, lacke of
order in eatynge: reume descendyng into the
stomake, muche fleume gathered in the sto-
mache and bowels, feblenes in digestion, and
the vertue retentiue in the stomache, debilitie
in the vertue attractiue in the lyuer, by rea-
son of opilacions, an inward sore, by the tou-
chyng wherof the meate slypperth awaye, by
closenes of the pores and passages of the bo
dy, wherby al superfluites be turned inward.
Lygdamus, a Sicilian of the citie of Syracu-
sis, a puissaunt wrastler, whose bones after
his deth were founde to haue no marrowe.
Lympha, water.
Lymphaticus, a madde man, whiche like to a
wood dogge, runneth hyther and thyther.
Lympidus, a, um, clere, smothe.
Lynceus, was a man, who (as Varro writeth)
coulde see shyppes on the sea. Cxxx. myles frō
hym, and dyd number them. And som wryte,
that he coulde see thyough a wall, and there-
fore they whiche haue very sharpe syghtes,
be sayde to haue Lynceos oculos, the eyen
of Lynceus.
Lyndus, a citie at the Rhodes, where they dyd
sacrifice to Hercules with reyzochis & curtis.
Lynter, eris, a cockebote.
Lynx, cis, a beast lyke to a wolfe, hauing many
spottes, whose syght dothe perce al thynges.
it is also a dryde whyche hath a tungue lyke
a serpent.
Lyra, a harpe.
Lyricen, cinis, an harper.
Lysander, kynge of Lacedemonia. When it
was layde to hym for a reproche, that he dyd
more by subtilitie than by powers, He answe-
red in this wyse, where the lyons shyn dothe
not profyte, a man muste sowe of the a foxes
shynne to it. Not withstandyng in any no-
ble man that practise is seldom cōmended.
Lisanias, an oratour of Greece.
Lysias, an oratour moste pleasaunt, of whome
Quint. speaketh.
Lysimachia, a citie in Ponto, which fel downe
with an erthquake.
Lysimachium, is thought of Matthiolus to be
the herbe, whiche we cal marigoulde. Leo-
nicenus taketh it to be that whiche dyers do
occupy, and is called also Lutea & Corneo-
la Wherunto Ruellius accordeth and saith,
it is that wherwith clothes are dyed greene.
By his description it is the wede called wod
waxen growynge in pastures somewhat like
vnto broome with smal yelow floures, whiche
is so

Lynceus above named had a very sharpe sight who could see. Cxxx. myles from hym.

is so bitter, that no beast will eate of it.
Lysimacus, a noble man of Macedonye, the scholer of Calisthenes, and one of the moste valyant capitaynes of Alexander.
Lysippus, an excellent karuer.
Lytius, a ryuer of Archady.
Lyra, a wourme in a dogges toungue.

## M ANTE A

MACARIVS, THE name of a man. In latyn it signifieth blessed.
Macedo, onis, a manne or woman of Macedony.
Macedonia, a royalme in Greece fyrst called Emathia. On the north it boudeth (as Ptholomeus writeth) vpon the spedes of Dalmatia, Mesia superior, & Thracia, on the west it stretcheth to the sea called Ionium. Plius describeth it to be ioyned on the south and weste to Thracia, and that the south syde lyeth on the barbes of Thessalia and Magnesia: the north on Paronia & Paphlagonia, that it hath also on the south Epirus, on the northe Illiria, whiche varieth not muche from Solinus, Who sayth moreouer, that it is diuided from Thrasia with the ryuer called Strimon.
Macedonicus, ca, cum, of Macedony.
Macellarius, a vyttayloure or sellar of all maner of vyttayle.
Macellum, a place where all maner of vittaile is solde.
Macellus, is sometyme taken for a leane man.
Maceo, & Macesco, scere, to be leane.
Macer, cra, crum, leane.
Macer Aemilius, an olde poete, which was in the time whā Ouidius was, who as he saith wrate of byrdes in verses: also of the vertues of herbes, but it was not that Macer, whose warkes we nowe haue of the vertues of herbes, but rather he, vnto whome the ponger Pliny prouoked to write some thinge vpon to his vnkle. Fynally that lytell boke of herbes is right profitable in dyuers places to be hūted by herte of a ponge scholer, whiche delyteth in that matter, not withstāding the first Macer wrate more eloquētly, & is comended therfore of Quintilianus. He wrate also of the batayle of Troy, & of venemous beastes.
Macer, uel Macis, is nowe in doubte whither it be the spice commonly called macis, whiche is a rynde about the nutmyg, forasmuch as Dioscorides writeth of Macer, where he



neuer made mencion of nutmyg. And Plinye sayth, that Macer is the rynde of a certayne rote of a tree of the same name. Ano also Dioscorides sayth, that it is a thicke rynde, and muche strayning the tunge, whiche taste is not perceyued in our macis, and they are also very thyn. And Galene calleth them dry in the thied degree, and equal in heate and cold, but we fynde them hot in taste. And Auicene affirmeth them to be hot and dry in the secōd degree, which is confirmed by Constantine, who sayth, that they be rides of the boughes of the trees that beare nutmygges.
Macerescо, scere, to make soft with lyeng long in lycour.
Maceries, & maceria, a wall of stone without morter, made in the stede of an hedge. also leanesse.
Macero, are, spoken of the body, signifieth to make leane or thynne, or soft by keping in lycour, referred to the mynde, it signifyeth to vexe or inquiete.
Machabæus, the fyrste of that name, was Iudas the thyrde sonne of Mathathias the Iewe, he was a valyant man in his faithe, and of an inuincible courage. In so moch as with thre thousand men onely he vanquished Lysias the lieutenāt of kyng Antiochus and his sonne, & with theym xxtie thousand fote men, and. vii. thousande horsemen, and slewe of them fyue thousande. Afterward in Galilea he slewe of the host of Timotheus, an other of the kynges capitaynes, fyrst thre thousande, and afterward eyght thousand. Afterwarde by a village called Adallis, he with one thousande faught with Nycanor a capitayne of king Demetrius, and nine thousand with him, at the whiche battayle Nicanor was slaine, and of the nyne thousand almost none escaped. Fynally where to muche trusting to his prosperitie in warres, in goynge agaynst Bacchis a capitaine of kyng Demetri⁹ hauyng a great host, & takyng with him but two thousande, of the whiche at the laste remayned onely with him but eyght hundred, he faught vntyl it was night, & made a wonderfull slaughter of enemyes. But whyles he enforced him selfe to come to Bacchis, which was on the eyght corner of the batayle, and there faught so nobly, that he scattered that corner, slayng many about hym: Fynally beyng enuyronned with theym that were in the left corner, he beyng stricken with many woundes, was slayne with muche difficultie, xxx yeres after the incarnacio of Christ about. CCCv. yeres.
Machæra, a swoorde.
Macherophorus, a swoorde bearer.
Machæropios, a cutlar, or a bladesmyth.
Machaon, the sonne of Esculapius, an excellent surgeon.

Machina,

This Iudas Machabeus was a worthie Man in Battaile.

Lycaonia, a countrey in Asia: after some wryters it is a part of Archadia.

Lycastus, a cittie of Candy.

Lychnis, or Lychnitis, an herbe whose flowre shyneth by night, and first springeth, and longest dureth: whiche in drynke helpeth theim that are stungen with the Scorpion.

Lychnites, whyte marble.

Lychnobij, they whiche do tourne the day into nyght, and the nyght into day.

Lychnus, a matche of a candell, sometyme the selfe candell.

Lycia, a countreye in Asia the lasse, betwene Pamphilam and Cariam, in the which are greate cities Patara and Myra. sometyme there were.lxx.cities.

Lycidas, the name of a Centaure, and of a shepparde in Uergile.

Lycion, a thynge made with the iuyce of an herbe, wherwith sooze eyes be cured.

Lycisca, a dogge comen of a wolfe and a dogge.

Lycius, one of the names of Apollo.

Lycoctones, a venemous herbe called also Aconitum.

Lycurgus, a kyng of the Lacedemonians, whiche gaue to them their first lawes.

Lycus, a ryuer in the countrey of Cesaria.

Lydia, a countrey in Asia, on the east copynge to Phrigia, on the northe to Mysia, on the south vpon part of Caria. In this region is the hyl called Tmolus, out of the which commeth the riche ryuer called Pactolus. Reade of them in their owne places.

✠ Lydi mali post hos Aegyptij, A prouerbe applied where two yll persons be compared togither, and the one beynge founde very vngracious, the other deserueth the lesse dispraise.

Lydius lapis, a touche stone, wherwith the fynenes and coarsenes of golde is tryed. it is also vsed sometyme for a prouerbe, applyed to theym whyche haue a quicke and exacte iugement.

Lydus, a, um, of the countrey of Lidia.

Lyenteria, or Lienteria, For I fynde it wrytten sometyme with Y, sometime with I, is a flixe of meat vndigested set forth in the same qualities that they were receiued, without alteration in coloure, sybour, or sauour. Of this sickenes be two kyndes, The one (as Paul writeth) commeth of the exulceracion of the bowels, that is to saye woundes or soozes in them, or of other distillacions or reumes. The other kinde commeth of debilitie of the powers, whiche shuld retaine in the stomake that whiche shulde serue for nourisshement. Causes of this sickenesse be twelue. The qualitie of the meate receiued, the quantitie of that which annoyeth, oppressyng the stomak and infeblinge his vertue retentiue, muche ef fusyon of melancoly to the mouth of the stomache, muche and laborious stirynge immediately after meales, the stomake beyng full, muche drynke with meate or after, causynge the meate to runne downe to hastily, lacke of order in eatynge: reume descendyng into the stomake, muche fleume gathered in the stomache and bowels, feblenes in digestion, and the vertue retentiue in the stomache, debilitie in the vertue attractiue in the lyuer by reason of opilacions, an inward sore, by the touchyng wherof the meate slypped awaye, by closenes of the poores and passages of the body, wherby al superfluities be turned inward.

Lygdamus, a Sicilian of the cittie of Syracusis, a puissaunt wrastler, whose bones after his deth were founde to haue no marrowe.

Lympha, water.

Lymphaticus, a madde man, whiche like to a wood dogge, runneth hyther and thyther.

Lympidus, a, um, clere, smothe.

Lynceus, was a man, who (as Varro writeth) couldc see shyppes on the sea. Cxxx. myles iron hym, and dyd number them. And som wryte, that he couldc see through a wall, and therfore they whiche haue very sharpe syghtes, be sayde to haue Lynceos oculos, the eyen of Lynceus.

Lyndus, a cittie at the Rhodes, where they dyd sacrifice to Hercules with erpzochis & curtis.

Lynter, eris, a rockebote.

Lynx, cis, a beast lyke to a wolfe, hauing many spottes, whose syght dothe perce al thynges. it is also a byrde whyche hath a tungue lyke a serpent.

Lyra, a harpe.

Lyricen, cinis, an harper.

Lysander, kynge of Lacedemonia. Whan it was sayde to hym for a reproche, that he dyd noye by subtilitie than by powres, he answered in this wyse, where the lyons skyn dothe not profyte, a man muste sowe or tye a foxes skynne to it. Not withstandyng in any noble man that practise is seldom cõmended.

Lisanias, an oratour of Greece.

Lysias, an oratour moste pleasaunt, of whome Quint. speaketh.

Lysimachia, a cittie in Ponto, which fel downe with an erthquake.

Lysimachium, is thought of Matnardus to be the herbe, whiche we cal marigoulds. Leonicenus taketh it to be that whiche dyers do occupy, and is called also Lutea & Corneola Wherunto Rutilius accordeth and saith, it is that wherwith clothes are dyed greene. By his descripcion it is the wede called wod waxen growynge in pastures somewhat like vnto brome with smal yelow flowres, whiche is so

Lynceus above named had a very sharpe sight who could see. Cxxx. myles from hym.

is so bitter, that no beast will eate of it.
Lysimacus, a noble man of Macedonye, the scholer of Callisthenes, and one of the moste valyant capitaynes of Alexander.
Lysippus, an excellent harper.
Lysius, a ryuer of Archady.
Lytra, a wourme in a dogges toungue.

## M ANTE A

MACARIVS, THE name of a man. In latyn it signifieth blessed.
Macedo, onis, a manne or woman of Macedony.
Macedonia, a royalme in Greece fyrst called Emathia. On the northe it boundeth (as Ptholomeus writeth) vpon the fydes of Dalmatia, Mesia superior, & Thracia, on the west it stretcheth to the sea called Ionium. Plus describeth it to be ioyned on the south and weste to Thracia, and that the south syde ieth on the backes of Thessalia and Magnesia: the northe on Paronia & Paphlagonia, that it hath also on the south Epirus, on the northe Illiria, whiche varieth not muche from Solinus, Who sayth moreouer, that it is diuided from Thrasia with the ryuer called Strimon.
Macedonicus, ca, cum, of Macedony.
Macellarius, a vyttayloure or sellar of all maner of vyttayle.
Macellum, a place where all maner of vittaile is solde.
Macellus, is sometyme taken for a leane man.
Maceo, & Macesco, scere, to be leane.
Macer, cra, crum, leane.
Macer Aemilius, an olde poete, which was in the time whā Ouidius was, who as he saith wrate of byrdes in verses: also of the vertues of herbes, but it was not that Macer, whose warkes we nowe haue of the vertues of herbes, but rather he, vnto whome the ponger Plinye prouoked to write some thinge ipse to his vnkle. Fynally that ipsell boke of herbes is right profitable in dyuers places to be hād̄led by herte of a ponge scholer, whiche delyteth in that matter, not withstāding the first Macer wrate more eloquētly, & is comended therfore of Quintilianus. He wrate also of the batayle of Troy, & of venemous beastes.
Macer, uel Macis, is nowe in doubte whether it be the spice commonly called macis, whiche is a rynde about the nutmyg, forasmuche as Dioscorides writeth of Macer, where he



neuer made mencion of nutmyg. And Plinye sayth, that Macer is the rynde of a certayne rote of a tree of the same name. And also Dioscorides sayth, that it is a thicke rynde, and muche straynyng the tungue, whiche taste is not perceyued in our macis, and they are also very thyn. And Galene calleth them dry in the third degree, and equal in heate and cold, but we fynde them hot in taste. And Auicens affirmeth them to be hot and dry in the secōd degree, which is confirmed by Constantine, who sayth, that they be rides of the boughes of the trees that beare nutmygges.
Macerēsco, scere, to make soft with lyeng long in ipcour.
Maceries, & macerīa, a wall of stone without morter, made in the steede of an hedge. also leanesse.
Macero, are, spoken of the body, signifieth to make leane or thynne, or soft by steepyng in ipcour, referred to the mynde, it signifyeth to vexe or inquiete.
Machabæus, the fyrste of that name, was Iudas the thyrde sonne of Mathathias the Iewe, he was a valyant man in his faithe, and of an inuincible courage. In so moch as with thre thousand men onely he vanquished Lysias the lieutenāt of kyng Antiochus and his sonne, & with theym sorte thousand fote men, and. vii. thousande horsemen, and slewe of them fyue thousande. Afterward in Galilea he slewe of the host of Timotheus, an other of the kynges capitaynes, first thre thousande, and afterward eyght thousand. After warde by a village called Adassis, he with one thousande faught with Nycanor a capitayne of king Demetrius, and nine thousand with him, at the whiche battayle Nicanor was slaine, and of the nyne thousand almost none escaped. Fynally where to muche trusting to his prosperitie in warres, in goynge agaynst Bacchis a capitaine of kyng Demetri" hauyng a great host, & takyng with him but two thousande, of the whiche at the laste remayned onely with him but eyght hundred, he faught vntyl it was night, & made a wonderfull slaughter of enemyes. But whyles he enforced him selfe to come to Bacchis, which was on the ryght corner of the battaile, and there faught so nobly, that he scattered that corner, sleyng many about hym: Fynally beyng enuyronned with theym that were in the left corner, he beyng stroken with many woundes, was slayne with muche difficultie, Afore thincarnaciō of Christ about. CCCv. yeres.
Machæra, a swoorde.
Macherophorus, a swoorde bearer.
Machæropios, a cutlar, or a bladesmyth.
Machaon, the sonne of Esculapius, an excellent surgeon.

This Iudas Machabeus was a worthy man in battaile.

Machina,

Machina, a thyng craftily inuented, or a craft ie inuencion, an engine.
Machinor, aris, ari, to inuent craftily, to deuise, to imagyne.
Macidatus, ta, tum, wette.
Macies, & Macritudo, leanneſſe.
Macilentus, leane.
Macio aui, are, to make leane.
Macra, a ryuer whiche rounneth betwene the mountaynes of Liguria.
Macreo, ere, to be leane.
Macreſco, ſcere, to waxe leane.
Macrobij, people in Affrike, which of Pomponius be alſo called Mercœni, whoſe countrey is inuyronned with the ryuer of Nilus iyhe an yle. They iyue halfe as muche lenger as men do here, and be fayre and goodly perſonages, reuerend and louers of vertue. There is more golde than in Perſia, & therfore that which is leſſe precious they do more eſteme, decking them ſelues with ornamentes of copper and braſſe, and makyng grues of golde. They iyue commonly .cxx. peres, & do waſhe theym ſelues in a fountayne, whiche cauſeth their bodyes to ſmell iyhe vnto vyolettes.
Macrobius, the name of a great lerned man.
Macrochera, a garment with longe ſleues.
Macrochie, he that hath longe handes.
Macteæ, precious meates.
Macticus, he whiche hath great chekes, and a gappyng mouthe.
Macto, are, to ſlea or kylle. alſo to beate. ſometyme to honour. alſo to increaſe. Ferunt laudibus, mactant honoribus, They extol with praiſyng, they increaſe in honour.
Mactare deos, for Mactare dijs.
Macte animi, be of good courage.
Macte uirtutis & uirtute, procede in vertue, goo forthe and do well.
Macti ingenio, men of excellent wyttes.
Mactra, an hutche wherin breade is put, ſome do cal it a brake, wherwith bow is wrought.
Macula, a ſpotte, a blemiſh, alſo infamy or reproche. Sometyme the maſſhe of a nette or hole betwene the threedes. alſo a net, ymages wrought in marble.
Maculo, are, to ſpotte or make fowle.
Maculoſus, ſpotty, vncleane or foule.
Madagaſtar, an yle beyonde the furtheſt parte of Ethiope ſouthe, and was founden by the Portugalles in the tyme of Emanuel kynge of Portugall. This yle is in circuite foure thouſande myles, and is very ryche. Therin be great olyfantes, lyons, panthers, and ſuch other beaſtes, the inhabitantes be of Machometes ſecte.
Madaura, a citie in the bounder of Getulia and Numidia.
Madefacio, cere, to weate, to waſhe, to bayne,
Madefio, fieri, to be waſhed.
Madeo, dere, to be wette or waſhed.
Madeſco, ſcere, to ſweat or be thyrough wette.
Madian, a citie beyonde Arabia on the ſouthe part in the deſert of the Sarazins, agaynſte the eaſte part of the redde ſea.
Madido, dare, to make wette.
Madidus, da, dum, wete or waſhed with licour.
Madifico, facere, to make wette.
Mador, oris, moyſture, ſometyme ſweatte.
Mados, a certayne lynde of whyte vynes.
Maduſa, dronken.
Mæander, a riuer of the countrey of Phrigia, whiche hath many tournynges and wyndinges, and of that all croked and subtyll tournyng wayes, meanes, and diuiſes, be called Mæandri. There is alſo of that name a mountayne in India.
Mædia, a citie in the realme of Thracia.
Mæe, a lynde of great crabbes of the ſea.
Mæmacterion, the moneth of September.
Mænala uel Mænalus, a hyghe mountayne in Archadia.
Mænalius, for Archadicus, therfore Mænalij carmen is taken for an inchauntment. Mænalius aper, for a bore of Archadia.
Mænadæ, Gellars, or people of Gellarlande.
Mænas, adis, a fyche. Loke after in Mena.
Mænades, women whiche dyd alwaye folowe Bacchus, runnyng aboute with their heare ſcattered iyhe madde women.
Mænoles, one of the names of Bacchus.
Mæonia, is a countrey in Aſia the leſſe, called alſo Lidia.
Mæonius, a, um, of Mæonia, Homere the excellent poete was named Mæonius, eyther becauſe that he was borne in that countrey, or els that his fathers name was Mæon.
Mæotis, a great meere in the countrey of Scithia, whiche is alway froſen.
Mæotidis paludes, fennes wherunto the ſayd ryuer rounneth.
Mæreo, es, loke after in Mereo, & Mereor.
Mæro, are, to make heauy.
Mæror, heuineſſe with weaypng.
Mæſtitia, & Mæſtitudo, heuineſſe.
Mæſto, & mæſtifico, care, to make heuy.
Mæſtus, ta, tum, ſorowfull.
Magalia, vyllages.
Magi, among the Caldeys and Perſians were men of excellent knowlage in philoſophy naturall and Mathematicall, and knewe the hyd vertues and operations of thynges, and the ſonnes of the kynges of Perſia, were taught by them to gouern and miniſter their publyke weale, accordynge to the fourme of the vniuerſall order and gouernaunce of the celeſtiall worlde. Suche were Magi, or the thre kinges whiche came and ſought Chriſt, and

Magi, people in Affrike do hyde their eares

and offred to hym golde, myrre, and frankincense, adaptyng their present vnto the double nature of hym, vnto whom they gaue it, who was bothe god and man, kynge, and preste. Nowe is that name improperly vsed for a witche, an inchaunter, a worker with yll spirites, which mate be better called Venefica, Necromanticus, Incantatores, or other names, as before and after be reherced.

Magia, magike, whiche is in two sortes: one is the secrete knowlage of the naturall qualities and hyd operations and causes of thinges, and that is called Magia naturalis, naturall magike. An other is superstitious and dyuelishe, called witchcraft, sorcery, or other like detestable names, whiche is vnlefull by the lawes of god and man.

Magicus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to magike.

Magida, a kynde of dyeade.

Magidæ, kytchen bouetes, or instrumentes pertaynyng to the kytchen.

Maginor, aris, ari, to trifle.

Magis, more.

Magister, stri, a maister or teacher of sciences.

Magister populi, the chiefe ruler of the people, by the whiche name the Dictatour amonge the Romanes was called.

Magister scriniorum, an officer like to the maister of the Rolles.

Magister scripturæ, semeth to be a generall surueyour.

Magisterium, the dignitie or office of a maister

Magistratus, tus, a great officer, a man hauing auctorite in gouernance of people. all be it that some haue more authoritie by the lawes and some haue lesse.

Magistro, are, to rule.

Magmata, confections made of dyuers sweete spices in paste onely for the sauour, as pomanders and washynge balles. somtyme it is taken for the dregges of sweete oyles.

Magna Græcia, that part of Italy from Laurentum to Cumas.

Magnalia, great thynges to be wondered at.

Magnanimitas, tatis, valiantnes of courage or herte, magnanimitie.

Magnarius, a great marchaunt.

Magnas, atis, & Magnatus, a noble man, a mã of great estimacion.

Magnes, etis, the lode stone that hath the vertue to drawe to hym yron, whiche vnproperly we vse to calle Adamant, where Adamas is the dyamonde, as before is declared.

Magnesia, a part of Macedonia.

Magno, at a great price.

Magnificentia, a disposition and administracion in dooing or makyng of greate thynges and sumptuous.

Magnifico, are, to extolle.



Magnificus, he that dothe great thynges.

Magnus, a, um, great.

Magog, the sonne of Japheth.

Maguderis, a kynde of coleworte.

Mahumethes, or Mahumetha, was borne in Arabia (as the more part do write) of a poore house or family, and first was a dryer and seller of camelles, afterwarde fell in acquayntance with a munke named Sergius, whiche was an heretike, by whose meanes he declared him selfe to be a prophet, and toke on him to reforme as well the olde law as the newe lawe, and makynge other lawes, whiche for the pleasantnesse of them, allured to them muche people, so that gatheryng to hym a great hoste, first wasted Syria, and wan Damascum the chiefe citie therof. And hauing in his ayde the Arabians called Scenitæ, a valiant people (who had displeasure agaynste themperour Heraclius, because he payed not to them their wages) he wan other greate royalmes. And at the age of. xl. yeres dyed, as some do suppose in the fallyng sickenes, whiche he longe tyme dydde dissemble, fayneynge that the angell Gabriell was than sente vnto hym in message, whose brightnes he mought not susteyn. He was buried at Medina, that dothe sowneye from the redde sea, an. C. miles from Mecha, where as is the chiefe temple of his lawe. He was after the incarnation of Christ. D C. yeres.

Damascum the chie Citie in Syria.

Mahumetha, was buried at Medina. He was after Christ Syxe hundred yere

Maia, the mother of Mercurius.

Maialis, a barowe hogge.

Maiestas, tatis maiestie, the greatnes, dignitie, or excellent estimacion or honour of a kynge, Amonge the olde Romans it was the power and authoritie of the people of Rome, vnto whom Appellation, called Prouocatio, was from all other dignities. The dignitie of the Senate was called the authoritie of the Senate. Tantus autem consensus municipiorum, coloniarumq; prouinciæ Galliæ, ut omnes ad authoritatem huius ordinis maiestatemq; Pop. Ro. defendendã conspirasse videantur, There is nowe suche agrement of wylles of the townes conteyned and subiect vnto vs in the partes of Fraunce governed by vs, that all menne there seme to conspire, howe they may defend the authoritie of this Senate, and also the maiestie of the people of Rome.

Maiestas imminuta, where any man goth about to derogat any thing of the kynges auctoritie royal, as also of the empire and high powre of the people of Rome. It may be taken for treason. Si maiestas est amplitudo ac dignitas ciuitatis, ita eam minuit, qui exercitum hostibus Pop. Ro. tradidit, If maiestie be the honour and authoritee of this citie, he goth

Maiestas maiestatis maiestie, the greatnes Dignitie or excellent estimacion or honour

Lege

goeth about to appaire it, whiche hath delyuered the hoste to the ennemies of the people of Rome. Also de partitione oratoria. Maiestas est in imperij aut Pop. Ro. dignitate, quam minuit is qui per uim multitudinē ad seditionem uocauit, Maieste is in the authoritie of the empire and people of Rome, agaynst whom he playnly committeth treason, who so euer he be that violently prouoketh people to a sedicion. For the worde Minuere maiestatem, the later writers vsed Lædere maiestatem.

Maiestatis crimen, is treason agaynst a kyng, it was among the Romaynes conspiracye agaynst the senate and people, whiche was also called Perduellio, and of hystorians is named Coniuratio, and it is more than Maiestas imminuta, for therin onely they do derogate or take away some part of the royall authoritee or honour due to the persone or estate, in the other they endeuour theym to distroye them vtterly, or to bryng theim in subiection.

Maiestatem conseruare, to haue or retein full the dignitie of an emperour or kyng, or people in one lyke honour and reuerence.

Maiestatem constituere, to preserue authoritie that it decaye not, but to retayne styll the estimation therof.

Maiestatem soluere, idem quod imminuere

Maior, oris, greatter.

Maiorana, an herbe called Maioram.

Maiores, auncetours, progenitours.

Maiorina, a kynd of olyues whiche be not ripe before the first Idus of Februarij.

Maius, the moneth of May.

Mala aurea, orenges.

Malaca, a citie in Spayne, another in Inde.

Malache, malaches, a kynde of mallowes, the stalke wherof doth growe into the greatnes of a tree.

Malachites, a stone of a darke greene colour.

Malaciſſo, are, to hardē or make softe.

Malacia, sauime of the sea. also the greefe of the stomache, not sustaynyng meate, abhorryng all thynges, as a woman with chylde. Somme doo call it the abhominacion of the stomache.

Malacostracha, softe as fleshe without shelles.

Malacus, ca, cum, softe.

Malagma, tis, a mollifyinge playster, whereby harde impostumes be made soft or ripe.

Malaſſo, are, to make softe or ripe. also to exercise.

Male, yll, vnhappily, vncommodiously, mischeuously.

Male acceptus, yll intreated, yll handeled, shrewdely welcome.

Male accipere, to intreate one yll.

Male accipere uerbis, to gyue yll language to one.

Male audire, to be yll reported of, to haue an yll name.

Male cadere, to chaunce yll.

Male cogitare de aliquo, to haue yll opinyon of one.

Male conciliatus, he on whome a man hath lost all that he hath bestowed. Fugitiue prodi, male conciliate, Come forthe mychet, on whom I haue lost all that thou costest me.

Male formido, I am yll or sore afeerde.

Male maceror, I am yl vexed, I am yl at ese.

Male me habeo, I am sycke.

Male me habet hæc res, I am sorye or yll apayd for that matter, or that matter greueth me sore.

Male mereri, to do displeasure to one, to deserue displeasure.

Male meritus est de me, he hath yll intreated me, or hath done me displeasure.

Male metuo, I am yll afeerde.

Male moratus, yll mannerde.

Male morigerus, disobedient, or frowarde.

Male odi, I hate deadly.

Male optare, to curse.

Male precari, to aske a vengeance.

Male suada, he that gyueth shrewd counsell.

Male uertat illi, god sende hym euell lucke therof, yll mote he broke it.

Malea, a promontorie or hylle stretche into the sea by Laconia, whyche is daungerous for shippes to passe by.

Maledicentia, detraction, yll reporte.

Maledico, xi, cere, to curse.

Maledicus, yll tongued, or he that speaketh yll of euery man.

Malefica, a witche, whiche with sorcery doth hurte to men or beastes.

Maleficus, a harme doer.

Malefice, mischeuously, harmefully.

Maleficium, & Maleficentia, damage, wrong, displeasure, hurt, a mischeuous dede.

Maleloqui, & maledicere, to curse.

Malenolentia, malyce, yll wylle.

Malenolus, malicious.

Maliacum mare, the sea about Thessalie.

Malicorium, the rynde of a pomegranade.

Maligne, enuiously, disdaynfully, malitiously.

Malignitas, tatis, wyckednes, malygnitie, enuy, malice, vnprofitablenesse, the vice contrary to liberalitie.

Malignor, & maligno, to beare malyce, to be hatefull.

Malignus, a, um, wycked, cruell, enuyous, and couetous.

Maligna uia, an yll waie.

Maligna lux, a dymme lyght.

Malignus ager, grounde that is yll to bee brought to tylthe.

Malitia

Malitia, contrarye to vertue and goodnes. some tyme it signifyeth subtilitie with deceyte.

Malitiosè, malitiously.

Malitiosus, malitious.

Malleatus, a, um, hammered.

Malleo, are, to worke with an hammer.

Malleolus, a lyttel hammer. it is also a smalle bough or twygge of a vyne. Also Malleoli, be somtyme take generally for smal stykes, they be somtyme taken for the bones of the ancle.

Malleus, an hammer.

Malluuium, & Malluuiæ, arũ, a basyn, wherin men do washe theyr handes.

Malo, I had leuer, or rather, mauis, mauult.

Malobathron, whiche in latyn is called Foliũ, is a swete herbe growing in India, vpon watere without any roote.

Malobathrum, a swete ointment, wherewith men were wonte to washe theyr heare.

Malta, a clay, whiche touching any other matter or substance, fetteth it on fyre. reade in Asphaltum, & Bitumen.

Malua, an herbe called malowes.

Maluauiscus, reade in Althea.

Malum, being an aduerb, signifieth with a mischefe or vyle thyng. Quid uos malum ergo me sic ludificamini? Than wherfore with a mischefe wyll you thus mock me? Quid tua (malum) id refert? What with a mischefe reacheth thou therfore, or hast thou therwith to do?

Malus, a, um, yll, contrary to good. somtime labour, vexation, sykenes, gricke, maymes.

Malæ fidei possessor, he that wetingly possesseth an other mans landes or goodes wrongfully.

Malus, in the masculine gender, a mast of a shyp.

Malus, an appull tree, the femynyne gender.

Malus Assyria uel Medica, an orenge tree.

Malum punicum, a pomegranate.

Malum terræ, reade Aristolochia.

Mamertini, people in Campania.

Mamilla, a lyttel dugge or pappe.

Mamma, a dugge or pappe.

Mammare, to gyue the dug or brest to a chylde.

Mãmeata, a womã with great duggis or brestis

Mammillare, a kerchief, wherewith women do couer theyr pappes.

Mammona, in the language of Syria, worldly substance, ryches.

Mammosus, sa, & mammeatus, ta, tũ, haungyng greate dugges.

Mammothreptus, the chyld that souketh long, so is it interpreted by saynt Augustine in his exposition of the psalmes. Not withstandyng Erasmus in rarione concionãdi, interpretith it a chylde wantonly brought vp.

Mamphula, a certain bread vsed in Syria, whiche ere it be throughly baken, fallith into coles.

Mana, in the old time was take for Bona, good

Manapia, a towne in Pouille called materfoyll.

Manceps, cipis, he that byeth or hyreth any thing of the people.

Mancinati, persones condemned.

Manciolæ, lyttell handes.

Mancipi, the interest or ryght of a thyng.

Mancipatio, the assurãce by tyuery & possessiõ.

Mancipium, that whiche is solemnely bought before witnesses. also a mans proper goodes or cattall. somtyme a bondman.

Mancipi sui esse, to be his own man, & none other mans subiect or seruant.

Mancipio accipere, to take possession or liuery and seison.

Mancipio dare, to deliuer possessiõ, reseruing a rent.

Mancipo, are, to deliuer in bondage. to deliuer possession, to make tyuerey and seyson.

Mancupi, the solemne forme or maner of dieng any thyng before witnes, by liuery & seyson, or possession takyng, with other thynges executed, requisite for the assurance of any bargayne and sale.

Mancupio accipere, to take a thynge with warãty of him, the which giueth or selleth it.

Mancupio dare, to gyue or sell a thyng with warranty.

Mancupes, the principall takers of lande, or other thyng, wherof groweth yerely reuenues. Also they, which do take on them to perfourme any worke in great.

Mancus, lackyng one hande. also generally that whiche lacketh any thyng necessary.

Mandatarius, he to whome commandementes is gyuen.

Mandatum, a commission. also a commandement, a charge.

Mandatus, ta, tum, gyuen in charge.

Mandibula, a lawbone, wherein the teeth be set

Mando, onis, a great eater, or he that is alway eatynge.

Mando, di, dere, to chewe meate, or grynde it with the teethe.

Mando, are, to cõmyt. Memoriæ mandare, to remember, to put in remembrance, to leaue in memory, or for a memoriall.

Mandare æternitati, to write a thyng, to this ent to be in perpetuall remembrance.

Mandare curam, to leue the charge vnto one

Mandare fidei alicuius, to put a man in trust with a thyng.

Mandare literis, to put in writig or memory.

Mandare memoriæ, to kepe by herte.

Mandare monumentis, to put in perpetuall remembrance the act of any man.

Mandare se fugæ, to runne away.

Mandare terræ semina, to put sede into the ground, to sowe grayne.

Mandra, an house or stye for the place, wherin cattell doo laye thyght [illegible] from the heate

of the sonne or tempest.

Mandragora, an herb which Dioscorides saith was of somme called Circea, because that it was sayned, that Circe, the greate sorceresse vsed the rote therof in her amorous dynkes. The iuyce of the roote, or wyne, wherein the roote is boyled, wyl cause one to slepe a dead slepe, wherfore surgions do gyue it to theym whom they wyll cut. It is also vsed for other purposes in phisyke.

Manduces, images caried about in pageantes with greate chekes and wyde mouthes.

Manduco, are, to chewe meate.

Manduco, onis, a great eater.

Mandueus, idem.

Mane, earely, also the morowyng.

Maneo, mansi, manere, to abyde, to tarye, to persyst, to happen hereafter.

Manere promissis, to kepe promyse.

Mane dum, tarye a whyle.

Manes, the good and bad angel, somtyme they be taken for deuylles. somtyme for spirites or soules not purged of synne. somtyme for the peynes whiche soules do suffre.

Mango, onis, was taken for a seller of chyldren to abhominable vses. It is also taken for suche one as polisheth or paynteth a thing with a fals colour, to sell it the dearer. it is somtime taken for sellers of horses.

Mangonicus, ca, cū, pertaynynge to that crafte.

Mangoniū, the craft to make thynges salable.

Mangonizo, zare, to polysshe, paynt, or trymme a thynge, to make it more vendible, or to be better solde.

Mania, madnesse, reade in Phrenitis.

Mania, was also amonge Gentiles a goddesse, called the mother of theym, whiche were named Lares, or Larui, vnto the which goddesse they vsed a whyle to offer mens heades in sacrifyce. But afterwarde, by the meanes of Junius Brutus, whiche was consulle, they dyd chaunge that sacrifyce into garlike heades and the knoppes of poppy. It was also that wherwith nourices dyd put chyldren in feare whan they cried, whiche women vse to call the bugge, or the gobyn.

Maniacus, a madde man.

Maniæ, arum, deformed personages.

Manicę, sleues of a garment. also manakles to eye the handes togyther. also gauntlettes and spynnes and mittaynes or long gloues.

Manicata vestis, a garmente with sleues.

Manichęi, a secte of heeryshes, soo called of an archeheeryshe called Manicheus.

Manicula, a lyttell hande.

Manifestarius, a, um, clere, cuydent, openly knowen, notorious.

Manifeste, clerely, manyfestly.

Manifesto, an aduerb, signifieth clerely, plainly



Manifesto, tare, to manifest or make apparant.

Manifestum, manifest or clere.

Manifestum habere, to knowe surely.

Manifestus mendax, proued a lyer.

Manimoria, thynges whiche doo abyde in remembraunce.

Maniolæ, ples agaynst India, beyond the ryuer of Ganges, where as be rockes of Adamant stones, which do drawe to them shyppes that haue ryon nayles. Maniolæ, were also lyttell popettes made of dowe, gyuen to chyldren.

Manipularis, et maniplaris, captayn of a bend of men.

Manipulatim, by bendes.

Manipulus, an handefull, a grype, a bende of men, properly of .x. souldyours.

Manliana imperia, cruell gouernaunce or rule, without any mercy.

Manlius, a noble Romayne.

Manna, in holy scripture was a certayne delycate thyng, whiche god rayned to the Jewes beynge in the wyldernes, whiche laye on the ground whyte, and tyste to the lyst of coryander, which was wonderful pleasant in eatyng, and by theyr hole bodyes as ingendryng no putrifaction. We nowe name it cōmonly angelles foode.

Manna, vsed in phisyke, is in two sortes, one is a dewe congeled on trees in certayne places, and falleth as meldewe doth here in England, & is gathered and solde very dere for a medicyne to pourge choler easily. Some supposed it to be that whiche Dioscorides calleth Electomeli, some that whiche he calleth Saccharum. But Manardus and Musa do affyrme the contrary. Not withstādyng that whiche Galene in his warke De alimentorum facultatibus calleth Melroris, seemeth to be this Manna. But Iuerreys putteth it amonge those thynges whiche were founde after Galenes tyme. An other Manna called Manna Turis, whyche is the crummes or fragmentes of frankincense, which with the ende of the tree falleth in gatheryng of frankincense. The fyrst is temperate betwene hot and colde without any degree: this other is of the temperature of incense, but that it is more dryenge.

Mannor, aris, ari, to steale.

Mannus, an ambyng hackeney.

Mannulus, a nagge, a lyttell horse.

Mano, are, to runne out as ryuer doth. also to drop oute, to appere out, as sweate out of the pores. Also to descende, to proceede.

Manat tota urbe rumor, the bruite therof was sowen or spread throughe the citie.

Manantia ulcera, sores which do wax more and more.

Manobarbuli, were dartes wrought with lead.

also

also they whyche vsed to beare theim.

Mansio, sometyme signifieth a dayes iourney, but amonge auncient writers it signified the place where an hoste dyd reste in iourney also the places where curriours or men expynge in poste doth chaunge theyr horses or waggens, wer called Mansiones. The space of the first after the accompt of old capitains was a hundred and fifty furlong, which is .xviii. myles, a halfe myle and a quarter of a myle.

Mansisterna, a pitcher potte.

Mansito, tare, to abyde longe.

Mānstus, stollen.

Mansuetacio, facere, to make gētil or tractable.

Mansuefactus, made gentyll or tame.

Mansues, for mansuetus.

Mansuesco, scere, to waxe tame or gentyll.

Mansuetarius, he that breaketh a horse, or maketh any other beast tame.

Mansuetudo, dinis, mekenes, gentylnes, a moderate temperance betwixt prise & simplicite.

Mansuete, mekely, gentyly.

Mansuetus, ta, tum, make gentyll, tame.

Mansum, meate, whiche the nourices to chewe, and after gyue it to the chylde, puttynge it into his mouthe.

Mansus, a, um, chewed.

Mansurius, a gourmandour, or great eater.

Mantælum, & mantelium, & mantile, a towel wherwith men do wype theyr handes, whan they haue washed. also a clothe.

Mantes, tis, a diuinour or coniecter of thinges to come.

Manteum, a place where dyuelles in dyuers gaue answeres.

Mantice, tices, the arte of diuination.

Mantica, a bagge. sometyme a cloke, a wallet.

Manticora, a beast whiche is in India, in body lyke to a lyon, but more rough, hauyng a face lyke to a man, and in his mouthe. ii. rewes or sette of teethe, the tayle of a scorpion, and the voyce of a small trumpette, and is of colour redde, and wyll neuer be made tame.

Manticula, a pourse.

Manticularia, towelles or other lyke thynges, wherwith men do wype theyr handes.

Manticularius, a stealer of napyy. also a pyche-pourse or cut pourse.

Manticulatio, sipnes, decepte.

Manticulor, aris, ari, to do a thynge slyly, as to pyche a pourse.

Mantinea, a citie in Greece.

Mantuscinor, aris, ari, to steale or pyche craftily.

Mantissa, the addition in weyght.

Manto, the sonne of Tiresias the Theban prophet, who led his father, which was blynde.

Manto, tare, the most auncient writers vsed for frequenter manere, to tary oftentymes.

Mantua, a noble citie in Lombardy, where Vyrgile the excellent poete was borne.



Mantuanus, a, um, of Mantua.

Mantuariæ tunicæ, sleeued iackettes.

Manuarius, a, um, manuall.

Manubiæ, the praie taken of enemies. also money for the whiche the praie was solde.

Manubinarius, the partners of a praie.

Manubrium, the hylte or handle of a weapon or instrument.

Manui, among the olde Romayns in theyr songes called Saliares, signified good or honest mē.

Manuleatus, ta, tum, hauyng longe sleues.

Manumissio, an infrāchisement of a bondman.

Manumissus, infraunchised, manumised.

Manumitto, to manumise or infranchise a bond man.

Manuor, idem quod furor.

Manuria, a cote with sleues.

Manus, a hand, a grappul to fasten shippes together. somtyme it signifieth a multitude of men in the ayd of one. somtyme power. somtime writing. also the nose or snoute of an olyfant. Manus iniectio, attachment. also season or seisure of a thing, whervnto we make title Manum inicere, to seaze or take possession. Manuconsertum ex iure uocare, to chalenge right or propyette in a thing, and offer to trye it by the lawe. Rede Gell. li. ix. Cicero pro Murena, & De oratore lib. i.

Manum conserere, to fyght hande to hande.

Manum ferulæ subducere, to suffre to be corrected in lernyng, to be content to be taught.

Manum non uertetim, I will neuer go about it, I wyll not tourne my hande for it.

Manum habere sub pallio, to be pdell.

Manibus pedibusq, with al might and main

Manibus pedibusq ire in sententiam, is in a parliament, great counsayle, or other greatte assembly, to haue the consente of many men, where the greatter parte consentynge to one mans opinion or sentence, do go toward him, holdyng vp theyr handes, in token that they be thervnto agreed.

✠ Manum de tabula, a prouerbe, signifyinge, Leaue whyles it is well.

✠ Manum & mentum, was an olde prouerbe, wherby men were warned of chances whiche hapned sodaynly, and in so short a tyme as a man mought bryng his hande to his chynne. Lyke to the same is an other prouerbe of the greches. Multa quidem cadunt inter calicem supremaq labra, Rede that in M ante V.

Mapalia, cotages buylded rounde lyke ouens.

Mappa, a table clothe.

Marasmus, is a kynd of the feuer called Hectica, in the which the moisture of the substance all partes of the body is exhaust or dried vp, and the flesshe resolued. Wherefore Galenus exhorteth the phisicion not to goo aboute to cure hym, whome this sycknesse hath attached,

thed. For although he do extinguish the heat, yet wyl the drynesse that is left, like vnto age consume the pacient. The causes therof bee the same, whiche are of Hectica, the one and the other is called in englyshe a consumption of fluce. but this may be called a mortall consumption, because it is incurable.

Marathon, a towne in the countrey of Athenes distant from thens. x. myles, where Theseus slewe a terrible bul, and Miltiades vanquysshed the Persians.

Marathusa, an yle wherin is abundance of fenell, and it is also called Clazomenia.

Maratrum, idem quod feniculus, fenell, which is hotte and dry in the seconde degree.

Marceo, cui, cere, to be corrupte.

Marcere uino, to be consumed with dronkennes. Marcet animus, his courage faileth hym.

Marcesco, idem quod marceo.

Marcescere otio uel desidia, to be loste with ydelnes and slouthe.

Marcescente adhuc stomacho pridiani cibi onere, The stomak being yet oppressed with the meate of yesterdaie.

Marcellus, a proper name.

Marchia, a countrey in base Germany.

Marcidus, da, dum, rotten.

Marcidæ aures, hangynge eares.

Marcidus somno, vnlusty with to much slepe

Marcipor, oris, the seruaunt of Marcus.

Marcomani, people in Germany, whiche are nowe supposed to be eyther of Boheme, or of Moraua.

Marcor, oris, corruption or putrifaction, slugardie.

Mardi, people adioynyng to Persia.

Mare, the sea.

Mare cœlo miscere, to trouble all the world.

Mare mediterraneum, is the sea which commeth from the west occiã, and entreth by the straites of Marroke, and passeth betweene Spayn and Barbary, dividyng Europã frõ Affrica, & entreth into Asia, takyng not with standynge diuers particular names: as Balearicum, Ligusticum, Tyrrhenum, Carpathium, Aegeum, &c.

Mareotis, otidis, a ryuer in Egypt. also a part of Libia, a part of Epirus.

Mariotides, grapes of that countrey.

Marga, a kynde of erth called marle, whiche is a fat clay and chalke myngled.

Margaridæ, small dates rounde and white.

Margarita, margaritum, margarites, Margaris, ridis, a perle, a margarite, somtyme generally all precious stones are called Margarite.

Margaritarius, a seller of perles.

Margariteferus, ra, rum, that whiche bringeth forth or hath plenty of perles.

Margina, a region in Asia.



Margo, ginis, the brym or edge of every thyng, the margent.

Margus, a ryuer in Asia.

Maria, a proper name.

Mariaba, the chiefe citie in Saba.

Marituis, Luneburgh in Almayne.

Marinus, na, num, of the sea.

Mariscæ, vnlauery figges, wild figges, figges whiche do open that the fedes do appere. also great piles or hemorroides in the fundement.

Mariscus, a bull rushe.

Marita, a wedded woman, a wyfe.

Maritigenus, a, um, come of the kind of Mars.

Maritimus, of the sea syde, or of the sea.

Marito, are, to wedde.

Maritus, a wedded man, a husbande.

Marius, a proper name of a man.

Marmarica, a countrey in Affrike.

Marmaritis, an herbe supposed of Dioscorides to be fumitorie, of Plinie bearefoote.

Marmor, oris, marble stone.

Marmorario, buyldyng with marble.

Marmoratus, ta, tum, wrought with marble.

Marmoreus, a, um, of marble.

Marodunum, Caermarden in Wales.

Marpesus, an hylle in the yle called Parus.

Marpesius, of the same hylle.

Marplacidæ, shippes or barges vsed in Media

Marra, a mattocke to pare away weedes.

Marrubium, an herbe called horehounde. it is hotte and dry in the seconde degree.

Marrucini, people in Italy.

Mars, martis, called god of battayle. somtyme it is taken for battayle.

Marte suo, of his owne proper wyt, without any counsayle.

Marsi, a countrey in Italy called Aprutium.

Marspiter, the father of Mars.

Martia, a countrey in Italy.

Marsupium, a pouche or a pourse.

Martiaca, wages geuen to souldiours.

Martiacus, ca, cum, belongyng to warres.

Martialis, borne vnder the planette of Mars.

Martius, a, um, pertaynyng to Mars.

Martius Campus, a fielde at Rome dedicate to Mars, where the ponge men of Rome dyd exercyse them selfe. also there were their assemblies for the electiõ of their great officers.

Martius mensis, the moneth called Marche.

Martyr, in greke, a witnesse.

Martyrium, martyrdome.

Mas, maris, a man, or mankynde.

Masculesco, sci, scere, to be manly, greatte, or wyse, to be comen of the male kynde.

Masculo, are, to make manly or stronge.

Masculus, a, um, manly, great, wyse.

Masdoranus, a mountayne, whyche dyuydeth Parthia from Armenia.

Maspetum, the leafe of an herbe, of the whiche com-

cometh Wenowyne.

Massa, paaste, a lumpe of any thyng.

Massa auri, a wedge of gouide.

Massagetæ, a people in Asia, whiche runnyng on horsebacke throughe deserts, do drynke their horses blood myxt with myike, they also do eate their parentes, if they dye for age, but if they be sycke, they caste them to wylde beastes to be deuoured.

Massica, a countrey in the south part of Spain

Massicus, a mountayne in Campania.

Massilia, a cite in high France called Marsilles

Massilienſis, ſe, of Marsilles.

Massinissa, kyng of Numidia, and great frende to the Romaynes.

Massylia, cum y, a countrey in Affrike, among the westerne Moores.

Masticeos, reuerende, honourable.

Mastiche, a soote gumme, called Mastix.

Mastigia, et Mastigcus, a knaue worthy to be beaten.

Mastigophorus, a fellowe worthy to be whypped. also certain ministers, which with whippes, remoued the people, where there was muche preasse.

Mastix, cis, a whyppe.

Mastos, a teate of a cesterne wherby water wyll runne out by a cocke or spoute.

Mastruca, a garment, whiche men of Sardina vsyd to weare.

Mastrupari, to touche dishonestely the priuye membres of a man.

Masurius, the name of a famous lawyer, whiche wrate on the lawes ciuile.

Matella, a vrynall or other vessell, seruynge to that purpose.

Matula, idem.

Matellio, onis, idem.

Matæotechnia, the vanitie whiche is in a science or craste.

Mater, matris, a mother.

Materfamilias, æ, an housewife, good wyfe of the house, she that hath gouernance of other women, be she maryed or vnmaryed.

Mater matrima, she that hath a mother liuyng.

Materia, et materies, matter wherof any thing is made, be it mettall, wood, stone, erthe, or any thynge els.

Materialis, le, that whiche is of some matter.

Materiarius, a carpenter.

Materiatus, ta, tum, tymbred.

Materior, aris, ari, to worke in tymber.

Materis, a frenche speare, or a iauelyn.

Matertera, an aunt or mothers syster.

Mathematicus, he that is kunnyng in augerym, musyke, geometry, and astronomy.

Mathesis, et Mathema, learnynge by a demonstration.

Matralia, the solemne feastes of Matuta, called the mother of goddis.

Matresco, scere, to be lyke a mother.

Matricida, he that kylleth his mother.

Matrimonium, wedlocke, matrimony.

Matrimus, whose mother yet liueth.

Matrix, cis, the mother or matrice in a woman, in the whyche the chylde is conceyued. also matrix is any femall kynde that conceyueth and beareth. also the cite in a countrey, where as is the archebyshops sea, is called Matrix urbs, whiche in greke is called Metropolis. Ye is also the pythe of a tree.

Matrona, a wyfe. also the name of a ryuer in Burbon.

Matronalis, pertaynynge to a wyfe.

Matruelis, the sone or doughter of my mothers syster.

Matta, a matte.

Mattiacæ pilæ, sope balles.

Mattiacum, a towne in Germany.

Maturate, hastily, quyckely. Iube maturate illi exire huc, Byd her come forth quyckely.

Mature, tymely nor to soone nor to late.

Mature mittere, to sende in due tyme.

Matureſco, ſcere, to be rype.

Maturitas, tatis, ryptenes in all thyng, and as it were perfection.

Maturo, are, to make rype or perfecte, to dod a thyng perfectly in due tyme and measure. some tyme to do a thing spedily or quyckely.

Maturus, a, um, rype perfect, sometyme it signifyeth aged.

Matura ætas, full or perfect age.

Maturus homo, an aged man.

Matura, the morynyng, or morowe.

Matutinus, na, num, of the morowe.

Mauors, ortis, Mars.

Mauortius, a, um, pertaynynge to Mars.

Mauri, people called Moores.

Mauritania, the countrey now called Morisco, or of Mores, lyeng on the west part of Affrica, betwene the sea called Mare Mediterraneū, on the northe, and Libya on the south. Martianus sayth, that in length it is tenne tymes xxxviii. myles, whiche is. CCCixxx. myles, and in breadth towarde the south. CCCC. lxvii. myles.

Mausoleum, a sepulchre or tombe, whiche Artemisia made for her husbande Mausolus, whiche for the excellent workemanshyp was accompted to be one of the meruayles of the worlde, and for the famousnes therof, euery greate and notable sepulchre is called Mausoleum.

Mausolus, the kynge of a realme called Caria.

Maxilla, the cheke bone.

Maximates, the greatest men in authoritie.

Maximitas, tatis, auncient wyttes vsed for greatnesse.

Maximus, a, um, greatest or most in estimation.
Maza, a cake made of floure and mylke.
Mazaca, a citie in Cappadocia vnder the hylle called Argeus, now called Cesarea.
Mazeras, a ryuer in the mouthe of the sea, called Mare Hircanum.
Mazonomiũ, a platter wherin meate is caried.

## ¶M ANTE E.

MEANDER, a ryuer in Phrigia, whiche by sundry wyndynges, at the laste falleth into a creeke, whiche diuideth Miletum and Priena in Grece.
Meapte, myne owne.
Meatus, tus, a passage or waye, also the poores of the body, out of the which do come sweat and vapoures.
Mecastor, a fourme of sweryng, as who saieth, so Castor helpe me.
Mechanicus, a crafres man.
Mecanicha ars, a handy crafte.
Mecœnas, atis, myspon to Augustus the emperoure, and bycause he was the supporter of great lerned men, all fauourers and succourers of lerned men be so called.
Mecon, in greke is popy in englysshe.
Meconium, is the iuyce of the leaues & heddes of popy pressed out, whiche somme do vse in the stede of Opium.
Mecum, with me.
Mecum facit, it maketh for my purpose.
Mecum sentit, he is of myne opinyon.
Medea, wyfe vnto Jason, a wytche and cruell woman, she was doughter of Oetes kynge of Colchos and Hipsea his wyfe, whose hystory is sufficiently knowen in all tunges.
Medela, remedy by medicine.
Mederga for erga, towarde me.
Medeor, eris, eri, to heale or cure.
Media, a countrey in Asia, hauyng on the north the sea called Hyrcanum, on the west Armeny the more and Assyria, on the south Persia, on the east Hircania and Parthia.
Media vocabula, wordes which may be taken in a good or yll parte. as Tempestas, whiche signifyeth tempest & tyme. Facinus, a notable dede good or yll. Valitudo, helth or sykenes, and other syke.
Medianus, na, num, that which is in the myddle.
Mediastinus, a, um, the myddlemoste.
Mediastinus, a drudge or lubber, which dothe in the house al maner of vile seruice, as swepe or clense the house, carry wood to the kytchen, and other syke drudgery.
Mediastrinus, the seruant, which hath the rule of the house vnder his maister.
Medica, an herbe, whiche I suppose to bee clouer graste, with purple rounde floures.



Medica mala, orenges.
Medica malus, an orenge tree.
Medibile, in state to be healed, curable.
Medicabilis, le, curable.
Medicamentarius, a phisicion.
Medicamentarius, a, um, pertaining to medicine.
Medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, a medicine. sometyme it signifieth poyson.
Medicinalis, le, medicinable.
Medico, & Medicor, aris, ari, to heale or cure.
Medicus, a phisicion.
Medicus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to phisyke.
Medimnus, was a measure of the grekes, whereof were two sortes, one was called Atticus, and contayned of oure measure. vi. galons, one pottell, and one quart. An other was called Georgicus, whyche was of our measure one bushell, a pecke, and one pynte, it receyueth. xlviii. Chœnices.
Mediocris, diocre, measurable, in a meane, moderate.
Mediocritas, tatis, a meane.
Mediolanium, the citie of Orleance in France it was also a citie in Westphalia in Almayne called Munster, which forasmuch as the people thereof were infected with the heresie of Anabaptistes, and other detestable errours: It was distroied by the princis of Almayn, about the yere of our lorde god a thousande fiue hundred thyrty and nyne.
Mediolanum, the chief citie of Lumbardy, called Myllane. also a towne in Lankashire, called Manchester.
Mediomatrices, Mastright in Brabant.
Medioximus, a, um, meane, or in the middes.
Medipontus, an instrument wherewith ropes are made.
Meditabundus, carefull, studious.
Meditate, studiously, perfectly on the fyngers endes.
Meditatio, a thynkyng or diuysyng in thought. Also an exercyse as well of mynde, as of bodye.
Meditatorius, a, um, whiche belongeth to meditation.
Mediterraneus, in the myddle of the land, and furthest from the sea.
Meditor, aris, ari, to thynke depely, and in thynkyng to fynde out, to purpose, to laye snares, to synge or play swetely.
Meditari se, to exercise hym selfe.
Meditrina, the goddesse of phisyke.
Meditrinalia, ceremonies vsed by them, whiche dranke muste of newe wyne.
Meditullium, the myddell.
Medius, a, um, the middes equally distant from the extremities. sometyme meane.
Medium commune, amonge all.
Medio, uel de medio tollere, to kylle.

Medi-

Medius, a meane or mediatour betweene.ti.mē.

Mediusfidius, an othe, whiche although some tyme it had an other signification, yet maye it nowe in a commune fourme of speakynge be vsed in this wyse, by the faythe of my bodye. Deus Dius, for Iupiter, and Fidius, for filius, be nowe out of vse.

Meduacus, a ryuer about Uenyce, called nowe Brent.

Medulla, marrowe, whiche is in bones.

Medullitus, inwardly into the marrowe.

Medullo, are, to take out marrowe. sometyme to expresse vtterly. Narra iam rem nobis omnem, atq; emedulla, Tell and expresse vterly to vs all the hole matter.

Medusa, a lady, of whome fables do reporte, that her heares by Minerua were tourned into adders, and they whiche beheld her were tourned into stoones, whome Perseus afterwarde slewe. She is sometyme taken for one of the furies of helle.

Mefantilium, a certayne weapon to throwe.

Megabizi, priestes of Diana, whiche alwaye were gelded.

Megæra, a fury or turmentour of helle, whiche Paynims supposed dydde prouoke and stirre men to woodnesse.

Megalenses, & megalesia, plays to the honor of Cibele.

Megalesia, the festiuall daye dedicate to Cibele called the mother of goddes among Paynims.

Megalium, a sweete ointment.

Megaloprepeia, an honourable facion in gyuynge or implorynge of great thynges, whiche beseemeth a man of great courage.

Megaloprepes, he that dothe greate thinges, accordyng to his dignitie.

Magara, a citie belongynge to Athenes. it was also the name of one of Hercules wiues.

Megaris, idis. a countreis in Achaia.

Megistanes, whom we do call nobles or peres of the realme.

Me hercle, an othe sworne by Hercules.

Meio, ere, to pisse.

Mel, mellis, honye.

Melamphyllon, an herbe.

Melampus, a mans name.

Melanurus, a fishe hauyng a blacke tayle.

Melancholia, melancholye sometyme madnes.

Melancorys phus, a byrde called a finche.

Melandria, the leane partes of the fysshe called Tunny.

Melanthia, an herbe called also Nigella.

Melanurus, a kynde of perches called ruffes.

Melculum, a wanton worde spoken by louers vnto their paramoures, my lyttell honye.

Meleagrides, byrdes, whiche we do call hennes of Gennye.

Melegina, an yle in the Uenetian sea.



Melenetus, a kynde of fawkons very lyttell of body, blacke and puyssaunt, whyche haunteth mountaynes, and feedeth her byrdes alone, a merlyon as I suppose.

Melibeus, a shepardes name.

Melibœa, a citie in Thessaly.

Meliceris, ridis, a sooze or scale in the head like a honye combe, out of the which commeth an humour lyke honye.

Melicerta, whome the gentyles dydde honour for one of the goddes of the sea, called also Palæmon.

Melicraton, wyne and honye sodden togither.

Melicus, a musytion.

Melilotos, an herbe called Melylote.

Melimela, sweete appuls.

Melina, a sweete shaulme.

Melinus, a, um, whyte russet, or gynger colour.

Melioresco, scere, to be better.

Melipecta, meates made with honye.

Melis, seu melius, a beast called a gray, a byzch or a badger.

Melisigenes, was the fyrst name of Homerus the poete.

Melissophillon, smallache.

Melissa, a woman, who with her sister Amalthea norysshed Iuppiter. it is also an herbe commonly called bauime.

Melissus, the name of hym, whyche dyd fyrste sacrifice vnto Pbois. also the name of an ancient philosopher.

Melita, siue Melite, an yle lyenge betweue Sycile and Affryke, wherin is plenty of honye, and is now called Malta, where at this time the company of the knyghtes hospytilers do inhabyte, as they dyd at the Rhodes.

Melitæi canes, & melitenses, were praty lyttell houndes, in the whiche ladyes toke pleasure and delyte, whiche were brought out of the sayde yle of Melite.

Melites, a precyous stone of the colour of an orenge.

Melitites, a drynke made of honye and muste, or newe wyne.

Mellarius, a honye man, or seller of honye.

Mellarius, a, um, of honye.

Mellarium, substan. the place where the bees that make honye, be nourished.

Mellatio, the tyme of dryuyng of hiues, whan honye is taken out.

Mellatium, newe muste, wherin honye is sodden

Mellene, a citie in Arcadia.

Melleus, a, um, of honye. also swete.

Vox mellea, a swete voyce.

Mellica, a kynde of puise, of the colour of redde, of the fourme of Mylle.

Mellificatio, makyng of honye. Mellificum, idem

Mellifico, care, to make honye.

Mellifluus, a, um, swete as honye.

Meligo, ginis, a mette dewe whiche fallethe on leaues of trees, and sometyme on corne.
Melilla, my hony, my swetynge, a word of wanton dalyers.
Melliloquus, a sweete speaker.
Mellisones, thei whiche do practyse d pellyng of honye.
Mellitones, a place where bees be nozished.
Mellurgus, a worker oz maker of hony.
Mellitus, a, um, myxt with hony.
Melhum, a dogges collar.
Melitus, the name of hym whiche accused Socrates.
Melizonum, a confection made with honye clarified.
Melo, a pyper called also Geon.
Melodes, he that syngeth hunyngly & swetely.
Melodia, melody.
Meloesia, an yle by Sicile, in the whiche was great plenty of shepe.
Melomeli, whan appuls verye ripe and fayre be conserued in hony.
Melones, melons, pompons.
Melona uel Melona, called the goddesse of hony
Melos, odis, melody, armony.
Melota, uel melote, a shepes fell oz skynne.
Melpomene, one of the nyne Muses.
Membrana, parchement, oz veluine, wherein men do wyte. also the ouermoste skynne of any thyng.
Membraneus, a, um, of parchement oz velume.
Membranulum, a small member.
Membrare, to fourme membres.
Membratim, by euery member.
Membratura, the settyng oz order of membres.
Membrosus, a, um, hauyng a great member.
Membrum, a membre.
Memerylus, a litteli tree lyke a citron tree.
Memet, my selfe.
Memini, I remembre.
Memnon, the sonne of Thiton, whiche came to the ayde of the Troyans.
Memnoniæ aues, byrdes whiche were supposed to growe of the ashes of Memnon.
Memor, oris, he that remembreth.
Memorabilis, le, worthy remembraunce.
Memorandus, worthy of memorie.
Memoratus tus, & Memoratio, a remembrynge.
Memoria, memozy, remembraunce.
Memoriale, a thyng which shulde be remembred.
Memoriosus, he that hath a good memozy.
Memoriter, perfectly by hert, oz with good remembraunce.
Memoro, are, to remember, somtyme to tell, oz expounde, to recyte, oz reherse.
Memphis, a great and famous citie in Egypt.
Memphiticus, of that citie. Memphe, idem.
Mena, a litteli fysshe bigger oz blacker in summer, and whyter in winter, whiche I suppose may be well called a menowe. albe it Theodorus Gaza, dothe translate Mœnides, callynge them sometyme Aleces, which we call herynges, and Mœnidia, he translateth parua Aleculas, lytel hearynges, called pylchardes.
Menæchmi, the name of a comedy of Plautus
Melanippa, quene of Amazon, whome Hercules vanquyshed.
Menapij, people of the countrey called Gellerlande, oz Gylderlande and Cleue.
Menander, a famous poete, a wryter of comedyes.
Menaria, an yle in the sea betwene Carthage and Sicile.
Menceps, he oz she that is out of their wytte.
Menda, & mendum, a faut oz blemysshe in wrytyng.
Mendaculum, a lytell faute oz lye.
Mendacium, a lye.
Mendax, acis, a lyar.
Mendaciloquus, a teller of lyes.
Mendicabulum, beggynge.
Mendicitas, tatis, & mendicimonium, beggery.
Mendico, care, to begge.
Mendicula, a certayne vesture.
Mendicus, a beggar.
Mendix, an offyce amonge the olde Italyans called Osci.
Mendose, vncorrectly.
Mendosus, a, um, faulty.
Menecrates, was an arrogant and proude physition, who bycause he chanced to heale sundry persons, of whose helth me dyd dispaire, and therfore in commendyng hym, called hym Jupiter: He afterward named hym selfe Menecrates Iupiter.
Menelaus, was kyng of Lacedemonia brother to Agamemnon, e husbande to the fayre Helen, for whom Troy was destroyed.
Meneletus, a byrde lyke to a small egle.
Menestheus, was duke of Athenes, sonne of Theseus and Phedra.
Meniana ædificia, buyldyng outwarde in prospectes oz galleryes.
Meninges, the ryme wherin the brain is inclosed
Menix, an yle against the lesse Ephesus.
Mens, tis, the highest e chiefe part of the soule. sometyme it signifieth the mynde, wyl, intent, oz memozy. sometyme aduyse oz counsayle.
Mente captus, a madde man.
Mentis compos, of hole mynd oz perfecte remembraunce.
Mensa, a table oz bourde to eate on. sometyme dyner oz supper.
Mensarius, the banker oz exchanger, of whō men do borow money vpon gaine, called exchange.
Menses, in plurali, idem quod menstruum.
Mensio, a measure.
Mensis, a moneth.
Mensores, they whiche do lay out the bounder of

of lande betweene man and man, or townes and towne.

Menſtrualis, pertayninge to a moneth, or of the ſpace of a moneth, or durynge the tyme of a moneth.

Menſtruatus, ta, tum, that whiche hath flowres lyke to women.

Menſtruum, a womans naturall purgation, called flowres.

Menſtruus, a, um, that whiche happeneth euery moneth, or is done monethly.

Menſura, a meaſure.

Menſurnus, a, um, monethly.

Menta, & Mentula, the pryuy membres of a mã

Mentagra, a diſeaſe, whiche couereth the face with a lowſe ſcabbe, and it was called of the grekes Lichen. Some do ſuppoſe, that it is the ſame diſeaſe, whyche is nowe called the frenche pore.

Mentaſtrum, wylde mynte.

Mentha, an herbe called mynt.

Mentibor, for mentiar, I ſhall make a lye.

Mentigo, ginis, the ſcabbe whiche is amonge ſhepe called the pore.

Mentio, onis, mention.

Mentior, iris, iri, to lye.

Mentiri ſe eſſe aliquem, to fayne to be an other perſone.

Mentiri ſexum muliebri motu, to fayne hym ſelfe to be a woman.

Mentoas, the famous ryuer, whiche is nowe called Danubius.

Mentor, an excellent grauer of veſſell.

Mentum, a chynne.

Menus, a ryuer in Germany.

Meo, are, to go, to flowe.

Meopte ingenio, by myne owne witte, of myn owne nature.

Mephiticus, ca, cum, ſtynkyng.

Mephitis, a ſtenche or yll ſauour, whiche proceedeth of corupt water or yron, mixt with erth.

Meracus, ca, cum, & Merax, racis, pure with out any myxture.

Vinum meracum, wyne without any water

Meraculum uini, wyne but a ſpeci alayde.

Mercalis, le, vendible, or ꝓ which may be bought

Mercator, oris, euery byer, a marchant.

Mercatura, the feate of marchandyſe.

Mercatus, tus, the acte of byenge.

Mercatus, ti, a market or fayre.

Mercatus, ta, tum, bought.

Merceditius, an hyred ſeruant.

Mercenarius, idem.

Mercenarius, a, um, that whiche may be hyred.

Merces, cis, marchandiſe, ware, chaffare.

Merces, cedis, wages, the rewarde of labours or ſeruice.

Prædiorum merces, reuenues of lande.

Mercimonium, that whiche is bought in byeng and ſellynge.

Mercor, aris, ari, to bye for to ſelle for gayne. ſomtyme to bye generally.

Mercurialis, an herbe called Mercury.

Mercurius, was of the paynyms called god of eloquẽce, and meſſanger of Jupiter, it is the name of one of the vii. planettes.

Mercurij dies, wenſday.

Merda, the excrement or ordure of a mã or beaſt

Merdo, are, to expell ordure, to ſhite.

Merenda, meate eaten at after noone, a collation, a noone meale.

Mereo, ere, & Mereor, eri, to take wages, to deſerue, to exercyſe a vile occupation. alſo Mereere, to ſerue in warres.

Merere ſtipendia, to take wages as a ſouldyour, or to be a ſouldyour.

Merére alicui, to do ſeruice to one.

Merére equo, to be a manne of armes, or to ſerue on horſebacke in warres.

Merére pedibus, to be a foote man in warres.

Mereor bene de re, ꝑ do ſomewhat for the, I deſerue to haue the my friende, or to haue thy fauour.

Male mereor de re, I do the diſpleaſure, I do yll deſerue thy fauour.

Mere, purely.

Meretricie, hoorly chely.

Meretricium, hooredome, or brotherly.

Meretricius, a, um, pertaynyng to brotherly.

Meretricor, aris, ari, to lyue in brotheleye, to playe the harlotte.

Meretrix, icis, an harlot, or brothell.

Mergę, pitchefokes for to take vp ſheues.

Mergites, gripes of corne.

Mergi, wynes or other ſmalle trees, whiche are bowed, and haue the toppes bowe wyſe, turned and ſet in the erthe.

Mergo, ſi, gere, to drowne in the water.

Mergulus, an inſtrument where the matche of a lampe is conteyned.

Mergus, goris, a bucket to drawe vp water.

Mergus, gi, a foule of the ſea lyke to a gull, whiche diueth vnder the water to take fyſhe, and by often diuynge perceyueth ſygnes or tempeſt comyng, and than ſodainly with a great erye he flieth out of the myddle of the water vnto the lande.

Meribibulus, he that drinketh much wyne without water.

Meridianus, a, um, pertaynyng to noone.

Meridiatio, noone reſte.

Meridies, noone tyde.

Meridio, ere, & meridior, ari, to dyne, to eate meate at noone, to ſleape at noone.

Meridionalis, le, of the ſouthe.

Meriſmos, a fygure called alſo Diſtributio, whereby the oration is diſtributed into ſundry ſentences.

Meri-

Merito, worthyly, with good cause.
Merito, are, to be worthy. also to serue in warres, somtyme to gayne.
Meritoria, houses or shoppes let to hyre.
Meritorius, a, um, that whiche is let or set for auauntage.
Meritoria taberna, a house wherinto a man is receiued for his money.
Meritum, a benefitte or pleasure, a desert good or ylle.
Meritum est meum, it is my defaut.
Meritus, ta, tum, deserued, conuenient.
Meritus, a mountayne in the thyrd part of Europa, beyonde Greece.
Mero, was in Rome the name of Nero, because he was so great a drynker of wyne.
Meroe, an yle on the greate ryuer of Nilus in Egypte.
Merobiba, she that drynketh wyne without water.
Merocles, a lyttell stone of the colour of leekes, whiche sweateth a lycour lyke to mylke.
Meropes, men of dyuers languages.
Merops, a byrd whiche dothe eate bees.
Meropus, a mountayne in Greece by Thessaly.
Meros, a hyll of Inde, at the foote whereof is the citie called Nisa.
Merso, are, to drowne often.
Merto, idem.
Merula, a byrde called a blacke mache or owsell, with a yelowe beake. also a fysshe called merlyng or whityng.
Merum, wyne vnlayde, without water.
Merus, a, um, soole, mere, pure.
Merx, cis, one kynde of marchandyse.
Mes, in the Arabian tongue is a pease of the Grekes, as Manardus wryteth li. 1. epist. 3. Serapio sayth, that it is a grayne hauyng in it a figure of an eye with the appull therof very blacke.
Mesa, a ryuer which runneth by Brabande, and the lande of Luke and Bellar, called the Wase.
Mesapia, a countrey called also Apulia.
Mesauli, entrees betweene the halle & the parler.
Mesentericæ uenæ, are vaynes whiche lyke to rootes of trees, doo receyue nourysshement from the stomake and bowelles, dyspesyng it into all the body.
Mesenterion, is a bowel ioyned with the mydreffe and vnto the backe, whiche letteth that the iuyce of meates be not suched to hastily or vnprofytably by the other bowels. Alex. Benedictus. Iulius Pollux wryteth that Mesenterion, is a skynne compact of veynes and synewes, ioynyng to the raynes and stomach, sendyng nourysshement vnto the lyuer. Galenus in Anato. sayth, that it is set in the mydst of the bowelles, and is also called Mesarchon, because he wrappeth and encloseth all the veines whiche doo come from the ryuer vnto hym, with also the arteries adioynyng vnto hym. It is also called in latine Medianum.
Mesia, a countrey ioynyng to Hungry, Wyse.
Mesochorus, he that playeth on a flute or other pype in the myddes of the daunsers.
Mesoleucos, a precious stone, blacke, haunyng a white strake in the middes.
Mesomelas, a kynd of that precyous stone, whiche is called Achates, whiche being white is dyuided with a blacke lyne.
Meson, was one, which fyrst inuented to bryng into comedies seruantes and cookes. wherof it is supposed, that the cookes of cities and townes were of old tyme called Mesones, as straunge cookes were called Tettiges. Cœlius antiq. lec. li. 3.
Mesonauta, a drudge in a shyppe, or a shyppe page, which doth al vile seruice in the shippe.
Mesonyxion, mydnight.
Mesopotamia, a countrete in the orient, lienge betweene the two noble ryuers Tigris, and Euphrates, and hath on the southe Babyloniam, and on the north the great mountaine called Taurus.
Mespilus, a medlar tree.
Mespilum, a fruite called a medlar.
Messâla Corninus, a noble senatour of Rome, of whom Tullie in his boke of oratours called Brutus, writeth in this wyse, I maie not omitte to speake of the excellency of Messâla. Beware doo not thinke that any is like vnto hym in constance care and studie aboute the weale publyke, also in eloquence, wherein he wonderfully dothe excell. And not withstandyng beinge suche a manne, two yeres before that he dyed, he so lost his remembrance, that he forgate his owne name. which hath happened to dyuerse other men of great wysedome and lernynge. He lyued in the tyme of Iulius Cesar and Augustus emperours.
Messalina, wyfe to the emperour Claudius, a woman of vnsaciable lechery.
Messana, a citie in Sicelie.
Messapia, a part of the countrey of Apulia.
Messene, a citie in Greece.
Messeny, the people of that citie.
Messenia, a region in Achaia, hauinge. xviii. mountaines, in the whiche was a citie called Messenæ.
Messias, Christe.
Messis, harueste. somtyme it signifieth the corne or the grapes newe mowen or gathered.
Messio, onis, a reapyng.
Messor, oris, a reaper.
Messorius, ria, rium, pertayning to reapyng.
Meta, a butte or pycke to shoote at, sometime a marke

Messalina, wife to the Emperour Claudius, a woman of vnsaciable lechery

a marke or gowle in the field, wher vnto men or hostes do runne. sometyme a bounde in landes. also a reike of corne or hey. also the lower stone of a mille.

Meta lactis, a cheese.

Metabasis, a passage.

Metabole, chaunge.

Metagonium, a promontory or mountayne ipenge into the sea, whiche diuydeth Affrica from Numidia.

Metalepsis, a figure, whereby a worde is put from his commune signification.

Metalli, hyred souldyours.

Metallici, they whiche do dygge & wache metal out of the mynes, wherin mettal is found.

Metallum, mettall.

Metamorphosis, eos, a trāsformation or chaungynge of figure.

Metaphora, a translation of wordes frō their proper signyfication.

Metaphrænum, that part of the bache whiche is agaynste the herte, the spleme, the lunges, and the lyuer.

Metaplasmus, a figure called transformation. it is a translatyng of wordes being in prose, into a fourme of meter, eyther for necessitie, or for to augment the eleganey.

Metapontum, a citie in the realme of Napies.

Metapontini, people of that citie.

Metempsichosis, the transposyng of soules after the opinion of the Pythagorians, out of one body, into an other body.

Metathesis, where one letter is transposed from one place in a worde into an nother, as Tymber, Tymbre.

Metaurus, & metaurum, a ryuer of Umbria, whiche runneth into Flaminia.

Metellus, the proper name of diuers noble Romaynes.

Meteora, ar bokes of Aristotle, wherin he treteth of steeres & such other celestiall thinges.

Meteoria, speculation in hygh thynges.

Meteorologus, he that is studious in suche speculation.

Meteoroscopus, a beholder of high thynges.

Methodus, a compendious or redy ways, or a rule certayne to lerne by any science.

Methymna, a citie in the yle of Lesbos.

Meticulosus, tymerous or fearefull.

Metior, tiris, tiri, to meete or measure, to gyue by measure, to passe ouer.

Metius Suffetius, was capitayne of the people called Albani, in the tyme of Tullus Hostilius kinge of Romaynes, Who callynge him to battaile agaynst the people called Fidenates, he came, but abydyng whiche host should haue the victory, he abstained to fyghte: Wherfore Tullus after that he had vanquished his enemies, caused Metius to be tyed to sundry horses, & to be drawen in pieces.

Meto, messui, metere, to reape.

Metœcus, was he which came out of one countrey or citie, and dwelled in an nother. suche were wont to pay certayne head syluer, which was named Metœcium, and was the value of .xii. Dragmas.

Metona, a towne in Grece called Modon.

Metonymia, a figure called denomination, as Bacchus for wyne, Venus for lecherye, Cupido for loue.

Metor, aris, ari, to set bounder, to measure land, to dispose.

Metopion, oyle of almondes. also a tree in Affrica, whiche distilleth downe gumme lyke to roseyn.

Metoposcopus, he that considereth a mannes face, and thereby iudgeth his conditions or affectes.

Metrēta, or, Metrētes, is a certayne measure, whereof be two sortes: the one is called Attica, and conteyneth of wyne a hundred pounder, of oyle .xc. pounde, of hony a hundred & fifty pounder, and is of our measure .vi. gallons, one pottell, and one quarte. And soo it receyueth .xii. Choas atticas. The other is called Georgica, but it is of equall measure with Attica.

Metropolis, the chiefe citie.

Metropolitanus, a man of that citie.

Metropolites, the bysshop of the chiefe citie.

Metrum, a verse.

Metuo, tui, tuere, to fear or dread with trēbling

Metus, tus, feare, dreade.

Metys, the refuse of waxe.

Meu, an herbe.

Meuania, a citie in the parte of Italye, called Umbria, wherein Propertius the poete was borne.

Meneuia, a citie in Wales called saint Dauid.

Meus, a, um, myne.

Mea quidem sententia, in myne opinyon.

Meo nomine, for my cause, on my behalfe.

Meum est, it is my duetie or my part, or myn inuention.

Meus sum, I am myne owne man, or subiect to no man, or in no mans daunger.

## M ANTE I.

MI, to me, sommetyme it is the dotatius case of meus.

Mica, a very small portion of any thing, as a crumme of breade, or of glasse, sande, or mettall beynge fyled.

Mico, care, to glysten or shyne.

Micant gladij, the swordes do brandyshe.

Micant uenę, the veynes do beate.

Dignus qui cum in tenebris mices, is ap-

plied

applied to one, which is reputed to be an honest man and a trusty, whiche will kepe touche, and decepue no man. It mate be in this wyse translated in a commune forme of speakyng: He is one, with whom thou mayst assuredly bargayne. also to holde vp nowe one fynger, nowe two, as men do whan thei treat or bargayn togither by signes.

Miconium, an herbe called popy.

Microcosmus, a litteli worlde.

Micrologia, curiositie aboute thynges of no valour.

Micrologus, a litteli communicacion.

Microphichia, feble courage, fayntt herted.

Microphichi, they whiche haue fayntt hertes.

Micturio, ire, to pysse, or to haue wyll to pysse.

Mictyris, poore folkes potage.

Mida, a worme breedyng in beanes.

Midas, a kynge of Phrygie, who excelled all other in rychesse.

Miesia, a towne in Macedonia.

Migratio, a remouyng in iourney.

Migro, are, to remoue from one place, to dwell in an nother

Migrare in mucronem, to be poynted.

Migrasit, for migrauerit.

Mihi, sometyme it signifieth to me. sometyme against me. *Si quid peccat Demea, mihi peccat*, what so euer it is that Demea hath done amys, it is against me, it is my harme, and none others. sometyme it signifieth of me, or by me. Syrus est prehendendus, atq adhortandus mihi, Syrus must be gotten and counsayled by me.

Mihipte, Cato vsed for mihi ipsi.

Miltiades, a noble captayn of the Athenienses who with a. xi. thousand grekes vanquished vi. hundred thousand Persians in the fieldes of Marathon. Afterwarde by the people of Athenes, he was condemned and cast into prison where he died, and nought not be suffred to be buried vntille his sonne had taken on hym the giues whiche his father dyd weare.

Miles, militis, a man of warre, a souldioure.

Miletus, a citte in Jonia, an other in Creta, an other in the yle of Lesbus.

Miletius, a, um, of that citte.

Miletum, a citte in the countrey of Athenes.

Militaris via, the hygh way.

Militariter, warrely.

Militia, warre. sometyme the exercise of warre.

Milito, are, to go on warfare, or to be in warres

Milium, a small grayn called mylt.

Mille, et millia, a thousande.

Milleanum, a myle. also a caudron. also a pylere in Rome, wherin was grauen al the wais of Italye.

Millefolium, or Millefolia, an herbe called milefoyle or parowe, or noselede.

Millepeda, a worme hauinge a great numbre of feete.

Millesies, a thousande tymes.

Millesima pars, the thousande part.

Milliarius, a, um, of a thousande weight.

Millies, a thousande tymes.

Millus, a mastyues coiar, made of lether with nayles.

Milo, onis, the name of one which at the game of Olimpus, with his bare hand slew a bull, and after caried him a furlonge, and the same day eate him euery morsel. He was also a noble Romain, for whom Tullie made an oration contrainynge incomparable eloquence.

Miluina tibia, a coynet or small shawme.

Miluus et miluius, a kite, there is also a fisshe and a sterre of the same name.

Miluinus, na, num, of a kite, or lyke a kyte.

Mimallones, women dedicate to the foolisshe ceremonies of Bacchus.

Mimas, a mountaine of Thracia.

Mimus, a bourder or a rayler, whiche in mockynge other men in gesture and countenance, dothe folowe them, fayneynge to be the same persones whom thei do reproue. Mimi, be vices counterfaitinge muche wantonnes without any reuerence, hauinge not withstanding some wise sentences mingled therwith.

Mimicus, ca, cum, of suche wanton facion.

Mimographus, a writer of suche wāton matters

Mina, among the Grecques sometyme signified a poise or weight. sometime a coin The poise was of thre sortes, one was called Mina attica, whiche waied. xii. ounces and an halfe. Mina medica, waied. xii. ounces. Mina Alexandrina weyed. xx. ounces Whan it signified coyne, there was of it also two sortes, one called Mina or mna attica Solonis, whiche contayned a hundred Dragmas, of oure money nowe current. xl vii. s. xi. d. An nother was Mina or Mna uarius, whiche was. lxxv. Dragmas. xxxv s. xi. d. q.

Mina italica as Diodorus sayth, was a poūde weyght, and. iiii. drammes.

Decem minæ or mnæ, be of oure money. xxiii. pounde. xix. s. ii. d.

Centum minæ or mnæ, be. CCxxix. pounde xi. s. viii. d.

Minæ, arum, thretenynges. also battlementes of walles.

Minax, acis, full of thretninges.

Minaciter, thretenyngly.

Mincius, a ryuer of Italy whiche compasseth the citte of Mantua, and rounneth in to the great ryuer of Po called Padus.

Minei, people of Arabia, nigh to the redde sea.

Minera, et mineralia, are of som vsed for mines, out of the whiche mettall is digged.

Minerua, called goddesse of doctrine and wisdom

dome, whiche was also named Pallas. some tyme Minerua is vsed for nature, wytte, or crafte, Crassa Minerua, uel pingui minerua, grossely, rudely. Inuita minerua, agaynst nature.

Minerual, & Mineruale, a reward gyuen some tyme by scholers vnto theyr maysters, in meat or drynke.

Mingo, gere, to make water, to pysse.

Miniacius, a, um, red, of synopis colour.

Miniatula, red waxe.

Miniati libri, lymned bokes, hauyng letters of dyuers colours.

Minime, & Minimum, lest. Minime gentium, least in all mennes opinions. sometyme minime, signifieth no, in noo wyse. Minime doctus, vnlerned. Minime sapiens, vnwyse.

Minime mirum, lyttell meruayle.

Mineo, are, to dye red.

Minister, stri, a seruaunt.

Ministerium, seruice. sometyme generallye all warke. sometyme ministeria be seruauntes.

Ministro, are, to serue, to gyue a thynge in doynge seruice.

Minitabundus, thretnynge sore.

Minitans, thretninge.

Minitor, aris, ari, to thret sore.

Minitari ferrum & flammam, to thretten to slea and to burne.

Minium, synople or red leade.

Minius, a ryuer in Spayne.

Minoa, the name of a cytie in Sicyle, of an other in the yle called Amorgos by Sicile.

Minor, aris, ari, to thretten.

Minor natu, the yonger.

Minoris dimidio, lesse by halfe.

Minos, was the kynge of Crete, and gaue to them lawes, whome paynyms for his excellente iustice, supposed to be chyefe iudge of Hell.

Minotaurus, was a monster in Creta, whome the poetes do fayne to be borne of Pasyphae the wyfe of kynge Minos, beynge parte lyke a man, parte lyke a bull, whiche beynge inclosed in the place called Labyrinthus, was fed with the flesche of men. But after he was slayne by Theseus, with the helpe of Ariadna doughter of Minos.

Minthos, dunge or ordure.

Minturnę, a cytie in Campania.

Minuo, ere, to mynysshe.

Minuere æs alienum, to paye dettes.

Minutizo, are, to synge small, or to sepne in syngynge.

Minus, lesse.

Minutal, a meate made with chopped herbes, a tussell.

Minutarius, a seller of trifles or small haberdasshe ware.

Minutatim, piece meale, in gobbettes.

Minutim, idem.

Minutia, the smallest thynge that maye be sene.

Minutum, idem quod Lepta.

Minutus, a, um, mynysshed.

Minutus animus, a feble courage.

Minyæ, a towne in Thessalia.

Minrariæ, mynes, they be also veynes of metal, out of the whiche is taken sinope.

Mira, wonders or meruayles.

Mirabilis, le, meruaylous, wonderfull.

Miraculum, a myracle, a thynge exceedynge nature or common reason.

Mirifico, care, to make wonderfull.

Mirificus, ca, cum, wonderfully done, meruaylous.

Miriones, men hauynge wyde mouthes.

Mirmeciæ, wertes in the pryuie partes.

Mirmillones, chalengers at fyghtynge with swordes.

Miror, aris, ari, to meruayle, to lyke a thynge.

Mirum in modum, in a meruaylous facion.

Misanthropos, he that hateth the company of men.

Miscellanea, a mixture of dyuerse thynges.

Misceo, cui, scere, to myxe or meddle together, to confounde together, to trouble or to doo a thynge out of ordre or reason, sometyme it signifieth to serue one with drynke.

Miscere tumultum, to set men in a rore, to make a commotion.

Misellus, a lyttell wretche.

Miser, eri, a wretche. sometyme innocent.

Miserabilis, le, miserable, wretched, lamentable.

Miserabiliter, miserably, lamentably.

Miserandus, to be pitied.

Miserator, he that dothe an acte of charitie on hym whom he pitieth.

Misericors, dis, mercifull.

Miserè, miserably.

Misere amat, he loueth exceedyngly.

Misereſco, scere, to be moued with pitie.

Miseret me, I haue pitie.

Miseretur, I am moued with pitie.

Misertum est, men haue compassion or pitie.

Miseria, misery, vnhelthe.

Miserimdo, idem.

Misericordia, pitie.

Miseratio, idem.

Misericorditer, pitifully.

Miserior, eris, misereri, to haue pitie.

Miseriter, miserably.

Miseror, aris, ari, to haue pitie.

Misogynia, an hater of women.

Missenus, an hyll in Campania.

Missiculo, are, to sende often.

Missile, all thynges that are throwen.

Missilia, thynges whiche the auncients emperours

rours were wonte to caste among the people, as bread, cakes, swete oyntmente and suche lyke thynges whiche was done in the Theatre, in the feastes called Saturnalia.

Missio, a message also leaue to departe.

Missito, tare, to sende often.

Missus, a, um, sent.

Missus, us, a course, whan oone thynge cummeth in a distaunce after an other, a turne.

Missum facere, to omit or passe ouer a thing. also to gyue leaue to departe.

Misy, is that whiche the apothecaries do call vitriole.

Mitellum, a lyttell miter.

Mitesco, scere, to waxe tame or quiete. some tyme to waxe ripe.

Mithra, the Persians do call the sunne, and also the chiefe pryeste of the sunne.

Mithrax, a stone of the colour of a rose, but agaynst the sunne he is chaungeable,

Mithriaca sacra, ceremonies of the sunne.

Mithridates, a puissant kynge of Ponthus in Asia.

Mithridaticum, a medicine lyke to triacle, called Mitridate.

Mithylenæ, arum, a citie in the yle of Lesbos.

Mitigo, are, to mitigate, to swage.

Mitifico, to pacifie or make quiete.

Mitis, te, mehe, symple, quiete.

Mitra, a myter. It was also a tyre of men and womens heades, amonge the Egiptians.

Mitterin, an yle syxe dayes sayling out of Englande, wherein is great plenty of tynne.

Mitte sanguis, a bloud letting or a bloud shed.

Mitto, misi, mittere, to sende, to leaue or lay a parte, to gyue.

Mittere sanguinem, to let bloud.

Mittere in concilio, to let the iudges departe to gyue sentence, after that the oratour hath fynished his oration, or the lawier his plea.

Mitte hanc noxiam, forgyue me that faute.

Mitte hunc ire, let hym go.

Mittas frenum affectibus, bridle thyne affections.

Miua, is an Arabike worde, and sygnifyeth the iuyce of fruites boyled vntyll it be as thycke as hony. It is now onely taken for a syrupe made with the iuyce of quinces, wine and sugar or hony, as in olde tyme it was made.

Mixtarius, a cup, wherin wyne is alayed with water.

## M ANTE N.

MNA, idem quod mina.

Mnemosyne, memory.

Mnesteræ, woars.

Mnestheus, the name of a Troyan.



## M ANTE O.

MOAB, a citie of Araby. also the name of one of the sonnes of Loth, of whom the people are called Moabitæ.

Mobilis, le, moueable, sone moued.

Mocontiacum, or Moguntia, the citie of Mētz in Almayne.

Moderatio, moderation, temperaunce.

Moderator, oris, a gouernour.

Moderatus, ta, tum, moderate, temperate.

Moderor, aris, ari, & Modero, are, to gouerne, to rule, to see a measure in thynges, to moderate.

Modestia, modestie, temperaunce.

Modeste, temperately, soberly, aduisedly.

Modestus, temperate, well aduysed.

Modialis, le, that whiche conteyneth a bushel.

Modicus, ca, cum, whiche exceedeth not, measurable, sometyme lyttell or fewe.

Modicus cultu, meanely apparayled.

Modico gradu ire, to go a softe pace.

Modice, meanely, measurably.

Modificor, caris, cari, to take the measure of a thynge.

Modiolus, a buckette, where with water is drawen out of a well: or a potte fastned to a whele, whiche bryngeth vp water, and powreth it out.

Modiparatores, men ordeyned to see measure kepte.

Modius, a bushell: it was properlye a measure of dyre thynges, whiche conteyned xvi. Sextarios, and conteyned of our measure one gallon, one pottel and one quarte saynge foure ounce measures. uide postea in sextario.

Modius agri, grounde conteyninge euery waye. C. feete.

Modo, nowe, nowe late, sometyme it signifyeth so that. Non refert, modo id faciat, It maketh no matter, so that he do it. also onely.

Modo ne G. Declinandum est de uia, modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur. A man maye leaue the highe waye, so that there folowe no dishonestie.

Modó ne id demum sensisti Pamphile? Perceyuedst thou it not vntyl nowe Pamphilus?

Modulor, aris, ari, to make or do a thynge by mesure and measure, also to synge.

Modulus, & Modulamen, a songe, a modulation, the tyme in syngynge.

Modus, maner, measure, forme, facion, way, quantitie, ende. Etsi nihil scripsit, nisi de modo agri, although he wrote nothynge but of the quantitie of the felde.

Modo nostro, after our facion.

Modum habere, to kepe a rule or order in any thynge.

Modum statuere, to gyue a rule.

Modum

Modum constituere, idem.
Modum adhibere alicui rei, to set a thynge in a reasonable order. Saltare ad tibicinis modos, to daunce after the minstrelles playinge or tunes.
Modus agri, measure of lande.
Mœchor, aris, ari, to commytte auoutry.
Mœchus, an auouterer or lechour.
Mœchisso, are, to commyt auoutry.
Mœnia, walles of a towne or castell.
Mœnitus, ta, tum, walled.
Mœreo, ere, to be sorowfull.
Mœro, are, to make one sad and heuy.
Mœror, oris, sorowe.
Mœstitia, idem.
Mœsia, a prouynce in Asia nygh to Pontus.
Mœstiter, heuyly, sorowfully.
Mœstus, a, um, sory or sorowfull.
Mœsto, are, Mœstifico, care, to make sorowfull.
Moga, a countrey in Asia, called nowe Cesaria.
Moguntia, a noble Citie in Germany, called Mense.
Mola, a mylle, it is also a great pece of fleshe without shape, growen in a woman, whiche causeth them sometyme to thynke that they be with childe, it is also a cake made of mele and salte.
Molaris, a cheke tothe.
Molaris, re, & Molarius, ia, um, pertaynynge to a mylle.
Molendinarius, ia, um, idem.
Molarius equus, an horse, whiche dyrecteth about a maner mylle.
Molendinarius, a myllar.
Moles, a thynge that is very great and weyghty: sometyme it is taken for difficultie.
Molestia, griefe.
Molestè, greuously.
Molesto, are, to greue or offende, to doo displeasure to one.
Molestus, a, um, that whiche greueth, offendeth, or discontenteth.
Molesta tunica, a garment which was myxt with some matter, whiche gathered fyre, put on some persones that shulde suffre deathe.
Molettina, a morter or querne, wherein any thynge may be ground with the hande.
Molimen, the force or indeuour in doinge a thynge.
Molitio, et Molimentum, idem.
Molior, iris, iri, to moue, to be moued, or styred to doo a thynge. Moliri classem, to prepare a naupe. Moliri iter, to performe a iourneye. Moliri habenas, to rule. Moliri insidias, to laye snares, to lay in a wayte. Moliri arcem, to buylde a fortresse. Moliri bellum, to make warre. Moliri is sometyme to deuyse or inuent, also to go aboute to doo a thynge, to make, to be caried or let.
Moliri moram, to tarye.
Molitor, oris, a myllar.
Mollesco, scere, to waxe softe, to be pacyfied from wrathe.
Molestra, a shepes fell.
Mollicies, & mollicia, softenesse, tendernesse, delicatenesse, womanishnesse.
Mollicina, fyne clothe or lynne.
Molliculus, la, tender, delycate.
Mollifico, to make softe or tender.
Mollio, ire, to make softe or tender, to pacifie or appease, to make wanton or tender.
Mollis, soft, tender, molle ingenium, a wytte whiche lyghtely taketh. Mollis homo, a man effeminate, or womanyshe, not hardye or constante of wytte, inuolued in wanton pleasures and sensuall appetite. sometyme mollis signifieth eyther. also gentyll, sometyme pleasaunte, also easy to be pleased.
Molliter, gentyly, with good wyll, easely, delycately, patiently.
Mollitudo, dinis, softenes and gentylnes.
Mollusca, a nutte with a softe shale, a lyberde.
Molluscum, the wenne of a tree.
Molo, molui, lire, to grynde.
Moloch, was an ydoll of the Ammonites, signifienge in hebrew a gouernour or counsailour. It was also called Molchom, sometyme Milchom.
Molochinus color, a colour lyke to the floures of malowes.
Molochinarius, he that dyeth the sayd colour.
Molorthus, a plumeur, suche as masons and carpenters do occupye in squaryng of stone and tymber.
Molossa gens, people in the part of Greece called Epirus, they were also called Molossi.
Molossus, a mastyue dogge, it is also a foote in metre.
Molothros, a hynde of whyte bynes.
Molucrum, a square piece of tymber, whereon the papistes dyd sacrifice. It is also the trendyll of a mylle. Also the swellynge of a womans beary, whyche dothe happe as well to maydens as to wyues.
Molybdena, also Plumbago, is the ore of lead ouryuer. it is also one of the kyndes of the herbe called Persicaria.
Molybditis, the spume or fome of leade.
Momentaneus, a, um, that whiche dureth but a lyttell whyle or shortely alytereth.
Momentarius, a, um, that whyche is doone in a lyttell space.
Momentum, the leaste parte of tyme, whyche can not be assigned, a moment, it is also a portion more or lesse of any thyng or matter, also the estimacion or value of a thyng.

Nulla

Nullius est momenti, it is of no value.
Pari momento fore, it is one chaunce, of like value or effecte.
Momordi, the preterperfect tense of mordeo.
Momus, called the god of reprehencion.
Momo satisfacere, to contente hym, whome almoste nothynge maye picase.
Momo iudice decertare, to contende afore a rigorous and extreme iudge.
Mona, whiche the greke̅s do cal Monna, is an yle nyghe to Britannia, pertaunt of people in the tyme of Cornelius Tacitus, wher they that fled from the Romayns were socoured, I suppose it to be the yle nowe called Man, and not Angiesey, for as muche as that is ioyned to Britayne. there is also an other yle of that name in the ryuer of Weene, nyghe to Frieslande and not onely nyghe to Britayne.
Monachus, a solytarie person, all be it that it is vsed for a monke.
Monachris, a mountayne in Archadia.
Monarcha, a prynce, whiche ruleth alone without piere or companyon, monarche.
Monarchia, the rule of one monarchie.
Monas, monadis, the number of one, vnitie.
Monasterium, a place solytarie.
Monedula, a bryde called a Choughe or Cadesse.
Moneo, monere, to warne. to put in remembraunce, to beade one to dynner or supper.
Monitor, toris, he that warneth a man, or putteth hym in remembraunce.
Moneta, money. also the name of Iuno.
Monetalis, le, pertaynynge to money.
Monetarius, a maker of money, a coyner.
Monile, a collar or bee, whiche women vse to weare about theyr neckes. It is also a poytrell of a horse.
Monimentum, reade after Monumentum.
Monitio, warnynge.
Monitus, tus, idem.
Monitorius, a, um, that whiche dothe warne or exhorte.
Monobeli, they whiche haue a longe thynge lyke to spyttes. Also they that be verye hyghe in personage and aboue other. Lampridius in vita Alex.
Monochordium, an instrumente, haynge many strynges of one sowne, saynge that with smalle pieces of cloth, the sounes be distincte, as Clauycordes be.
Monochromatos, a poytrayture of one colour.
Monœchus, a hauen of Liguria.
Monoceros, otis, an Vnycorne.
Monoculus, a man hauynge but one eye.
Monodia, a lamentable or mournynge songe, suche as is songen in funeralles.
Monodus, was a manne, whiche in steede of teethe, had but one bone, lyke as hyrge Pirrhus had.
Monogamus, he that neuer hadde but one wyfe.
Monogammi, men leane and pyell coloured.
Monogrammus, a pycture onely drawen with a lyne.
Monologium, a longe tale of one matter.
Monomachia, a battayle, wherein onely two men do fyght.
Monomachus, he that fyghteth alone, without helpe of any other man.
Monomeri, people in the Este parte of the worlde whych haue but one legge, wherwith they go by leapes more swyftlye thanne any beaste.
Monophagia, a meale of one onely meate or dysshe.
Monophthalmus, idem quod monocidus.
Monopodium, a table sette on one foote or trestyll.
Monopolium, where oone manne ingrossethe thynges, to haue all in his owne hande, that no manne maye gayne, but he onely. It maye be also one countreye or market, that taketh awaye the gaynes from other countreyes or marketes.
Monoptaton, a worde haynge but one case.
Monosceli, men in India, whyche haue but one legge, so great, that therewith they couer them selfes from the sonne.
Monostelon, where as is but one pyller.
Monotropos, solitarie, of one faction alwaye.
Monoxylon, a bote made in oone piece of tymber.
Mons, tis, a mountayne or hylle. also an heape of thynges or any other thinge in the fourme of an hyll.
Mons feratus, a countrey in Italye.
Monstrificus, a, um, monstruous.
Monstro, are, to shewe.
Monstrum, a monster, that whiche exceedeth or lacketh in naturall fourme or order.
Monstrosus, monstrosa, strosum, monstruous.
Montanus, a, um, of a mountayne.
Monticulus, a lyttell hylle.
Montigena, borne on a hylle.
Montiuagus, wandrynge by hylles.
Montosus, a, um, full of hylles.
Monumentum, a remembraunce of some notable acte, as sepulchres, images, pyllars, great stones, inscriptions, bokes, and other lyke: whereby any thynge excellente, concernynge great wyttes, hunnyng, enterpryse in armes, puyssaunce, or cyuylle is remembred.
Monycha, chæ, the name of Iapyges Daulens mother.
Monychus, a gyant, one of the Centaures.
Monyma, the wyfe of kynge Mithrydate, whiche after that her housbande was vanquished

quished, killed her selfe.
Mopsopia, the countrete of Athenes.
Mopsus, the name of a poete.
Mora, tarying, leisure.
Moram creare, to prolong the tyme, to delay
Moram facere, idem.
Per huncnulla est mora, he letteth it not.
Nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducã, There is no let but that I mais wedde her.
Faxo haud quicquam sit moræ, Looke that thou tary not, se that we tary not for the.
Inijcere moram et religionem iudicandi iudicibus, to make the iudges aferde or scrupulous, and to deferre iudgement.
Quid ergo erat moræ et tergiuersationis? Than what was the let, and that he went no farther in the matter?
Moralis, le, pertaynyng to maners.
Moramentum, tarying, or abode.
Moratus, instructed in good maners.
Moratoria cautio, gage to paiesat a daie certaine whiche he hath in respite.
Morata oratio, an oration, whiche representeth the maners and fargon of hym that speaketh.
Morbidus, a, um, sicke, or scabbed.
Morbificus, ca, cum, that whiche causeth disease or sickenesse.
Morbosus, a, um, full of sickenesse.
Morbus, sickenesse, disease, a sore.
Morbo affici, to be sicke.
In morbo esse, idem.
In morbum delabi, to falle sicke.
Morbo laborare, to be sicke.
Ex morbo conualescere, to bee recouered from sickenesse.
Morbus arcuatus, the laundise.
Morbus animæ, a vice inueterate and harde to be cured, as ambicion, auarice.
Morbus animi, trouble or vexacion of spirite.
Morbus regius, the pelowe laundise.
Mordacitas, a byteng.
Mordax, acis, he that dothe bite, be it with the teethe, or with language.
Mordeo, momordi, dere, to bite, to detracte, or rebuke vehemently.
Mordere frenum, to gnawe on the bydelle, whiche is spoken, where it signifieth one to repugne against seruitude or bondage.
Mordicibus, with bitynges.
Mordico, care, to hurte with bitynge.
Mordicus, bytynge harde and faste, as a man holdeth a thyng fast with his teethe.
Mordicus tenere, to holde faste, to perisste, obstinately in an opinion or sentence.
Moria, in greke, is in englysshe foolyshenesse, or folye.
Moriar, a maner of an othe, signifyinge I



wolde I shoulde dye, or or I praye god I dye.
Moribundus, dyenge.
Moribus, accordynge to the maner and custome
Moriger, geri, obediente.
Morigeratus, idem.
Morigeror, aris, ari, to obeye, to be as a man bydde the, to conforme one mans maners to an others.
Morini, people in Fraunce, dwellynge aboute Turwan.
Morio, onis, a foole.
Morior, iris, et eri, moriri, et mori, to dye.
Morologus, signifyeth hym, that speaketh folyshely, or vnlernedly.
Moror, aris, ari, to tary, or abyde, to let, or cause to tary, to be madde.
Non moror, I will not lette.
Moros, a foole.
Morosè, waywardely.
Morositas, waywardenes.
Morosus, wayewarde, diuerse in condycions, whome noo manne can please, more curiouse than nedeth.
Morotis, et morosis, a madnesse or frenesye, where a man loseth his memorye.
Mors, tis, deathe.
Morsicatim, bytynge one a nother.
Morsiuncula, a litell byte or snache.
Morsus, us, a bytte with the teithe, a taunte in speakynge.
Morsus, a, um bytten.
Mortalis, le, mortall.
Mortarium, a morter, wherein thynges are brayed or grounden. it is also the place where lyme and sande be mengyd to make morter.
Morticina caro, morteyne flesshe, whiche dyeth by it selfe, carayne.
Morticini, corses which be on mens fete.
Morticinum, corrupt.
Mortiferus, a, um, whiche causeth any thynge to dye.
Mortuale, pertaynyng to deade men.
Mortuum mare, a great mere in Syria, wherein no lyuynge thynge maie lyue.
Morula, a litell tarryenge.
Morum, a mulbery, or blache beary.
Morus, a mulbery tree, and a hymble that beareth blache berryes.
Mos, moris, a maner, a condicion, also custome.
Mos bonus, a good fashion.
Mosa fluuius, a ryuer whiche is called the Maze, and rommeth betwene the duchye of Brabant, and the lande of Luke.
Morem gerere, to obey.
Moscatulæ, peares, which is sauour lyke muske.
Moscouia, a greate countreye in the northe parte of the worlde, beyonde Polonia, whiche conteyneth in lengthe foure hundred myles, and aboue. The people therof be called

Moſcouitę, in engliſhe Moſcouites, they haue a great duke, who nameth hym ſelfe emperour of Ruſſy: they be chriſtened, and do obſerue the rightes of the grekes. And their language is the tunguc of Slauony, whiche is alſo vſed in Boheme and Polle.

Moſca, a riuer in Moſcouia.

Moſcua, is the chiefe cite of that countreye, through the whiche the ſayd riuer of Moſca dothe runne.

Moſculus, a calfe. alſo an herbe.

Moſchum, muſke.

Moſcus, a region in Aſia, nygh to the ryuer of Phaſis, diuided into thre partes, in the one do dwell people called Colchi, in the ſeconde Hiberes, in the thryde Armenij.

Moſillus, a diminutiue of Mos.

Moſini, people in Aſia, towarde the northe.

Morabilis, alwaie mournge.

Moracilla, a bryde called a wagtaple.

Morauus, a, um, mournyng, not abydyng.

Moro, are, to mouse often.

Motor, toris, he that moueth.

Motus, ta, tum, moued.

Motus, tus, mournge.

Moueo, ere, to moue, to remoue, or put away, to departe from a place, to ſtere or prouoke.

Mouere calculos in utraq; parte, to make difficulte on the one parte or the other.

Mouere animum, to tyre or allure the mynde

Mouere caſtra, to remoue the Campe.

Mouere tragœdias, to doo thynges to be lamented.

Mouere camerinam, to tyre thynges, whiche ſhall be to his owne diſpleaſure, that begynneth it.

Mouere hæredes, to put the heires oute of poſſeſſion.

Mouere nuptias, to trouble the weddynge.

Mouere ſtomachum, to cauſe one to be very angrie.

Ego iſtęc moueo, I care muche therfore, or doo paſſe muche thereuppon, ſpoken in mockage.

Mouere aliquem à ſententia, to make one to chaunge his opinyon.

Mouere Senatu, uel de Senatu, to put one out of the Senate, or to depryue hym of that authoritie.

Mouere aluum, to make one to be ſoluble or diſpoſed to the ſtoole.

Mox, anon, forthwith.

Moyſes, or Moſes, ſygnifieth drawen vp or taken vp from the water. It was the name of a noble prophete ſonne of Amram, of the tribe of Leui, who brought the Iſraelites frome the bondage of Pharao kynge of Egypte, with moſte wonderfull myracles, and gouerned them by an excedynge wiſedome and patience. He dyed afore the incarnation of Chriſte. MCCCCLXII. beynge of the age of. CXX. yeres, his eyen beyng neuer dymmed nor his tethe louſe.

## M ANTE V.

MVceo, cui, to be ſlythy or vnnewed, paſſyd, or deade, as wyne, whiche hath loſte his verdure.

Muceſco, ſcere, idem quod Muceo.

Mucidus, da, dum, ſlithy, vnnewed.

Mucor, oris, ſpith, vinus, ſuche as is on dread or meate longe kepte.

Mucro, onis, the poynte of a ſworde or knyfe, ſometime it is taken for a ſworde.

Mucronatus, ta, tum, poynted.

Mucus, the ſpithe, which cometh out of the noſe

Mucoſus, a, um, ſnatty or ſniueled.

Mugil, uel Mugilis, a fyſhe of the ſea, haunteynge the coaſtes amonge the ſhaaled fyſſhes mooſte ſwyfte: Of colour white, they be of the Grecches called Ceſtrei & Ploty, and communely they be named Cephali. Of theim be dyuerſe and ſundrye kyndes, deuyded by the Grecches, as it ſhall appere in theyr places: It is an vnſacyable fiſſhe, and therfore hath a greatte braine, and therfore excepte he be empty, he abydeth ſtylle in a place, and beyng aferde, he hydeth his head, weenynge that all his bodye is alſo hyde, they be ſo deſyrouſe, eche of the kyndes of the other, that whan fyſſhers haue taken the males, and tyed theim by a lyne, and lette theym downe into the ſea, all the females, whan they haue perceiued the males, doo gather togither, and commynge to theim are taken in the nettes. Lykewyſe the male kynde doeth gather togither and do folowe the female kynde.

Muginor, ari, to murmure.

Mugio, gire, to bellowe lyke a cowe or bulle: ſometime it ſignifieth the noyſe of thunder, or great windes.

Mugonea, a gate at Rome, whereby cattell did enter into the citie.

Mugitus, tus, bellowynge of kyne, or other noyſe lyke.

Mula, a Mule, whiche beaſte ſommetyme is gotten of an aſſe ſtalyon and a mare, ſometyme of a horſe ſtalyon, and a female mare, as Columella writeth. In Syria (as Ariſtoteles writeth) Mules doo bothe gette foles, and bryngе forthe foles. There hath ben founden of theim at Athenes, whiche were foure ſcore yeres olde, as that author writeth. It is alſo the name of an herbe lyke to Scolopendrium, ſo tranſlated by Theodorus Gaza.

Mulæ

Mularis, re, pertaynyng to a mule.
Mulcedo, dinis, a gentyll and swete handlynge or intreatyng.
Mulceo, si, cere, to pacyfye, to appeaſe, to mytygate, to make ſweete, to annoynte, to poliſhe.
Mulciber, eris, one of the names of Vulcane, called god of fyre.
Mulctor, ctaris, ctari, to punyſhe, or be punyſhed.
Mulcta, a penaltie, a condempnacion, a fyne aſſeſſed.
Mulctam dicere, to gyue an iniunction, to ſette a peyne.
Mulctam irrogare, idem.
Mulctam committere, to forfayte, to runne in the peyne.
Mulctam remittere, to pardone.
Mulctra, the mylkynge, the payle wherevnto it is mylked, whiche is alſo called Mulctrale.
Mulctrum, the acte of mylkynge.
Mulei, certayne ſhowes of purple colour, whiche the kynges of Alba wore, and afterward the noble men of Rome.
Mulgeo, mulſi, mulgere, to mylke or ſtroke.
Mulgo, are, to publyſhe.
Muli mariani, forkes, whereon fardelles were cruſſed and borne by men.
✣ Muli mariani, A prouerbe referred vnto theym, which be obedient to euery commandement, be it neuer ſo grenouſe. It may alſo be applyed vnto theym, whyche be inuolued in perpetual and intollerable labors and buſyneſſe.
✣ Muli mutuum ſcabunt, mules doo gnappe one an other, A prouerbe applyed to perſons yll and defamed, whan one of theim commendeth the other.
Mulier, eris, a womanne, properly ſhe that is no virgine.
Muliebria, naturall euacuacions, whyche women haue, called theyr flowres.
Muliebre folliculum dicebant vnluam.
Muliebris, bre, pertaynyng to women.
Muliebritas, delicatenes, tenderneſſe.
Muliebriter, womanly, delicately, tenderly.
Mulierarius, a folower or doter on women. alſo that whiche is done or prepared by women.
Mulieraria manus, womans helpe.
Muliero, rare, to effeminate or make lyke a woman.
Mulieroſitas, tatis, the vyce of louynge many women.
Mulieroſus, a great louer of women.
Mullio, onis, & mullus, a byrder of Mules, a Muletteur. It is alſo a certayne kynde of gnattes.
Mullus, a fyche of a meane quantitie, hauynge two barbes or wartes on the nether lyp, the colour towarde grene, with ſome yelowe ſpottes, whiche I ſuppoſe is called a mullet, in greke it is called Triglē, amonge the ancient Romayns, it was in ſuch eſtimacion, that in the tyme of Claudius the emperour, Plinius Celer one that had ben conſule payde for one of the ſayde fiſches. viii. thouſand Seſtercios, whiche after the rate of this preſent tyme, is of ourmoney. lii. pound. xiii. s. iiii. d.
Mulſeus, a, um, ſwete as hony.
Mulſum, wyne and hony ſoden togyther.
Mulſus, a, um, any lycour myxt with hony.
Multa, idem quod mulcta.
Multatitius, pertaynynge to a forfayt, or peyne aſſeſſed.
Multeſima, a parte repreſentynge an infinyte quantitie. Quam paruula pars, quam multeſima conſtat, ſo lyttell a portion, ſe of how wonderfull greatneſſe it is.
Multibarbus, he that hath muche heare on his bearde.
Multibibus, he that drynketh muche.
Multicauatus, a, um, full of holes.
Multicaulis, le, hauyng many ſtalkes.
Multicolor, of dyuers colours.
Multicolorius, a, um, of many colours.
Multifacio, ere, to make muche of, to eſteme muche.
Multifariam, many wayes, in many factions.
Multifarius, dyuers maners or condicions.
Multifer, bearyng abundantly.
Multifidus, da, dum, hauynge many ſlytes, clefte or creuyſes.
Multiforatilis, le, with many holes.
Multiformis, me, of many facions or fygures.
Multiformiter, in dyuers facions.
Multigeneris, re, of dyuers kyndes.
Multiugus, a, um, dyuerſe, many dyuerſe, manyfolde.
Multiloquus, full of ſpeeche.
Multimodus, da, dum, of dyuers ſortes or maners.
Multinummus, a, um, hauynge muche money.
Multipartitus, ta, tum, beyng dyuyded into many partes.
Multipes, hauynge many feete.
Multiplex, plicis, manyfolde, dyuers.
Multipliciter, dyuerſely or manyfoldly.
Multiplico, care, to multiplye, or to make muche more.
Multiplicatio, multiplyeng or augmentyng.
Multipotens, puiſſaunt.
Multiſcius, a, um, knowynge muche.
Multiſonus, hauynge a great ſounde.
Multitia, garmentes made of fyne clothes or ſylke.
Multiuagus, a great wanderer.
Multitudo, tudinis, a multytude or greate number.



A wrathfull wife, will breede muche ſtrife:
And throughe her wayes, all thinges deuyde,
And ill will fall, vppon theym all,
That to her lord, entryne ſhall.

Multiuidus, he that seeth muche.
Multiuolus, desyryng dyuers thynges.
Multo, & mulcto, are, to punysshe, to condemne to put fro, to intreate yll, or dysorder.
Multare matrimonio, to deuorce, or dyssolue matrimonye.
Multopere, for magnopere.
Multus, ta, tum, muche, many.
Multus in opere, oftentymes in busynesse, or very muche occupied.
Multus sermo ad multum diem, much communication all the dais longe.
Multa nocte, late in the nyght.
Multo mane, in the morynge betyme.
Multum, an aduerbe signifieth muche. sometyme a longe season.
Multo, ioyned to aduerbes and prepositions do augment the vertue or vehemency of them.
Mulus, a mule.
Mundanus, of the worlde.
Mundanus, a, um, worldly.
Mundater, kleanly.
Mundities, & munditia, kleanlynesse.
Mundifico, are, to clense.
Mundo, are, to wype, to make cleane.
Mundus, the worlde, a womans attyre.
Mundus, da, dum, cleane, nete.
Muneralis, le, pertaynyng to gyftes.
Munerarius, he that at his owne charge maketh pastyme vnto the people, with menne taught of pourpose, to fyght hande to hande vnto the vtterance.
Muneror, aris, ari, & munero, are, to rewarde.
Mungo, xi, gere, to make cleane proprely ones nose.
Municipalis, le, priuately or particularly, belongynge to one citie.
Municipale ius, the priuate law of euery particular citie.
Municipalia magisteria, ciuile offyces in euery citie or towne.
Municipatim, towne by towne.
Municipium, a citie or towne incorporate, hauyng their propre officers and lawes.
Municeps, a citizyn, or burgeyse, enioying the lyberties of the towne.
Munificentia, liberalite in giuing of rewardes.
Munificus, lyberall. Munificentior, more lyberall. Munificentissimus, most lyberall. In the olde tyme Munifici, weere taken for theym, whyche consented to that, whiche they frendes dyde or spake.
Munimen, & munimentum, a fortifycation of a towne or castell.
Munia, commune duetties, offices.
Munio, iui, & ij, nire, to fortifye, to prepare, to repayre.
Munire à frigore, to arme hym, or make defence agaynst the colde.



Munire uiam, to make the waie of suche sort, that no man maie passe. sometyme to make a waie that one maie passe easily.
Munis, he that beareth the charges whych the people shulde do.
Munitio, onis, a fortresse or stronge holde for the warres.
Munito, tare, the frequentatiue of Munio.
Munitor, toris, he that dothe fortifie.
Munitus, ta, tum, made stronge to defende, fortified.
Munus, neris, a gyfte, a charge, a duetie or office. Munera, commune playes and gaie syghtes for the people to beholde, to reioyce theym, prepared by officers of cyties. As in Rome, sundrye playes, sworde players called Gladiatores, huntynge of wylde beastes. Also nowe in the citie of London, the watches and syghtes on mydsummer nyghtes.
Munus uitæ. Cicero. Omni in munere uitæ, In all affaires wherewith a man in his lyfe dothe medle.
Munusculum, a small gyfte.
Munychia, orum, the solemnities of Pallas.
Muræna, a lampraie.
Murænulæ, smalle chaynes, whyche womenne do weare.
Muralis, le, pertaynynge to a walle or boulwarke.
Muralis corona, a garland gyuen to him, whiche in the siege of a citie fyrst scaled the walles, and entred.
Muralis herba, an herbe called perietorye, or pellitorye.
Murani, were the hinges of Ilba.
Muratus, ta, tum, walled.
Murcia, goddesse of slouthe.
Murcidus, a man without aduysement.
Murciolum, the seede of that whyche is called Lenticula.
Murcus, a slouthfull or luskysshe person.
Murex, icis, a shell fysshe, of whome commeth the lyhour, whyche maketh purple colours. sometyme it signifieth the same colour. Also an herbe, whyche groweth in a pytte, where no sunne shyneth.
Murginor, ari, to tary, to be slouthfull.
Murgitana regio, a countrey in the south partes of Spayne.
Murgizo, murgizonis, an ydell or slouthefulle personne.
Muria, water, wherin salt is sodden, bryne.
Muriaticus, ca, cum, beyng long in bryne.
Muricatus, salted in bryne.
Murices, caltrappes, yche thyng pyon pyked, soo ioyned, that beynge throwen, one standeth vpryght, vsed in battayle for horsemenne.

M ante V.

Muricati greſſus, where one gothe fearefully, as if he went on caltrappes or thornes.

Muricidus, a mouſekyller, a foole, a cat kyller.

Muries, a kynde made with ſalte ſodden in water.

Murina, a wyne mixt with ſpyces.

Murinus, a, um, belongynge to a mouſe.

Murmilonica ſcuta, targettes, wherewith men faught vppon walles.

Murmur, the noyſe of rounnynge water.

Murmurillum, idem.

Murmurabūdus, & murmurator, he that murmureth.

Murmuratio, a grutchynge or bruplynge in the mynde with noyſe.

Murmuro, to murmoure or make noyſe lyke to water.

Murmurillo, idem.

Murmurillum, a murmuynge.

Murrha, a ſtone of dyuers colours, cleere as cryſtall, hauyng ſpottes purple and whyte.

Murrheus, & murrhinus, a, um, of that ſtone called murrha, wherof cuppes, potte, tables, and other veſſelles were made: there be of them dyuers ſent from Uenyce.

Murrhina, ſeu murrhynia, was wyne made with dyuers ſpyces, as that whyche is called ypocras.

Murtia, one of the names of Uenus.

Murtius, a hylle at Rome, called alſoo Auentinus.

Murus, a walle, a bulwarke.

Mus, muris, a mouſe or ratte.

Mus Araneus, a kynde of myſe called a ſhrew, whyche yf it goo ouer a beaſtes backe, he ſhall be lame in the chyne, yf he doo byte any thynge, it ſwelleth vp to the hart, and the beaſte dyeth.

Muſa, a ſwete ſonge.

Muſę. Muſes, were maydens, whome Poetes fayned to be the doughters of Jupyter, and Memorye, and that they were ladyes and gouernours of poetry and muſyke, whiche were in numbre nyne. Some calle theym gyuers of eloquence, and doo name theym goddeſſes. It is ſometyme taken for poetry, or ſtudye of humanytie.

Muſæ manſuetiores, ſtudyes more gentylle or delectable.

Muſis auerſus, he that hath forſaken the ſtudyes of eloquence.

Muſæa, Muſaica, & Muſiua, be warkes kunnyngly payntedd, that they ſeme to be in ſome place imboyd out, in ſome place grauen, although it be all playne.

Muſeus, an auncient poete, whyche was in the tyme of Orpheus, and was one of them whiche went with Jaſon to the wynnyng of the fleece of golde.

Muſæum, a houſe, whereunto learned menne in all ſcyences vſed to repayre and diſpute: it is alſo a howſe dedycate to the Muſes. Suche oone was fyrſte made by the kynges of Aegypte, called Ptholomei in Alexandria.

Muſca, a flye.

Muſcula, a ſmalle flye.

Muſcari, to be couered with moſſe.

Muſcarium, & muſcaria, a flappe to dryue awaye flyes. It is alſo the toppe of fenelle, dylle, and ſuche other lyke herbes, wherin be the ſeedes.

Muſcarius, a, um, pertaynynge to flyes.

Muſcenton, a certayn Roſe, that ſpryngeth of a ſtalke with many ſmall branches, and hath leaues lyke to an olyue tree.

Muſcerda, mouſe dunge.

Muſchus, a beaſte, whyche beareth muſke, a muſke catte.

Muſcinus, a, um, of a flye.

Muſcio, onis, a catte.

Muſipula, a trappe, wherwith myſe or rattes are taken.

Muſculus, a lyttelle mouſe. Sommetyme an engyne of warre, whereby they are defended, whyche doo approche the walles of a place beſyeged, to fylle the dyches. It is alſo a lyttell fyſſh, whyche guydeth the whale that he do not runne on rockes.

Muſculi, be certayne peces of harde fleſhe compacte with ſynewes in the body, whyche do incloſe the ſpirituall membres.

Muſcus, moſſe, whyche groweth in welles and moyſte places, ſometyme on trees, ſpecyally in colde countreyes.

Muſica, & muſice, muſyke.

Muſice, dylectably or in an armony.

Muſicus, ca, cum, pertaynynge to muſyke.

Muſicus, a muſytian.

Muſicum ſtudium, the ſtudye in makynge of commedyes.

Muſimon, a lyttell nagge.

Muſmones, ſhepe with heary wolle.

Muſſitabundus, a manne ſpeakynge to hym ſelfe gruply.

Muſſito, tare, to ſpeake or talke alone.

Muſſo, are, to talke ſoftely and ſecretelye, to kepe ſylence.

Muſtace, a tree, hauyng leaues lyke to laurell, but greatter and weaker.

Muſtacula, a lyttell inſtrument made with two rules, betwene whiche the ſhowe is put, whyles the ſole is in ſowynge.

Muſtaceus, & muſtaceum, a cake or paſte made to comfort the ſtomache.

Muſtela, a beaſte called a weſell, alſo a fyſſhe, lyke a lamprey.

Muſtelinus, a, um, of a weſell.

Muſcus, a, um, ſwete as muſke, or muſky.
Mutulentus, ta, tum, idem.
Muſtricola, a coꝛdwayners laſt, wherby he ſhapeth a ſhowe.
Mustum, newe wyne, newe ale, newe beer.
Muſtus, ta, tum, newe, ponge, late made.
Mutabilis, le, chaungeable, mutable.
Mutatio, a chaunge.
Mutatus, ta, tum, chaunged, altered.
Mutæ artes, pictures oꝛ ymages.
Muteo, mutui, tere, & mutesco, scere, to be muete oꝛ dumme.
Mutica ſpica, a coꝛne without a beꝛde.
Mutilatus, ta, tum, mpnyſhed in ſome thynge, oꝛ where any thynge is cut of.
Mutili, hoꝛned beaſtes, of nature lackynge hoꝛnes, as oxen, gotes. &c.
Mutilus, la, lum, lackynge ſomme pꝛincypalle parte, mutilate.
Mutilo, are, to cutte of, to mynyſhe, to take awaye.
Mutina, a citie in Italye, called in the vulgare tunge Modona, whiche is nowe vnder the ſubiection of the Duke of Ferare, where as was the greate battaple betwene Auguſtus and Bꝛutus.
Mutinenſis color, a naturall colour, as woulle oꝛ clothe neuer dyed.
Mutio, tiui, tire, to ſpeake ſoftly, oꝛ with an vnpeꝛfyte voyce, to mutter.
Mutito tare, to feaſte one an other.
Mutius, was a noble famelye of the auncyente Romaynes, in the whyche one was called Mutius Scæuola, who at the tyme that Poꝛſena kyng of Thuſcanes layd ſyege to Rome came in a beggers apparayle into the campe of Poꝛſena, and intendynge to haue ſlayne the kynge, he ſlewe his Secretarye. Wheꝛfoꝛe he was taken and bꝛoughte to a greatte fyꝛe to be bourned, into the which wyllyngly he thꝛuſte his hande, that hadde fayled to ſlea the kynge, and ſuffered it to be bourned to aſhes, affyrmyng that beſydes hym there were thꝛe hundꝛed, whiche hadde auowed to make lyke attemptate: wheꝛwith the kynge abaſſhed, and fearing the inuincible courage of them, he made peace with the Romaines, takynge pledges of theym, and rayſynge his ſiege, departed without moleſtynge of them euer after.
Mutuatio, a boꝛowynge.
Muto, tare, to chaunge, to tranſlate, to barter one thynge foꝛ an other.
Haud muto factum, I do not repent me.
Muto, tonis, the pꝛpuie member of a man.
Mutuatitius, a, um, boꝛowed.
Mutuli, ſcaffolde holes, oꝛ places made on the walles foꝛ culuers to bꝛede in.
Mutunus, who was alſo called Pꝛiapus.



Mutuò, togyther, oꝛ one an other. Mutuò diligebant, They loued one an other.
Mutuare, ſignifieth bothe to boꝛowe & to lende.
Mutuor, aris, ari, to boꝛowe.
Mutus, he that can not ſpeake.
Mutè, dumme.
Mutuum, a lone, that whiche is boꝛowed.
Argẽtum nuſquam inuenio mutuum, I can boꝛowe money no where.
Mutuo appendere, to lende.
Mutuum rogare, to aſke againe that whiche was lente.
Mutuus, a, um, one foꝛ an other, mutuall.
Mutuus amor, mutuall loue, where one loueth an other equally.

## M ANTE Y.

MYA, a ſhell fyſhe in the ſea called boſphoꝛus, whiche bꝛyngeth foꝛthe lyttell redde ſtones, and roundt.
Myagrus, the god of flyes.
Mycæne, & Mycæna, a Citie in the parte of Grecia, called Peloponeſus, and a lyttell regyon, where Agamemnon regned, the chiefe capptaine of the greches agaynſt Troy, called nowe Moꝛea.
Mycon, the name of a famous paynter.
Mycone, nes, a lyttell yle.
Mydia, an yle, named alſo Delos.
Mydriaſis, a ſyckenes of the eyes, where no coꝛlour of the eyes are chaunged, but maketh them mocke bꝛoder, albeit it taketh away the ſight, oꝛ maketh a mã to ſe the leſſe, & the thinges, which be ſene, to ſeme leſſe than they are.
Mygala, a fielde mouſe with a longe ſnowte, called a ſhꝛewe.
Mygale, a ratte.
Mygdonia, a parte of Macedonia on the ſea ſyde, where Niobe was turned into a ſtone. Ariſtotle ſaith, that it is a parte of Phꝛigia, ioynyng to Lidia. Solinus ſaith, that it was called Bebrycia, and after Bythinia.
Myloechos, a butterfly, whiche is in mylles.
Myoparo, onis, a kynde of ſhyppes vſed in the ſea called Mare Tirrhenum,
Myophnos, a hyllee of myſe.
Mymphur, a tourners ynne oꝛ ſpyndell, wheꝛon he tourneth oꝛ wꝛarketh any thynge.
Myra, a citie in Licia, wheꝛof ſayne Nycolas was byſhoppe.
Myriarches, a capitayne of ten thouſand men.
Myriades, many tymes ten thouſande.
Myrias adis, the number of ten thouſande.
Myrica, a litel buſhe called in Italy Tamarice
Myrinus, the male kynde of a lampꝛey, whiche hath a tothe out of his mouthe.
Myrmus, the pꝛopꝛe name of Apollo.
Myriophillum, an heꝛbe called myfopie.

Myri-

Myristica nux, a nutmygge.
Myrlea, a towne in Bythinia.
Myrmecia, a lyttell warte.
Myrmecites, a stone, wherin is the fygure of an emote.
Myrmecium, a kynd of spyders lyke an emote, haupng a blacke bealy with white spottes.
Myrmillones, were swozde players, where the one pzouoked the other to battayle.
Myrsenium, a kynde of fenell, haupng greater leaues, and a sharper taste.
Myrsum, a towne in the parte of Greece called Peloponesus.
Myrmicoleo, a lytell beast, whiche deuoureth emotes.
Myrobalanum, a fruite growynge in India, lyke vnto plummes oz damsyns, wherof bee dyuers kyndes, whyche easyly doue pourge all superfluouse humours, and also comfoz-teth nature, in soo muche as a manne, whi-che eateth theym, beynge condite, shall not loke oldely.
Myrobrecharij, they whyche doo make sweete oyntementes.
Myron, onis, the name of an excellent kaeuer. also olde oyle.
Myropola, a sellar of oyntementes.
Myropolium, a place where oyntementes were solde.
Myrothetium, a boxe of swete oyntementes.
Myrrha, a swete gumme called myzre.
Myrrheus, & myrrhinus, a, um, of myzre.
Myrtetum, a place where Myztelle trees bee sette.
Myrteus, & myrtinus, a, um, of myztelles.
Myrtopetalum, an herbe called bludwurt.
Myrtoum, a pozcion of the sea, whiche is be-twene the seas called Aegeum & Jonium.
Myrtus, a lyttell tree, bearynge bearyes of swete odoure.
Mis, mios, the name of a kunnyng grauer. al-so a shell fysche of the sea.
Mysia, a countrey beyonde Hungary, towarde Greece. Ptholomeus writeth of two coun-treyes called Mysia, the moze and the lasse, and bothe in Asia, beyonde Bythinia, not far from Jda.
Mysteria, mysteries, thynges secrete oz hydde in woozdes oz ceremonies.
Mysticus, ca, cum, mystycall.
Mystris, a fysche called a sea mouse.
Mythologia, a declaracion oz expolicyon of fables.
Mythos, a fable.
Myxa, the fylthe whyche commeth oute of a mannes nose.
Myxus, a snuffe of a candell.



## N ANTE A.

NABATHEI, ARE people inhabytaunces of the countreye called Arabia felix, whyche are verye conynent, and in pzeparynge and kepynge theyz commodities, also right pzudent, as Strabo wzyteth, in whome ye mate reade moze abundantly of theyz maners, not muche expe-dient to be declared in this place.
Nabathæa, a parte of Arabia called felix, lyenge betwene the Persian sea, and the red sea.
Nabis, a beaste in Ethiope, haupng a head lyke a camell, a neche lyke an hozse, and feete lyke an oxe.
Nablum, oz Nablium, an Instrumente called also Psalterium, reade there moze of the de-scripcion therof.
Nabuchodonosor, the nynth kyng of Babylon oz the thyzde kyng of Caldeys, which is na-med of Berosus, Nabogodrosus, of the he-bzues, Nabucadnasar. He by the occasion of his great dominions and wonderfull, felle to suche pzyde, that he wolde haue his ymage honoured foz god. Wherfoze he synally was of almyghty god sodeinly transformed into an hozrible monster, haupnge the heade of an oxe, the feete of a beare, and the tayle of a lyon, and dyd eate heye as a beaste, and after that he had in that foyme done penaunce, by the continual pzayers of Daniel the pzophet, god beynge meued with mercy, restozed hym to his pzystinate foyme: and afterward he lyued well, and commanded, that the very god of heauen shoulde be onely honoured. he was before the incarnacion of Chzist, syxe hun-dzeth thyzty and thze yeres, he raigned. xliiii. yeres.
Nacę, fullars of clothe.
Nactus, the participle of Nanciscor, signifyeth gotten oz optayned. Inde nactus est lau-dem incomparabilem, wherby he hath got-ten pzayse incomparable.
Næ, truely, oz nowe in good fayth. Næ illi ne-hementer errant, Truely they be out of the way, oz in a wzonge opinion. Næ ego multo libentius emerim diuorsorium Tarracinæ, Now in good feith, I had leuer haue bought at Tarracina an house to lodge in.
Næra, a womans name.
Nænia, sommetyme synifyeth a lamentable songe. sometyme the songe whyche the nou-ryce dothe wantonly synge in dandelynge her chylde.
Naides, elfes oz fayzyes hauntynge ryuers and fountaynes.

N ante A.

Nain, a citie of Galilee.

Nais, a ryuer in the caste, whiche rounneth out of the mountayn of Taurus into the sea calyd Pontus.

Nam, a coniunction causall, set most commonly in the fyrste parte of a sentence. Namq; in the seconde or other place, it signifieth therefore. sometyme it is put for Autem. fyllynge onely the sentence without any other sygnification.

Nanciscor, nactus sum, nanciscí, to gette, to opteyne, to fynde.

Nanciror, for Nactus erit.

Namq, set afore other wordes signifieth truly, put after betokeneth for.

Nanum, a lyttell vessell and brode, called also Scirulus barbatus.

Nanum, a lyttell woman.

Nanus, a dwarfe or a very lyttell person.

Nanneres, a towne in lyttell Britayne, called Nauntes.

Napæi, people in Ethiope.

Napeæ, Goddesses of floures and woodes or rather rilles, hauntynge woodes.

Napæi, people of the yle of Lesbos.

Naptha, a certayne kynde of maunde or chalky clay, somewhat liquide (as Strabo writeth) whervnto if fyre be put, it kyndleth in suche wise, that if lyttell water be caste thereon, it bourneth more feruently. and may bee onely extincte with great abundance of water, or with vineger, alume, and bytdelyme: there is wonderfull plenty therof founde by Babylon in the countreye called Ecbatanis, as Plutarchus wryteth in the lyfe of greate Alexander.

Napina, a gardeyne of nauewes.

Napiræ, people of Scithia.

Napus, a Nauew which is a kynde of rapes. it is soone boyled, but it nourisheth lesse, the grekes do call it Bunias.

Nar, a ryuer whiche runneth into Tiber. there is an other ryuer of that name in Germany, whiche cometh out of the great ryuer of Danubius or Donowe.

Narane, a riuer in Dalmatia, about a hundred myles from Epidaurus.

Narbasis, a towne in Spayne.

Narbonensis Prouincia, a parte of Gallia, hauyng on the east the mountayns called Alpes, on the south the sea called Mare gallicum, on the west the mountains called Pirenei, on the northe the mountayne called Iura, it conteyneth the countreye called Sauoy, Dophyny, Prouaunce and Languedoche, it was in the olde tyme Gallia Brachata.

Narcissus, an herbe and floure hauynge the leaues nexte the ground lyke to daffadyll or broder lyke to a lylly, a bare stalke and grene, in the toppe therof a floure, white or pourple, the sede in a thynne skynne, blacke, great, and longe, the roote beyng rounde.

Narcoticus, ca, cum, stupefactiue or makynge a member insensible.

Nardus, a plante, wherof Plyny remembreth, .ii. kyndes, but that whiche is called Spica nardi, is of Galene and Plinie supposed to come out of Inde, which some men do thinke that we do lacke, that whiche we haue commeth out of Syria, that whiche is Nardus gallica, some doo suppose it to be Lauander, or that whiche is called Spike.

Nardinus, na, num, of Nardus.

Nares, nosethyrles.

Narica, a certayne lyttell fysshe whiche swymmeth very swyfte.

Narius, a ryuer in Umbria.

Naritia, an yle in the sea called Aegeum.

Narnia, a towne in Italy.

Narnæ, & Narnienses, people of Narnia.

Narratio, a narration or repoyte of a thynge.

Narratiuncula, a lyttell narration.

Narrare stomachum, to speake what he thinketh, to vtter his stomake.

Narthecium, a place apte and conuenient to kepe spices or medicines in.

Nasamonæ, people dwellyng in the myddle of the landes of Lybia, amonge whome is the precious stone founden called a Carbuncle.

Nasamonites, a stone of colour sanguine with lyttell blacke veynes.

Nascor, sci, to be borne, in herbes and trees it signifieth to sprynge or growe.

Nascitur uentus, the wynde ryseth.

Nasci in pedes, to be borne the fete forward.

Nasica, the surname of a noble Romayne calyd Scipio.

Nasiterna, a vessell with handilles and a wyde mouthe.

Nassa, a weele or bownette wherwith fysshe is taken.

Nasturtium, an herbe callyd Cresses, whyche was amonge the Persians in suche estymacion, that the ponge men whan they went in huntynge dydde eate none other meate, supposyng that therby they sprites were made more quycke and lyuely.

Nasus, a nose. sometyme it is put for sharpnesse or quycknesse in speche, wherfore we vse to sale of hym, which can prattly taunt or mocke one, so that vseth it maie be perceyued, Hic nasum habet.

Naso suspendere, to mocke cruelly.

Nasutus, he that can taunt or mocke wittyly. sometyme it signifieth hym that hath a great instrument.

Nasute, wyttyly, mockyngly.

Nasutula, a shrewde wenche,

Natalis,

Natalis, le, & Natalitius, a, um, pertaynyng to byrthe, as Natalis dies, the day of the byrth or natiuitie.
Natales, the stocke or family wherof one commeth. Natalibus clarus, noble of bloode.
Obscuri natales, base bloudde.
Natalibus restitui, to make a gentylman, and to gyue to hym armes.
Natalitia dare, to make a feast at the day of ones byrthe.
Natatilis, le, that whiche can swymme.
Natatitius, a, um, that whiche doth swymme.
Natator, toris, he that swimmeth.
Natatorium, a place made to swymme in.
Natabulum, idem.
Natatio, swymmyng. Natatus, idem.
Nates, the buttockes.
Natex, naticis, of Plinius called Nerita, is a fyshe, hauyng a shell, great rounde & smothe, sauyng that there be on it lyke to redde sedes of poppe.
Natinatores, trauaylers about many thinges.
Natio, the people of a countray (as Festus writeth) which had theyr begynnyng in the same place, where they dwell, and came not out of other countrayes. it sometyme signifieth a felowshyp or company beyng in an order.
Natio candidatorum, the ordynarye felowshyp of them, whyche do sue for great offices.
Natiuitas, tatis, byrth.
Natiuus color, naturall colour.
Natiuus sal, salt growen in the place where it is founden.
Natiuum malum, naturall myschiefe.
Natiua uerba, wordes not dersyued from other.
Nato tare, to swymme often. sometyme it signifieth to go, to sayl, to be rowed in a barge or galey.
Natrix, tricis, a water snake. also an herbe, the roote wherof smelleth lyke a gote.
Natura, Nature, it was of some Gentyles taken for god creatour of all thynges. Of Seneca. lib. 4. de Beneficijs. what other thinge is Natura than god or reason diuine sowen in all the worlde, and the partes therof. Aristoteles Phisic. 1. Nature is the begynnynge and cause of mouyng and rest in that thynge where it is by it selfe, and not by any other thynge happynge sometyme it signifieth maner and faction, sometyme the priuy member of mankynde or beaste.
Naturæ satisfacere, to dye.
Naturę cedere, idem.
Naturæ suæ rationem habere, to haue regarde vnto his conditions.
Naturalis, le, naturall.
Naturalia, priuy members.
Natus, ta, tum, borne, growen, brought forth.
Natus animo leni, he that is of a softe and gentyll nature.
Natus annos sedecim, syxtene yeres olde.
Natus, & nata, substantyues, a sonne and a doughter.
Natu maior, the elder.
Natu maiores, the moste auncient.
Natu grandis, olde or ancient.
Naualis, le, pertaynyng to shyppes.
Nauale, the docke where shyppes are layde by or made, at Venyce the arcenale.
Nauarchus, the patron or maister of shyppes.
Nauarchis, nauarchidis, the patrons shyppe.
Nauci, a shale of a nutte, a thyng of naught.
Nauci esse, to be worth nothynge.
Nauci facere, to set naught by.
Nauclericus, & nauclerius, a, um, pertaynyng to the maister of a shyppe.
Nauclerus, & nauclarius, a master of shyppis.
Naucrates, a citie in Egypte.
Naufragium, wreche on the see, sometyme it signifieth losse or detrymente.
Naufragium facere, to lose a shyp by tempest.
Naufragus, ga, gum, pertaynyng to shyp wrech.
Naufragus, he that escapeth on lyue after that the shyppe is lost. it is sometyme taken for one fallen in pouertie.
Nauis, a holowe tree lyke a shyppe, occupyed whan grapes be gathered.
Nauicularius, he that letteth shyppes to hyre. sometyme a pylote.
Nauiculator, toris, idem.
Nauiculor, lari, to gouerne a shyp. sometyme to go on the water in a shyppe or bote.
Nauicularia, the arte of gouernynge a shyp or rowynge.
Nauicularia facere, to fraute a shyp, to set shyppes to hyre for carieng of marchandyse.
Nauigabilis, le, where a shyp maye passe.
Nauigatio, exercise in going on the water.
Nauiger, gera, gerū, which wyll beare a vessel.
Mare nauigerum, the sea that wyll beare a vessell.
Nauigium, al sortes of vessel to sayle or row in
Nauigia speculatoria, brigantines or shyppes of espiall.
Nauigo, gare, to go or be carped on the water in any vessell.
Nauigare in portu, to be in suretie.
Nauigiolum, a lytell barke.
Nauis, a shyppe.
Nauem deprimere, to drounce a shyppe.
Nauis pompatica, a shippe made with chambers and banketynge parlours onely to solace with. it is also called Nauithalmus.
Nauiter, for gnauiter, diligently with dexteritie, valyantly.
Naulium, a towne in Lombardy.
Naulum, the fraute or fare payed for passage ouer the water.

Naumachia, battayle on water or the place where the battayle is.
Naumachiarij, they whyche do battayle on the water.
Naumachiarius, a, um, perteynynge to that fourme of battayle.
Nauo, are, to employ with all his power.
Nauare operam, to do all his endeuour.
Nauare benecuolentiam, to declare or vse all the benecuolence that a man maye.
Naupegus, a shyp wryght or carpenter.
Nauplium, a fysshe lyke a cuttell. Plin. li. 9.
Nauponius, a ryuer in Slauony.
Nausea, disposicion or wyll to vomyte, sometyme abhorrynge of thynges.
Nauseam discutere, to put awaye the disposition of vomitynge.
Nauseam facere, to vomyte.
Nauseosus, a, um, that whiche prouoketh one to vomyte.
Nauseo, are, to haue an appetite to vomyte. sometyme to reiecte or abhorre a thynge.
Nauseabundus, disposed to vomyte.
Nausicaa, doughter of Alcinous kynge of Pheaces, who fyndynge Vlysses after that he escaped drownynge, broughte hym to her fathers palayce.
Nausio, ire, to open as a beane doth whan he sprynge th.
Nausithous, sunne of Neptunus and father of Alcinous.
Naustibulum, a hyue lyke a shyp.
Nauta, or Nauita, a shyp man.
Nautea, the ordure whiche issueth out of the pumpe of a shyp. also Currioures bieche.
Nauticus, a shyppe mayster.
Nautilus, a certayne shell fysshe of the fourme of a bote, and doth swym the beaty vpward.
Nautilia, the crafte of shypmen.
Nauus, quicke, actiue, valiant, he that doth a thynge sodenly without moche study.
Naxos, an yle in the sea called Aegeum.
Nazareus, a man dedicate onely to the seruice of god, or that hadde a speciall vowe for a tyme.
Nazareth, a lytle towne in Galilea.
Nazara, a citie in Cappadocia, called also Cæsaria.

## N ANTE E.

NE, an aduerbe signifienge forbedynge or dyssuadynge. Tu ne cede malis, gyue thou no place to aduersitie. sometyme it is a coniunction copulatiue, and sygnifyeth no, or neyther. sometyme it is causall. as Vide ne pereas, take hede that thou do not lose thy selfe.
Ne multa, to make shorte, without many wordes, or in fewe wordes.
Ne plura, it sufficeth, or it is inoughe.
Ne longum faciam, to make shorte.
Ne sim saluus si aliter scribo ac sentio, I pray god I be dead, if I wryte otherwise than I thynke.
Ne uiuam, idem.
Est ne hic Crito sobrinus Chrisidis? Is not this Crito cousen germayne to Chrisis?
Honestum ne factu sit an turpe dubitant, They doubte whether it be honestie to do it or dishonestie.
Ne ue hoc ne ue illud, neyther this nor that.
Ne dicam, I wyll not say, or I dare not say. This clause Ne dicam, if it folowe a substantyue, the adiectiue is put in the accusatyue case, but if it be putte betwene a substantyue and an adiectiue, the one and the other shall be the nominatiue case.
Homo imprudens, ne dicam stultum, not stultus, bycause the substantyue homo goeth before. Crudelis, ne dicam impius & sceleratus Castor, not sceleratum Castorē, for as moch as the substantiue Castor foloweth. in other cases is none ambiguitas, for alway the adiectiue and the substantiue muste accorde, as, Non faceres hæc magistro conscio, ne dicam præsente, not præsentem.
Ne, an aduerbe rationall for Ergo, Verg. Me ne incepto desistere victam? bycause I am vaynquished, shall I therfore ceasse of myne enterpryse?
Ne amicis nihil tribuamus epulamur, To thyntente that our frendes shall not thynke that we wyll do nothynge for theyr sakes, we do eate and banket.
Ne, sometyme signifyeth demaundynge, as, Datur ne illa hodie Pamphilo nuptum? but shall she be maryed to day vnto Pamphilus?
Ego ne, who? I.
Nea, an yle betwene Lemnos and Hellespontus.
Neapolis, a noble citie of Campania, sette on the borders of the sea called Mare mediterraneum, and was fyrste called Parthenope. Of this citie the countreys of Campania, Apulia, and Calabria, be nowe called Regnum Neapolitanum, the realme of Naples.
Nebula, a lyttell whyte clowde.
Nebulo, lonis, a knaue.
Nebulosus, clowdy.
Nebulosus ager, a countrey hauynge often tymes clowdes ouer it, where by it is temperate.
Nebrides, the skynnes of red dere and falowe.
Nebrundes, the genitoures of beastes.
Nec, nor.
Nec opinato, by aduenture.
Necnon, also.

Neceſſe, & neceſſum, of force, it muſte nedes be, neceſſarily.
Neceſſe habere, to haue nede.
Neceſſarius, a kynſeman.
Neceſſarius, a, um, neceſſary.
Neceſsitas, tatis, nede, neceſſitie, an alyaunce or bonde of amitie.
Neceſsitudo, dinis, idem.
Neceſſario, neceſſarily, of neceſſitie, nedefully.
Necim, auncient wryters vſed for Nec cum.
Nec ne, or not.
Neco, care, to ſlea.
Necatus, ta, tum, ſlayne.
Neci datus, ſlayne without weapon.
Necromantes, a Necromancer, he that calleth vp damned ſpirites.
Necromanticus, idem.
Necromantia, necromancy.
Nectar, a pleaſaunt lycour, whiche the poetes fayned to be the drynke of goddes. ſometyme it ſignifieth immortalitie.
Nectareus, a, um, immortall, dyuine.
Nectarea herba, an herbe called alſo Inula campana, Elycampane.
Nectarites, a drynke made with the ſame herbe.
Necto, nexui, nectere, to knytte, to wynde or braide laſes or other ſuche thynges.
Nectere cauſas, to make excuſes.
Nectere aliud ex alio, to hange one thynge by an other.
Nectere dolum alicui, to inuente a meane. to deceyue or mocke one.
Necti, whan the dettour was delyuered to his creditour in bondage.
Necubi, in no place.
Necunde, of from any place.
Nedum, not onely, where the thynge of leaſte eſtimacion is put laſte, as Funderem pro te ſanguinem, ne dum pecuniam, I wolde ſpende for the not onely my moneye, but alſo my bloude. but where the thynge of moſte eſtimacion is put laſte, it ſignifieth, nor yet as. Ne crederem tibi obolum, ne dum uitam meam. I wyll not commytte my lyfe vnto thy credence, nor yet lende the one halfepeny.
Nefandus da, dum, horrible, not to be named.
Nefarius, a, um, curſed, vnworthy to lyue.
Nefas, a thynge deteſtable.
Nefaſti dies dayes in the whiche it was not lefull to ſpeake thre wordes.
Nefrendes, pygges weyned, called ſhootes.
Negabundus, he that denyeth.
Negatio, a denynge, a naye.
Negatiuus, a denyar.
Negito, tare, to deny.
Negligo, glexi, gligere, to neglecte or haue lyttell regarde to a thynge.
Neglectus, tus, ſmall regarde.
Neglectus, ta, tum, not regarded.
Negligentia, negligence.
Negligens, tis, negligent.
Negligenter, negligently.
Nego, gare, to deny, to refuſe, to ſay nay.
Negato eſſe iturum, ſay he wyll not go.
Negaris ſæpe eſſe domi, They ſaye that ofte tymes thou arte not at home.
Negotialis, le, pertaynynge to marchaundyſe, or occupacion.
Negotiator, a marchaunt man.
Negotior, ari, to exerciſe marchaundyſe in ſtraunge countreys. alſo to be in buſyneſſe.
Negotioſus, haynge muche buſineſſe, in body or mynde.
Negotium, buſineſſe, affaire, charge, care.
Dare negotium, geue in charge.
Sui negotij bene gerens, he dothe well his buſyneſſe, or he explayteth well his affaires.
Plurimum in eo negotij habui, I trauailed muche in it, I had muche a do with it.
Negotium magnum eſt nauigare atq; id mẽſe Quintili, it is muche a doe to ſayle there, ſpecially in the moneth of July.
Negotium faceſſere, to trouble or vexe one.
Eſt mihi negotium, I haue ſomewhat to do.
Ita negotium eſt, the matter ſo requireth.
Nullo negotio, without peyne, eaſily.
Nil eſt negotij, it is lyghtly done.
Sed quid negotij quamobrem ſuccenſes mihi? what is the matter whye thou arte angry with me?
Obiectum eſt mihi negotium, I am in trouble.
Nigotiolum, a lyttell buſineſſe, or matter.
Negotiorum curator, a Sollicitour, or a factour.
Neleides patronimicum, of Neleus, as it were of the progeny of Neleus.
Neleus, father of duke Neſtor.
Nem, ſometyme, alſo excepte.
Nemea, a woode in Greece, where Hercules ſlewe. iii. horrible lyons.
Nemeæus, a, um, of Nemea.
Nemeſis, the name of a goddeſſe, whome the paynyms ſuppoſed to be the puniſher of greuouſe offendours, ſome called hir Fortune. Suidas ſayth that Nemeſis, is iuſtice, complaynt, reproche, enuy, fortune.
Nemartes, fairies of the ſea.
Ne my quidem, applyed to hym that dare not ſpeake one worde.
Nemeti, people of a citie in Germayne called Spyres.
Nemo, no man, none.
Nemo non, ſome man
Nemo homo, for nemo omnino, none at al.

Nemo unus, not one man.
Nemorosus, a, um, full of woodes.
Nempe, an aduerb of confirming, forbecause, truely, sometyme it signifieth for.
Nemus, nemoris, a woode serupnge for pleasure.
Nemoralis, le, pertaynyng to a woode.
Nemorensis, se, idem.
Neemias, a iewe, and cupbearer to Artaxarres kynge of Persia, a manne of great seruynge and holynesse, who beynge in great fauour with the sayd kynge, optayned bothe lycence and ayde to reedifie the cytie of Hierusalem, afore the incarnacion of Chriſte. CCCC. xlvi yeres.
Nemrod, is interpreted rebell, or gouernoure fleaynge, he was the sonne of Chus, sonne of Cham, the second sonne of Noe. He is of some written Nimrod, of some Nembroth. He was also called Saturnus babylonicus, and was the fyrſte that toke on hym to raign ouer men, and attempted to builde the great toure of Babylon, intendynge to haue rayſed it aboue the clowdes, thynkynge thereby to haue escaped if any floude shulde ekeſones haue happned. He was before the incarnacion of Chriſte. M. C. lxx. yeres. after the creacion of the worlde. M. D. C. C. lxxxviii.
Nenum, was of olde tyme vſed for Non.
Neo, nęui, nere, to spynne.
Neogamus, newely wedded.
Neomagus, a towne in Fraunce called Nemure. it was also a citie in Britannia, whiche some men do suppose to be Cheſter.
Neomenia, the moone while she is in chaungynge and lackynge lyght.
Neophitus, a man newely entred into any profeſſion, a newe man, also a tree or herbe new sprongen vp.
Neoptholemus, signifyeth a knyghte newe made, it was the surname of Pirrhus, whiche was sonne of Achilles.
Neotericus, one of late tyme.
Nepa, & nepes, a scorpion.
Nepenthe, a drynke confectioned or made by Helene, wyfe of Menelaus, whiche caused them that dranke therof to forget all sorowe. some do suppoſe it to be made with the herbe called Borage, in latine Buglosſa. wherfore that herbe is of some men so called.
Nepeta, a citie in Tuſcane, it is also an herbe called Calampnt, but therof bee two sortes, the one more with leaues somewhat hore. which I suppoſe to be Nep: the other is leſſe, hauynge leaues lyke penyroyall, but somewhat greatter, whiche of some men is called wylde peny royal, and groweth in playſhye groundes, Dioſcorides seemeth to make thre kyndes of Nepeta.
Nephalia, called the feaſtes of sober men where no wyne is vſed, but onely meathe.
Nephele, a greeke worde signifieth a clowde, it was also the name of a woman, mother of Helles, whiche gaue the name to the sea called Helleſpontus.
Nephritis, a sickeneſſe and griefe in the raines
Nepos, nepotis, the sonnes sonne, or doughters sonne, it sometyme signifieth a ryotous perſon.
Nepotes, signifieth al the succeſſion folowyng sonnes and daughters.
Nepotor, tari, to lyue or spende ryottously.
Nepotulus, diminutiue of Nepos.
Nepotatus, tus, ryotte or superfluouſe dyſpenſes.
Neptis, the sonnes doughter, or doughters doughter.
Neptunus, called god of the sea.
Nepus, sluttyſhe.
Nequa, no where.
Nequalia, detrimentes.
Nequam, an yll man.
Nequando, at no tyme.
Nequaquam, in no wyſe.
Nequior, warſe.
Nequiſsimus, warſte of all.
Nequiquam, in vaine.
Ne quicq̄, not.
Ne quid nimis, no thynge exceedynge, or no thynge, to to.
Nequino, are, to denye. also to be wanton.
Nequinum, a citie in Italy nowe called Nęruia.
Nequiunt, olde writers vſed for Nequeunt, they maye not.
Ne quis, leſſe that any man, or that no man.
Nequitia, vnthryftineſſe, where one is geuen to all voluptuouſeneſſe.
Nequiter, vnthryftily.
Nequitus, idem.
Nereides, fairies of the sea.
Nereus, a god of the sea, and sometyme it is put for the sea.
Nerium, a tree whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde whyche some do call oleander, some Rosagine. it is also a promuntory or elbowe of lande in Galitia, stynge in to the weſt sea, not far from Compoſtella.
Nero, called also Domitius an emperor son of Gn. Domitius Nero, adopted into thempire by Claudius, who maried his mother Agrippina. this man although he were brought vp by the reuerend and wyſe Seneca, yet by the inexitable corruption of his nature he became horrible vicious, in so muche as he cauſed hym ſelfe to be gelded & cut in the fourme of a woman, and so to be abuſed, and by his cruelte made his owne mother to be slayne. and

and the citie of Rome to be burned, he in the meane tyme playing on a harpe, and singyng the distruction of Troie. Finally he beinge hated of all men, was slayne in a caue, whereinto he fledde, whan he was but. xxtii. yeres olde, and had reigned. xiiii. yeres, in the. lvii. yere after the incarnation of Christe.

Nerio, the wyfe of Mars.

Nerites, is translated by Theodotus Nanx, reade before.

Neruia, harpe strynges or lute strynges.

Neruiceus, a, um, of synewes.

Neruicus, he that hath griefe of the sinewes.

Neruii, people inhabityng in Tourney and the countrey adioynyng.

Nerulani, people nygh to Rome.

Nerulonenses, people in Campania.

Nerulum, a towne in Lucania.

Neruosus, a, um, haupng greate synewes, or many synewes. it also signifieth strongely made in body.

Neruus, a synewe, also a fetter or gyue, wherewith the legges are tied, also force or strength, also the strynge of an instrument.

Neruos intendere, to employ strength.

Nerui reipublicæ, prouision for defence of the countrey, that is to say, stronge men, treasure, shyppes. &c.

Nerui belli, money and men of armes.

Nerulus, a diminutiue of Neruus.

Nerua, called also Cocceius, a good and noble emperour, who being a Gentile, in the begynnyng of his raigne dyd set at liberte al christen men which were accused or banished. he so muche exceded in liberalitie towarde poore men, that he therby lackynge treasure, caused his apparayle, plate and riche stuffe to be solde, for his necessitie, and ordeyned that the chyldrene of poore men shulde be kepte with the commune treasure, and determyned nothynge by hym selfe, but onely by the consent of excellent wyse men. yet not withstandynge his synceritie & vertuous lyfe, he lacked not traytours, whom he dyd tollerate wonderfully, and at the laste dyed, whan he was of the age of. lxxi. yeres, whan he had raigned one yere and iiii. monthes after the incarnation of Christ. lxxxix. yeres.

Nesa, a countrey in the ile of Sicile, foynynge to Bethna.

Nescio, nescire, not to knowe, to be ignorant.

Nescitur, it is not knowen.

Nescius, he that is not knowen or dothe not knowe.

Nesium, or Nesis, an ile by Campania.

Nesia, a nymphe of the sea.

Nestorophion, a place where duches be kepte to be made fatte.

Nestor, a duke of Greece, whyche came to the siege of Troye, whose in gruynge counsayle was reputed most excellent, and lyued (as hym selfe sayd) thre mens ages.

Nessus, a riuer in Thracia.

Nessus, a centaure, whiche rauyshed Delanira the wyfe of Hercules, who beinge wounded to deathe gaue to Delanira a poyson, wherewith the shyrte of Hercules beynge washed and put on hym, his body dyd rot with most horrible peynes, whiche he not sustayninge, dyd enter into a great fyre, and let hym selfe be bourned.

Hercules poysoned with his shirte and burned

Nestorius, a great heretike, bysshop of Constantinople, the yere of our lorde. iiii. hundred & xix. who denied Christe to be God, of hym the heretikes holdyng that opinion, were called Nestoriani.

Neu, for neue, or not. Neu lachrima soror, Wepe not sister. sometyme it signifieth not, whan it is doubled. Neu se, neu Pompeium absentem imperatorem aduersarys ad supplicium tradant, obsecrat, he desyred theim that they wolde not betraie neyther hym nor Pompei their capitayn vnto theyr enemies to be put to cruell deathe.

Neuceria, a citie in Umbria, a parte of Italy.

Neue, or not, nor yet.

Ne unquam, in no wyse,

Nevolo, I wyll not.

Neuri, people in Scithia, of whom it is wrytten, that in Summer they were tourned to wulues.

Neurobatæ, walkers on rodes or ropes.

Neustria, Normandy.

Neuter, tra, trum, none of theim, neyther the one nor the other.

Neuterutri inuidet, the one dothe not enuye the other.

Neutro aduerbium, neyther in the one parte, nor in the other. Ti. Liuius,

Neutrobi, idem.

Neutiquam, in no wyse, in no condition.

Neuus, a mole, or other lyke marke, in the body or vysage.

Nex, necis, violent deathe.

Nexilis. le, any thynge that may be knytte.

Nexo, ui, nexere, to knyt often.

Nexus, a, um, knyt or bounden.

Nexus, us, a bonde, an obligation.

Nexi, were free men, whyche bounde theym selues to seruy, to bee therefore acquited of theyr dettes.

Nexus inire, to be wrapped in bondes.

Nexu solutus, discharged of bonde.

## ¶N ANTE I.

NI, but yf, excepte, lest that.
Nicander, a famouse poete which wrate of poysons.
Nicator, a vaynquisshour.
Nicea, a citie in Bithinia, where as was holden the holy counsayll agaynste Arrius, in the whiche was present the noble emperoure Constantinus magnus.
Niceteria, rewardes for victorie, as rynges, colars of golde, or garlandes, some do wryte it Niceretia.
Nicopolis, a citie in Egypte, where Octauian vainquished Antony and Cleopatra.
Nicepsus, a greche phisition and a greate magician, about the yere of our lorde. 650.
Nicomedia, a noble citie in Bithinia, where dyed Constantyne the Emperoure, called Magnus.
Nicolaitæ, were heretikes, whyche toke that name of one Nicholas which was one of the vii. deacons in the tyme of the apostles, who being blamed of them for his ialosy, brought his wyfe that was fayre, amonge all the disciples, saying, that who so wolde, shulde vse her, thynkynge therby to pourge hym selfe of ialosy whiche was layde vnto hym, wherof other yll men takynge occasion, beleued, that euery man mought lefully vse euery woman that he lusted, which heresy (as reason wold) was condemned immediately, but it is to be feared, that it is not clerely extincte.
Nicostrata, called also Carmētis, was mother to Euander kyng of latines and a prophetisse.
Nicromantia, or more rather Necromantia, is arte magike in callynge vp damned spirytes, with superstitious ceremonies.
Nicto, tere, to vent as a hounde or spaynell.
Nicto, tare, to wynke.
Nictor, idem.
Nidifico, care, to buylde a neste.
Nidere, to shyne, to gyue a sauour.
Nidor, doris, a sauour of a thynge bourned or rosted. somtyme grynnyng or shewyng of the tethe. somtyme brightnesse.
Nidus, a nest, somtyme the byrde whiche bredeth. also a vessell lyke a neste, also boxes or chestes, wherein grocers or mercers, doo put their ware, be called Nidi.
Nigella, an herbe whiche beareth a blacke sede of good sauour, whyche profyteth agaynste wormes.
Nigellus, a, um, browne of colour.
Niger, gra, grum, blacke, sometyme it signifyeth purple.
Nigidius figulus, an auncient Romayne, whiche was a greate philosopher of the secte of Pythagoras, and wrate wonderfull subtilly.



about the yere of our lorde. xlviii. he dyed in exyle.
Nigredo, dinis, blackenesse.
Nigrities, idem.
Nigri facio, to make blacke.
Nigreo, & Nigrico, care, to be blacke.
Nigrifio, fieri, to become blacke.
Nigris, a fountayne in Ethiope, whyche some do suppose to be the heade of the famous ryuer Nilus.
Nigro, are, to make blacke, or to be blacke.
Nigror, groris, blackenesse.
Nihil, & Nihilum, nothyng, or nought.
Nihil cum fidibus graculo, nihil cum amaracino sui, The daw hath naughte to do with a lute, nor the lowe with oyle of maioram. A prouerbe applyed to hym, whyche presumynge of his wytte, medleth with thynges wherof he can not skyll.
Nil, nothynge.
Nilion, a stone like a topace, but that it is more duskyshe.
Nilus, a great and famouse ryuer, rounnynge throughe Ethiopia and Egypte, and is supposed to be one of the three ryuers of Paradyse, called in holy scripture Gehon, all be it to me it semeth vnlykely. for as muche as in Genes. it is wrytten that Gehon, is he that enuyronneth all the lande of Ethiopia, and maketh no mention that it passeth throughe Egypte, all be it that Egypt and the ryuer of Nilus were more nyghe to Moses whan he wrate Genesim than Aethiopia was, and all so Nilus was famouse, for the vertue of the water therof, whiche surrounynge or ouerflowynge the countrey of Egypte made the grounde wonderful fertile many yeres after, in so muche as without labourynge the erth, it brought furthe abundance of sundry graines and plantes, dilectable and profitable to be eaten, also beastes of sundry kyndes with oute other fourme of generation: specially whan the ryuer came to the depenesse of. xl. cubites, lykewyse whan it exceded not. viii. cubittes, there succeded muche famin or scarsitie. Strabo.
Niliacus, & Niloticus, ca, cum, pertaynynge to the ryuer of Nilus.
Nimbifer, feri, the brynger of stormes.
Nimblis, an yle in the sea called Ionium.
Nimbus, a greate shoure of rayne, a storme of rayne or hayle, a great blaste of wynde, a tempest of wether, a certayne vestelle, one of the whiche wyne is drawen.
Nimbosus, a, um, stormy.
Nimirum, vndoubtedly. sometyme it signifyeth Scilicet, sometyme At, sometyme it is added to an answere. Quintil. Vter melior dicetur Orator? nimirum qui homo quoq; melior?

melior, whiche shal be sayde to be the better orator, euen he that is also the better man.
Nimis, et Nimium, do signifie excesse in muche or ouermuche. Nimis magnus, to greate. Nimis paruus, to ouermuche. Nimis bonus, to good. Nimis malus, to yll.
Nimietas, that excesse.
Nimiè, & Nimio, aduerbes signifyenge to muche.
Nimius, a, um, to muche.
Nimius animi, he that hath to great a courage.
In dando nimius, to liberall, prodigall.
Nimiopere, an aduerbe signifienge exceedyngely.
Ningo, ningere, to snowe.
Ninguidus, a, um, where there is much snowe.
Ninus, kynge of Assyria, and sonne of Belus, who was the fyrst that made warre and subdued countreyes, he conquered vnto Indee, and vanquyshed Zeroastes kynge of Bactria, whiche fyrste inuented arte magike: and also caused fyrst money to be currant: he had to his wyfe Semiramis, of whome ye shall erde in the letter S. He reigned. lii. yeres, and was before the incarnation of Christ. M.M. lv. yeres.
Ninive, seu Nisibis, a citie in Assyria buylded by Ninus, whyche in compasse conteyned thre dayes iourneye, there was an nother citie of that name in the corner of Iudea toward Arabia.
Ningulum, of old writers was vsed for nullū.
Niobe, bes, daughter of Tantalus kynge of Phrigia e wyfe to Amphion, a womanne of muche wysedome, who brought furthe. vii. sonnes and as many daughters of excellente beautie, whereof she vaunteyng and prefer reyng her selfe aboue Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana. Latona beinge therewith angrye, commaunded Apollo to slea all the sonnes, and Diana to slea all the daughters, which beinge done, Niobe the mother of them vanquyshed with discomforte and heuynesse loste her speche, and remayned without meuynge, wherefore the poetes fayned that she vpon the sepulchre of her children was transformed into a stone.
Niphantes, a ryuer in Scithia.
Niptrum, a lauer.
Nis, of olde tyme was vsed for nobis.
Nisæe, was a Nymphe or fayry.
Niseus, a place in the countrei of Media, where was a good brede of faire horses.
Nissa, a citie in Lidia.
Nisi, excepte, or but if.
Nisus, a kynge, of whome it is written, that he hadde one golden heare, whiche caused hym to be alwaie victorious, but his daughter called Mirrha at the requeste of one with whose loue she was taken, stale awaie the fated heare, wherby her father was vanquyshed and slayne. it is also a kynde of hawe bee.
Nisus, a, um, the participle of Nitor.
Nisus, us, endeuour, inforcement.
Nisyros, an yle nyghe to Greece.
Nitedula, a glowe wourme that shyneth in the nyghte.
Nitella, a tothe pyke. sometyme it signifyeth elegancy in speche.
Niteo, tere, to be neate or cleane in body, garmentes or other thynge. also to shyne.
Nitesco, scere, idem.
Nitide, blenly, gorgeously.
Nitido, dare, to make bryght or cleane.
Nitidus, a, um, cleane, bryght.
Nitere, sometyme signifyeth to lyue pleasantly.
Nitor, téris, niti, to endeuour, to inforce or labour to do a thynge.
Nititur hasta, he leaned to his speare.
Niti alis, to flee.
Consilio niti, to leane to counsayle.
Nititur in coniectura, it resteth in coniecture
Niti pariiugo, to take as muche peyne the one as the other.
Niti pro aliquo, to take ones parte.
Nitor, tóris, cleannesse, bryghtnesse, gaienesse.
Nitrea, a countrete in Aegypte, and the name of. ii. cities aboue Memphis.
Nitrum, some doo suppose it to be that whiche is called saltpeter, but I doubt therof, because Dioscorides wryteth that Nitrum, is tyghte of a ruddy colour or whyte, hauynge holes lyke vnto a spunge, and was put into the pot with herbes, wherby they were made more tendre and apte to bee eaten, and I had some giuen to me, whiche was of a carnacion colour, and not glistenyng like our saltpeter.
Nitraria, riæ, the place where Nitrū groweth.
Niualis, le, perteynyng to snow.
Niuatus, ta, tum, made colde as snow.
Niueus, a, um, lyke snowe.
Niuosus, a, um, full of snowe.
Nix, niuis, snowe.
Nixurio, ire, to attempte to doo a thyng.
Nixus, borne or brought forth into the worlde.
Nixus, us, the byrth of a childe.

## N ANTE O.

NO, nare, to swymme.
Nobilis, le, noble, famous.
Nobilitas, nobilitie, estimacion.
Nobilito, tare, to make noble, to promote to dignitie, to bringe into renowme.
Nobiliter, nobly.
Noceo, cui, cére, to hurte.
Nocteſco, scere, to wexe nyght, or be darke.
Noctes atticę, the title of a boke, whiche Gellius

tus Gelius made. soo called bycause it was wrytten at Athenes in the winter tyme.

Nocticorax, a crowe whiche crieth by nyght.

Noctifuga, the thynge whiche may not sustetne nighte.

Noctiluca, a name wherby the mone is called. also a litrel beaste whiche shyneth by nyght.

Noctiuagus, a wanderer by nyght.

Noctu, in the nighte, or by nyght.

Noctua, an oule.

✠ Noctuæ Athenis, oules to Athenes, a prouerbe, where one sendeth to a man any thing wherof he that receyueth it hath plenty.

Nocturnus, na, um, perteinynge to nyght.

Nocuus, a, um, that whiche dothe hurte.

Nodo, dare, to knitte.

Nodus, a knot, a thronge of men in battaile.

Nodosus, a, um, knotty.

☞ Nodus Herculis, Hercules knotte. A prouerbe applied to a thinge which by no menes maye be touched.

✠ Nodum in scirpo quærere, to seeke a knot in a rushe, a prouerbe where one maketh a thynge difficult or doubtefull, whiche is very playne to be vnderstande, or is scrupulouse in a thinge without cause.

Noe, signifieth reste, or ceasinge from laboure: it was the name of a holy patriarke, whiche was the sonne of Lamech, whom oneiye god elected with his wyfe and .iii. sonnes to be preserued from the vniuersall floude, whiche for the horrible synnes of men than lyuinge, almightie god sente ouer the worlde, whanne Noe was of the age of. DC. yeres, who by the commandemente of god made a greatte vessell, called in holy scripture an Arch, whyche conteined in lengthe. CCC. cubites (as sayncte Augustine saithe) geometricall, euery cubite conteininge. vi. commune cubites whiche is. ix. feete, so it was in lengthe two thoulande seuen hundred feete, in breade fifty cubites whiche was. CCCC. l. feete in depenesse. xxx. cubites, whiche was. CCixx. feete, wherin were also saued of all kindes of beastes and fowles male and female, and after that the floude ceased, the Arche remayned on an hil in Armenia called Cordici, and Noe lyued after the floud. CCCl. yeres and so he was. DCCCCl. yeres old whan he died, which was after the creatiō of the worlde MM. vii. yeres, and before the incarnation of Christe. M. DCCC. lv. yeres, he was of the gentiles called Ianus, and somme tyme Vortumnus.

Noe geum, a white napkyn.

Noema, a sentence.

Noenon, of olde tyme vsed for Non.

Noele, wertes whiche be in the throtes of swyne or goates.

Noes, a riuer in Thracia, whiche runneth into the ryuer called Danubius or Ister.

Nolo, a towne in Italy.

Nolani, people of that towne.

Nolito, for Noli, do not.

Nolo, I will not.

Nomarcha, he that hath preemynence in the ministration of lawes, a maire or other like.

Nomades, people in Scithia which is in Europa, whiche feeding onely cattell haue none other habitation but where the cattel do taryc. I suppose that they be the Tartarians nexte to Polonia and Russy.

Nomæ, paynefulle sores.

Nomen, minis, a name gyuen vnto chyldren, as John or Thomas, Marcus or Lucius, sometime it signifieth honour, authoritie, or great bloude, sommetime bruyte or renoume. somtyme cause, as eo nomine, for that cause: Multis nominibus, for manye causes. Hoc uno nomine, for that onely cause.

Nomen soluere, to paye dettes.

Nomen transferre, to borowe of one man for to paye an other.

Nominibus honestis, for an honest consideracion.

Nomenclatio, the numbrynge of names and surnames.

Nomenclatura, idem.

Nomendator, or Nomenculator, one whiche knowynge the name of euery persone serued amonge the Romaynes, to instructe them of suche as they shulde solicite to graunte their voyces in election of officers.

Nomina, dettes and dettours. also articles of accompte or summes.

Nomina facere, to lende to many men.

Nomina exigere, to aske dettes or sue dettours.

Nomina idonea, sure dettours.

Nomina expedire, to paie dettes truely.

Nomina explicare, to discharge dettes.

Nomina expungere, idem.

Nominare, to name or appointe.

Nominatim, by name.

Nominatio, a nampyng or appointment.

Nomisma, coyne of money.

Nomissis, nine pounde weight.

Nomophylax, philacos, he whiche hathe the custody of bookes wherin lawes are wrytten.

Nomus, a iurisdiction or mayralte.

Non, no nor not.

Nonaginta, fourescore and ten.

Nongenti, nine hundred.

Nonagesimus, a, um, the fourescore and tenth.

Nonagecuplus, foure score and tenne tymes more.

Nonagecuplex, fourescore and ten double.

Nonagenarius, he that is fourescore and ten

yeres

The arch of Noe in lengthe fiue thousand vij hundreth foote in breadthe cccc foote in deepenes cclxx foote.

Noe was DCCCCl yeres old when he dyed

yeres olde.
Nonagies, fourescore and ten tymes.
Nonæ, Nonarum, in Marche, May, June, and October, be the. vi. dayes, whych do folowe the fyrste day. in other monethes, it be the. viii. dayes whych do folowe the fyrst day of the moneth.
Nonacris, a place in the countrey of Archadia.
Nonus, na, num, the nynthe.
Non ita pridem, not longe agone.
Non modo, not onely.
Nonnullus, some man.
Nonnunquam, sometyme.
Non sobrius, dronke.
Non tacenda, prayse worthy.
Noricum, a countraye in Germania topnynge to Bauiere.
Norma, a rule or squyre.
Normalis, eyght to the rule.
Normatus, ta, tum, sette in rule.
Normula, a lyttell rule.
Noruegia, a countrey beyond Denmarche.
Noscito, tare, to knowe moche.
Nosco, noui, noscere, to knowe.
Noscomion, an hospytall for syche men.
Noster, stra, strum, our, or of our kynrede or house.
Nostras, of our countrey or housholde.
Notæ, notes, cyphers, marches, sygnes.
Notæ eximere, to acquite or dyscharge of ete pproche or dishonour.
Nota, defamation.
Notam inurere, to defame.
Ad cœnam non ad notam te inuito, I bad the to souper, & not to reproue or defame me.
Notabilis, le, notable.
Notabiliter, notably, evydently.
Notarius, a clerke whyche wryteth instrumentes or plees.
Notare, to note or marke, to reproue. sometyme to accuse. also to perceyue.
Notare uitiam, to reproue vyce.
Notatio, consyderation, adupsement.
Notatus, ta, tum, marked.
Noteſco, scere, to be knowen, or made knowen.
Nothia, gyuen to bastardes.
Nothus, a bastarde.
Notificare, to notify or make to be knowen.
Notio, & notitia, knowledge.
Notus, ta, tum, knowen.
Notus, ti, the southerne wynde.
Nouacula, a barbours rasour.
Noualis ager, lande sowen euery other yere.
Noualia plur. idem. Verg.
Nouantum Cherſoneſum, a place in the weste part of Scotlande, callyd Cokermouth.
Nouatianus, a pryeste of Rome, and sometyme chaplayne to saint Cyprian began an hereſy, callyd Catharon. whych was that they whyche had renounced the fayth, shoulde not be receyued to penaunce.
Nouellerum, a late growen vyne.
Nouello, are, to tylle newe grounde, or set newe vynes.
Nouellus, a, um, very newe or yonge growen.
Nouem, nyne.
Nouenus, a, um, the nynthe.
Nouenarius numerus, the number of nyne.
Nouendium, the space of nyne dayes.
Nouendiale ſacrum, the terement the nynthe day after the burynge.
Nouenniæ plur. a citie in Thracia.
Nouerca, a stepmother.
Nouercale odium, the accustomed hate whyche stepmothers are wonte to beare to theyr husbandes chylderne.
Nouercari, to do lyke a stepmother.
Nouitius, a, um, newe begunne.
Nouo, are, to make newe.
Nouocomenſis, a citesyn of Nouum comum.
Nouum Comum, a cyte in Lumbardy.
Nouuncium, a wayghte of nyne ounces, or a measure of nyne pnches.
Nouus, a, um, newe, freshe commen.
Noui homines, men late come to wourshyp or honour.
Nouiſsime, at the laste.
Nouiſsimus, a, um, the laste.
Nouiter, newly, or lately.
Nox, noctis, nyght.
Noxa, peyne, sometyme offence or hurte.
Noxæ eximere, to acquite one of treſpaſſe.
Noxis, uel noxijs ſolutus, acquited of felonye or treſpaſſe.
Penes te eſt noxa, the offence is in the.
Noxam auertere ab aliquo, to discharge one of treſpaſſe.
Noxe dedere, to render a vyllayne or beast, whyche haue doone harme, in recompence thereof.
Noxam contrahere, to falle into sycheneſſe, or to take harme.
Noxam concipere, idem.
Noxam facere, to do harme.
Noxam nocere, idem.
Noxia careo, I am not in the faulte.
Noxalis actio, was an action agaynſte the lorde for an offence done by his vyllayne: in the whyche if the playntyfe dyde recouer, it ſhuld by a ſufficient discharge and recompēce of the lorde, yf he dyd delyuer his vyllayne to the playntyfe.
Nocteſcit, it is nyght.
Nox intempeſta, the depe of the nyght, whan all thynge is in ſylence.
Nox concubia, the tyme of nyght whan euery man is layde to ſleape.
Noxiæ eſſe, to be blamed or reproued for any

thynge. In noxia, idem.
Noxns uacuum eſſe, to be in no faulte.
Noxius, a, um, harmefull, doynge diſpleaſure.
Noxitudo, amonge olde writers was vſed for Noxa.

## N ANTE V.

NVBES, a whyte cloude.
Nubecula, a lyttell clowde. It ſygnifieth alſo an heuy countenaunce.
Nubilarium, an howſe wherinto corne is caryed for feare of rayne.
Nubilare, to make clowdye.
Nubilis, marrable.
Nubiloſus, a, um, full of cloudes.
Nubilus, a, um, clowdy.
Nubo, pū, bere, to be wedded. alſoo to be toyned vnto.
Nucamenta, are hangynge downe of nut trees lyke rattes tayles.
Nuceria, a towne in Campania.
Nuceus, a, um, of a nutte.
Nucifrangibula, a nuthnacker.
Nucleus, the kernell.
Nucula, & Nucella, a lyttell nutte.
Nudipedalia, ceremonyes done barefooted.
Nuditas, nakydneſſe want of any thyng. ſometyme playnneſſe, without obſcuritie or diſſimulation.
Nudius tertius, the day before yeſterday.
Nudius quartus, foure dayes agone.
Nudata caſtra, the campe was lefte without men.
Nudatus defenſoribus murus. The walle was abandoned, and without men to defende it.
Nugę plur. fables, tryfles.
Nugalis, le, pertaynyng to tryfles.
Nugamenta, tryfles.
Nugator, a tryfler.
Nugatorius, a, um, tryfleynge.
Nugax, a tryfler.
Nugigerulus, a bearer about of fables.
Nugiuendus, a ſeller of tryfles and fables.
Nugor, gari, to tryfle.
Nullatenus, in no wyſe.
Nulli conſilij, for Nullius conſilij.
Nullibi, no where.
Nullo negotio, eaſyly.
Nullorum hominum homo, lyke no man.
Nullus, a, um, none. ſometyme it ſygnifieth non. Terent. Si non quærit, nullus dixerit, If he do not inquyre, tell not.
Nullus ſum, I am vndone.
Nullus dū, no man vntyll this day, never mā.
Num, for An.
Num ego te ſpoliaui? Dyd I robbe the?
Num nam, for Nnm, or Vtrum.
Numnam tu hic relictus cuſtos? Art thou lefte here to watche vs.

Numa, was kyng of Romayns next after Romulus, that is to ſay, the ſeconde kynge, and was choſen by the people & ſenate of Rome, of a poore gentryman, dwellynge in a towne of the Sabines called Cures, for his excellent vertues and lernynge, being of the diſcipline of Pythagoras, he beyng kynge by his polycye and ceremonies by hym inuented, brought the Romaynes, whyche durynge the tyme of Romulus were continually occupyed in warres, in ſuche a wonderfulle quyetnes and honeſte fourme of lyuynge, that the countreyes enuyronnynge them by the ſpace of. xl. yeres, had them in ſuche reuerence, that they dydde neuer durynge that tyme, moue war agaynſt them.

Numatio, the haunynge of money.
Numella, or Numellæ, a tumbzelle, whereinto men be ſette, haunynge therein theyr handes and legges.
Numen, the power or wylle of god. ſometyme it ſygnifieth god. ſometyme apparaile.
Numerabilis, le, that whiche may be numbred.
Numeralis, le, pertaynyng to number.
Numerarius, & numerator, he that recheneth by numbre.
Numeratus, ta, tum, numbred.
Numerato, promptly, at hande.
In numerato habere ingenium, to haue a wytte apte vnto euery thynge.
In numerato, in redye money. Plin. li. xxxi. Claudius Iliodorus teſtamento ſuo dixit, quāuis multa ciuili bello perdidiſſet, tamen reliquere ſeruorum quatuor millia, iuga boūm tria millia ſexcenta, reliqui pecoris ducenta quinquaginta millia in numerato pondo ſexcenta millia, Claude Iliodore reherſed in his teſtament, not withſtandyng that he had loſt moche in the cyuile warres, yet dyd he leaue foure thouſande bondemen, thre thouſande and fyue hundred poles of oxen, of other cattell. L. Land fyfty thouſande, and in redy money fyue hundred thouſande pounde.
Numerare, to numbre or tell, or accompte.
Numeroſus, a, um, great in numbre.
Numerus, numbre. ſometyme quantitie, ſpecially in grayne or thynges meaſured. It is alſo harmony, or an order in ſyllables. ſometyme company aſſembled, ſpecially of the warlyke ſorte of people.
Numeris omnibus abſolutus, perfyte at all poynctes.
Numeri, be ſometyme taken for verſes.
Numida, a man or woman of Numidia.
Numidia, a countreye betweene Carthago and Mauritania in Aphryke, and nowe is called Barbaria, where ſommetyme raygned Maſſiniſſa. In that countraye is founden moche

excel-

excellente marble. The chiefe citie there was named Cirta, whiche was very stronge, and so puissant of men, that in the tyme of Strabo it mought arme ten thousande horsemen, and twenty thousande fotemen.

Numantia, a citie in Spayne abouts Biskaye, whyche was of suche valyantnesse, that beynge besieged of the Romaynes .xiiii. yeres contynually, it not onely dyd resyst, bauynge but .iiii. M. men to defende it, but also vanquyshed .xl. thousande Romaynes, at the last it was destroyed by the laste Scipio, whan he hadde besyeged it a longe tyme. for whan they had long sustayned hampne, and mought not ellne forthe to fyght in battaile, they burned theym selfes and all theyr goodes.

Numicus, a ryuer in Italy, by the citie Lauinii, in the whiche Eneas was drowned.

Nummarius, a, um, pertaynyng to money.

Nummarius, a heper of money.

Nummatus, ryche of money. Nummosus, idem

Numisma, matis, money.

Numitor, father vnto Rhea, whiche was the mother of Romulus.

Nūmularius, he that kepeth a banke of money.

Nummulus, a lyttell piece of copne.

Numus, et numisma, monete or copne, some do wryte it with double m.

Nummus argenteus, as Leonardus Portius wryteth, was that, whyche also was called Denarius Romanus, and weyghed a drāme, and the thyrde parte of a dramme, whiche was. iiii. scriples.

Nummus aureus, although it were altered sundrye tymes, yet the same Portius dothe gather of the fyrste chappter of the .xxiii. boke of Plyny, and of Suetonius in the life of Otho, and Plutarchus in the lyfe of Galba, that at that tyme Nummus aureus, was in valewe. xii. Nūmi argentei, and in that wyse it agreed with the Venetiane ducate, whiche was worth .xii. of our grotes, whan eyght of our grotes made one ounce.

Nummus adulterinus, counterfayte or forged money.

Nunc, now, at the laste.

Nunc temporis, nowe adayes.

Nunc iam, euen nowe.

Nunc primum idem.

Nuncubi pro nunquid, & alicubi.

Nuncupo, pare, to name or to calle a thynge by some name, to pronounce, to rerpte.

Nuncupare uotum, to make a solemne vow.

Nuncupatū lingua, men in olde time called that that was with the mouthe and expresse wordes pronounced.

Nundinæ, fayres, martes, they were amonge the olde Romaynes kept euery nynthe daye, whervnto al people resorted, & than al lawes, whiche were newe made, were proclaimed.

Nundinalis, pertaynyng to fayres.

Nundinatio, byenge and sellynge.

Nnudinari, to bye or selle, as they doo in fayres openly.

Nundinarius, adiect. as Oppidum nundinarium, the towne where the fayre is kepte.

Nnuquando, for num aliquando.

Nuntiario, a reporte.

Nuncio, are, to shewe, to reporte, to telle.

Nunchum, a message.

Nuntius, a messager, or message.

Nunquam, neuer, or it is impossible.

Nunquā hoc uno die efficiatur opus, it is impossyble that this enterprise may be brought to passe in one date.

Nunquam non, alway.

Nunquid, vsed in a question.

Nunquid ego sum? Is it I?

Nunquis, Nunque, Nunquid, is there any?

Nunquid uis? Will ye any thynge with me? Wyll ye any thyng commande me?

Nunquid præterea, Is there any thyng els?

Nunquidnā amplius tibi cum illa fuit Charine? Hadst thou any thing els to do with hir?

Nuper, late, not longe agone.

Nuper admodum, but a whyle go.

Nuperrimus, he that was or came laste.

Nuperus, a, um, late done or hapned.

Nuptiæ, plur. a weddynge.

Nuptialis, le, pertaynynge to weddynge.

Nupturire, to couete mariage.

Nuptus, ta, tum, wedded.

Nuptus, Nupta, substant. husbande, wyfe.

Nuptus, tus, mariage.

Nursina, a citie of the Sabines not farre from Rome set on the hylles of Umbria.

Nursini, people of that citie.

Nurus, the sonnes wife.

Nusquam, an aduerbe, in a place, and to a place. Teren. Ille autem bonus uir nusquam apparet, he is in no place an honeste man. Plaut. Te nusquam mittam, I wyll sende the noo whyther.

Nusquam pedem, he shall not goo one foote further.

Nusquam gentium, no where.

Nusquam non, euery where.

Nuto, tare, to becken or shake the heade, or to make a sygne with the heade. sometyme to leane and be ready to falle in dehay. some tyme to doubte, whiche parte to take or to leane vnto.

Nutricatus, tus, nourture.

Nutrio, trini, uel nutri, trire, & Nutrico, care, et Nutricor, caris, cari, to nourishe.

Nutritius, the nourses husbande.

Nutritius, a, um, pertaynynge to nourishynge.

Nutricula, a nourice.

Nutrimentum, nourishement.
Nutrix, tricis, a nourice. also a place where men doo sowe trees or herbes, to the intente that whan they haue taken roote, they wylle remeue theym, and sette theym in a garderne or orcharde.
Nutus, tus, the signe that oone maketh with his eyes or heade, declarynge his intent. sometyme it signifyeth the wyll or pleasure of one.
Nutu, et renutu, with a becke towarde & frowarde.
Nux, nucis, a nutte.
Nux auellana, a fylberde.
Nux iuglans, a wall nutte.
Nux muscata, uel Myristica, a nutmygge, hoote and dyre in the seconde degree.
Nux pinea, a pynappull.

## N ANTE Y.

NYCTERIS, a remouse or bacbe.
Nyctícorax, a nyght crowe.
Nyctileia, sacrifyces by nyght.
Nyctilopes, they that do see nothynge towarde nyght.
Nyctimene, the daughter of Nyctes, who after that she had lyen with her father, she was tournyd into an oule.
Nymphæ, maydens of the sea, elues. sometyme the muses. also ponge bees before they do flye.
Nympha, dothe signifye the spowse or bryde newe marred.
Nymphea, called also Nenuphar, an herbe and flowre called the water lylye, in the plurel nũber it signifyeth bathes naturally warme.
Nymphæum, phei, an estue and bath.
Nymphus, the bryde groome.
Nysia, a certayn hynde of pye.

## O ANTE A.

AN INTERIECtion vsed in wondrynge, sometyme with a vocatyue case. sometyme a nominatyue case. somtyme a vocatyue case. sommetyme in exclamation, somtime in lamenting. O me perditum, Alas I am vndone. sometyme in shewinge, O præclarã sapientiã, O the goodly wysedom. sometyme of reioicyng. O factum bene, O that is well done. sometyme it is the voyce of hym that is sodainely stryken, or speketh to one that he sawe not before. Quis hic loquitur? Mitis salue. O salue Pamphile. Who talketh here? Mitis god saue you. O Pamphilus welcome.



O, for utinam. Vergil. O tantum libeat mecũ tibi sordida rura, I wolde to god the homely fieldes as well dyd lyke the as they do me.
Oatarica, a spaume of fyshe salted.
Oaxis, a ryuer in the yle of Crete or Candy.
Oaxus, a cytie in Crete or Candy.

## O ANTE B.

OB for at, Ob rem, for my profyte. Ob oculos, before myne eyes.
Ob tacendum, for ut taceat, that he shoulde not tell.
Obæratus, bounden by ernest money.
Obacero, are, to lette a man that he can not tell out his tale.
Obambulo, are, to walke agaynst an other. also to walke togyther, or with an other.
Obacerbo, are, to make one angry.
Obarescо, scere, to dyre all aboute.
Obaro, are, to care aboute.
Obater, adiect. somwhat blacke.
Obaudio, ire, to here hardyly, or vnwyllyngly, sometyme to obey.
Obba, a bottell.
Obbibo, bere, to dyrnke all out.
Obcæco, care, to blynde.
Obcæcare fossas, to couer dyches
Obdo, dere, to thrust agayne, or put to.
Obdormio, ire, to slepe fast or soundely.
Obdormire crapulam, to slepe vntyll he be eftsones sobre.
Obduco, xi, cere, to lay ouer or couer a thynge, sometyme to vncouer or open. also to bynde agaynst or ouerthwart a place.
Obducere cicatricem, to couer a wounde with skynne.
Obducere callum dolori, to cause one to sustayne or suffer payne or grefe.
Obdulcesco, scere, to be swete about.
Obdureo, rui, ere, et Obduresco, scere, to be harde.
Obduro, are, to make harde.
Obedio, dire, to obey.
Obediens dicto, he whyche dothe that he is commaunded to doo.
Obedientia, obedyence.
Obedienter, obedyently.
Obedo, obedere, to consume or eate all about.
Obeliscus, a great square stone like a butte wax ynge smaller and smaller vntyll the top, of a great heyght, made playne by a warkmanne. There were of theym dyuerse in Rome.
Obelus, a spytte or brooche. Also a longe strype in wrytynge lyke a spytte, for a note of diuersytie.
Obeo, iui, ire, to go to, to go about, to be at hande, to mete with one, to dye, to do.
Obire mortem, obire diem, to dye.
Obire uadimonium, to go to be suretie.

Obire

Obire legationem, to go in ambaſſade.
Obire prouinciam, to exercyſe auctoꝛyte.
Obire bellū, to go to battayl. to make warre.
Obire hæreditatē, to take poſſeſſion of lan-
des, wherin a mā hath a ſtate of inheritāce.
Obire cœnam cum aliquo, to go to banket-
tes with one bꝛother and thyther.
Obire oculis, to loke here and thereabout.
Obire pedibus regiones, to go into dyuerſe
countrayes on foote.
Obedibo, was in the olde tyme vſed foꝛ obe-
diam, I ſhall obey.
Obequito, tare, to ryde aboute.
Oberro, are, to wander aboute.
Obeſco, care, to ſeede fatte.
Obeſitas, fatneſſe.
Obeſus, a, um, in Virgile is fatte, in Nevio it
ſygnifyeth leane oꝛ lyttell, it is mooſte com-
monly taken foꝛ fatte in the bodye.
Obex, bicis, an obiecte oꝛ lette.
Obfirmare animum, to be ſtubbozne oꝛ ob-
ſtynate.
Obfirmatus, ſtubbozne oꝛ obſtinate.
Obfirmate, obſtinately.
Obgannio, & oggannio, ire, to whyſper in ones
eare. Alſo to tell a thynge often.
Obherbeſco, ſcere, to growe vppe as herbes
dont.
Obiaceo, cui, cere, to lye aboute.
Obiectaculum, that whych is ſette oꝛ thꝛowen
befoꝛe one to make hym afrayde, oꝛ to let him
that he ſhall not paſſe.
Obiecto, tare, to obiect oꝛ often impute, oꝛ lay
to ones charge. alſo to caſte out.
Corpora bello obiectant, They putte theyꝛ
bodyes in the daunger of warre.
Obiectum, any thynge that is befoꝛe a mans
eyen, and may be ſene.
Obiectus, ta, tum, thꝛowen oꝛ layde agaynſt.
Obiectus, tus, the layeng oꝛ ſettynge of a thing
befoꝛe ones eyes.
Obiicio, ieci, iicere, to lay oꝛ thꝛowe agaynſte,
oꝛ to lay befoꝛe one, to lay to ones charge.
Obiicere mentē alicuius, to put into a mans
head, oꝛ to bꝛynge one in a fantaſy.
Obiicere moram, to make one to tarꝛy.
Obiicere prꝛuaricationem, to laye a matter
to ones charge.
Obiꝛere religionem, to make one to be ſcrꝛu-
pulouſe.
Obiicere ſolicitudinem, to make one careful
oꝛ penſyfe.
Obiicere ſpem, to put one in hope.
Obiicere terrorem, to make one afeꝛde.
Obigitare, to ſtiꝛe oꝛ moue befoꝛe.
Obinunt, they dye.
Obiratus, ta, tum, very angry.
Obiter, by the way, incidently, beſyde the pur-
poſe, in the meane tyme, pꝛettily.

Obitus, ta, tum, the acte oꝛ concluſyon.
Obitus, tus, the dyeng oꝛ deceſſe of a man. ſome
tyme the commynge of one. The ancient wꝛi-
teꝛs toke obitum foꝛ the acceſſe of one.
Obiurgo, are, to chyde oꝛ rebuke.
Obiurgatoriæ literæ, letteꝛs of rebuke.
Obiurgatio, chydynge, rebukynge.
Obiuro, rare, to bynde by an othe.
Obiurgator, & obiurgatrix, he oꝛ ſhe that chi-
deth oꝛ rebuketh.
Oblædo, læſi, dere, to hurt ſoꝛe.
Oblatio, offꝛynge. alſo an ayde oꝛ ſubſidy.
Oblatus, ta, tum, offꝛed.
Oblatro, trare, to barke agaynſt one.
Oblatrator, he that barketh oꝛ maketh excla-
mation agaynſt one.
Oblecto, are, & oblector, ari, to delyte. to take
pleaſure in a thynge.
Oblectatio, oblectamen, & oblectamentum,
recreation.
Oblicio, to take recreation oꝛ pleaſure.
Oblido, dere, to hurte.
Obligo, are, to bynde.
Obligare ſe furti, to commyt felony, ſometime
to confeſſe felony.
Obligare aliquem ſceleri, to charge ones
conſcience.
Obligare ſcelere. Cicero pro domo ſua. Po
pulum ty ſcelere obligaſſes, Thou haddeſte
made the Romayns partners of thy miſche-
uouſe acte.
Obligare nexu. Cicero pro Murena. Is pe-
riculum iudicij pꝛæſtare debet, qui ſe nexu
obligauerit, he that topneth hym ſelfe with
an other in any bonde, muſte abyde the ieo-
perdy of the iudgement oꝛ condemnation.
Obligare ſacramento, to charge one with an
othe.
Obligari periculo iuſiurandi, to be charged
with an othe.
Obligari ſponſione, to be tyed by his pꝛo-
myſe oꝛ couenaunt.
Obligatio, an obligation oꝛ bonde.
Obligurio, ire, to eate delycate meates gꝛedyly
oꝛ rauenouſelye, and to conſume goodes in
feaſtynge and banketynge.
Obliquitas, crokydneſſe.
Obliquus, a, um, contrary to ſtraighe, croked.
Oblique perſtringere, to taunte oꝛ cheche.
Oblimo, are, to couer with mudde oꝛ ſoft clay,
ſometyme to ſtoppe oꝛ daube.
Oblimare rem, to ſpende his goodes.
Oblino, ere, to imbꝛue oꝛ make foule.
Obliteratus, ta, tum, ſcꝛaped out, oꝛ blotted.
Oblitero, are, to ſcꝛape out oꝛ putte out of re-
membꝛaunce.
Obliteratio, a ſcꝛaping oꝛ blottig out of a woꝛd
Oblitescere, to be hydde.
Oblitus, ta, tum, foꝛgotten.

Oblitus, imbrued, defyled.
Obliuiosus, a, um, forgetfull.
Obliuiscor, sceti, sci, to forgette.
Obliuioni dare, idem.
Obliuium, forgetfulnesse.
Obliuio, onis, idem.
Oblocare, for locare.
Oblocutio, yll reporte.
Oblocuuio, are, olde wryters vsed for Mente errare, to be in an yll opinion, to erre.
Oblongum, longe.
Obloquor, eris, qui, to speake against or contrarye, to reporte yll, to curse.
Obloquutor, an yll reporter or detracter.
Oblucinasse, to haue erred.
Oblucinior, are, to erre.
Obluctari, to wrastle or stryue against.
Obludere, to play with one.
Obmanens, abydynge longe.
Obmoliri, to sette some thynge with great labour, against the place whereby one must nedes passe.
Obmordeo, ere, to byte.
Obmouere, moue or put to.
Obmutesco, as we commonly saye, I hold my peace, I speake not, I holde my tunge.
Obnato, tare, to swymme against.
Obnecto, to knytte faste.
Obnexio, a fast knyttynge.
Obnexus, a, um, fast knytte.
Obniger gri, very blacke.
Obnitor, teris, ti, to resyste.
Obnixe, an aduerbe signifyenge with all his myght or power, or lykely.
Obnixus opibus, he that kepeth hym selfe strongly for his ryches.
Obnoxius, a, um, bounden, subiecte, apte, in daunger. sometyme it signifieth guilty or faulty. Sum tibi obnoxius, I am bounden vnto the. Obnoxius morbis, subiecte to sycknes. Periculis obnoxius, subiecte to perylles. &c. Minari interdum ferro, nisi sibi obnoxia foret, And threatened her sometyme with his weapon, yf she wolde not be obedyent to his requestes. Obnoxium feris, Caste oute to wylde beastes.
Obnoxie, fearefully, lyke a subiect or slaue.
Obnoxium ingenium, a dyshonest wytte.
Obnoxia curæ arua, fyeldes necessary to be thought on, or to be prouyded for.
Obnoxia munera & officia, amonge the auncyente wryters were taken for those for offyces, the mynistracion of the whyche was vile and dyshonest, whyche also mynyshed lyberty or nobilitie of byrthe.
Obnoxius gratiæ iudex, the iuge whyche regardeth fauour or pleasyng of the one parte.
Obnoxia corpora, bodyes diseased or not in helthe.



Obnubo, bere, to hyde.
Obnubilo, are, to make darke.
Obnubilus, a, um, cloudy or darke.
Obnuere, to couer the head or body.
Obnuntiare, to denye, to resyst against a thing purposed.
Obnuntiatio, was a declaration of the dyuynours called Augures, to the chiefe officers of Rome, that any thynge shulde not be enterprysed or done that was purposed, by reason of certayne signes or tokens, whych the said dyuynours perceyued by the flyght or voyce of byrdes, whyche was contrarye vnto the purpose that they went about.
Oboleo, lêre, to stynke.
Obolus, a wayght containyng thre Siliquas, or carattes, and is halfe a scruple. It was also a coyne of syluer, but that varyed accordynge to the countraye where they were currant, as Obolus, Atticus, Romanus, Hebraicus.
Oborior, oboriri, to begynne to spryng or come forthe.
Obrado, rasi, dere, to shaue against the heare.
Obortus, a, um, begunne or sprong. as Rumor obortus, tydynges sprongen.
Ob rem, for the purpose.
Obrepo, pere, to come prouyslye or steale in, to come vnwares or vnlooked for. sometyme to deceyue one.
Obrepere ad honores, to come or attayne to honour by crafty dissimulation.
Obreptio, the gettyng or obteynyng of a thing in fourme aforesayde.
Obreptitiæ literæ, letters obteyned by the said meanes.
Obreptare for frequenter Obripere.
Obrideo, dere, to laugh against one.
Obrideo, si, dere, to laughe at one, or to mocke one.
Obrigeo, gui, gere, & obrigesco, scere, to be or waxe styffe for colde.
Obrion, one of the yles called fortunate.
Obryzum, pure or fyne golde.
Obripio, ripui, ripere, to in hydyng som thinge whiche shulde be spoken, to atteyn the thyng that we desyre.
Obrisio, a mocke.
Obrodo, rosi, dere, to gnawe aboute.
Obrogo, are, to chetche or interrupte a manne in his speche.
Obrogare legem, to derogate one lawe by an other.
Obrumpere for rumpere.
Obruo, ere, to ouerthrowe, to couer a thynge in castynge an other thynge ouer it.
Obruere sale, to henne with salte, or to poulder.
Obruere voluptatibus dolorē, to put awaye sorowe

fozowe with hauntynge muche pleasure and pastyme.
Obrui ære alieno, to owe very muche or be in great dette.
Obruere memoriam alicuius, to putte one cleane out of remembraunce.
Obrui magnitudine negotij, to be ouercharged with the importaunce of the affayre or busynesse.
Obruit cùm oblitione ætatis, ye it is soo longe tyme passed that it was, that it is clene out of his remembraunce.
Obliuione obruere facta sua, to cause his actes to be forgotten.
Obruere risu testem, to make the wytnesse to be so laughed at, that he darste not speake any more.
Obruitur vulgi sermo hominum interitus, The speche of people is lost whan menne be deade.
Obrutus, ta, tum, ouerthrowē, couered, perished
Obrutum situ ætatis, it is lost or perished for age, or it is so longe agoone that it was, that it is now out of remembraunce.
Obrutus nimbus, kenered with snowe.
Obruta itinera strage, the wayes were ful of men slayne or killed.
Obrutania fulmina, lyghtynges, which sodaynely happen, throwynge downe, and burnynge thynges, before they be procured or loked for.
Obsæuio, ire, to be wode angry agaynst one.
Obsaturo, are, to be fylled to muche with a thynge.
Obsaluto, are, to offre my selfe to salute one.
Obsatum, olde writers vsed for halowed.
Obscœnē, lyke a rybaulde without shame.
Obscœnitas, villanye in actes, rybaudrye.
Obscœno, are, to bringe or cause yll lucke.
Obscœnus, na, num, abhominable, all thynge whiche is to be eschewed, dishonest, vacteane, pernicious, also bringyng yll lucke.
Obscuritas, darkenesse, difficultie, vngentylnes of bloudde.
Obscure, darkely.
Non obscure, playnly.
Obscurè loqui, to speake couertly, or darkely.
Obscuro, are, to make darke, to shadowe, to hyde, to kepe in silence or from the knowlege of other, to make of no reputation.
Obscurus, a, um, darke, hydde, dyffuse, vnknowen, of no gentyll bloudde.
Obsecratio, a speciall desyre.
Obsecro, are, to beseche or hartily praye. Obsecrare ab aliquo, to desyre of one.
Obsecrò, is sometyme an aduerbe. Hem, obsecrò, an is est? Howe I pray the, is that her
Obsecundo, are, to make prosperouse, also to obey or do all thyng atan other mans wylle, to make a thynge better than it seemeth to be.
Obsecundanter, obedyently.
Obsepio, ui, ire, to inclose about with an hedge
Obsequela, dylygence, endeuour.
Obsequia, thynges done to the pleasure or appetite of hym that they be done for.
Obsequens, obedyent.
Obsequenter, obedyently.
Obsequentissime, with great obedience.
Obsequere animo, Take thy pleasure, make good chere.
Obsequibilis, dylygent, redye to do that, whyche is commaunded.
Obsequiosus, he that doeth willyngly pleasure and seruice: a man seruisable.
Obsequium, redynes to do al that is commanded. somtyme it signifyeth flattery.
Obsequor, eris, qui, to folowe an other mans pleasure.
Obsequi animo, to make good chere.
Obsero, seui, serere, to sowe, or sette about, to plante.
Obsero, are, to locke or shutte a doore.
Obseruabilis, le, mete to be obserued, worthye to be had in reuerence.
Obseruantia, reuerence, obseruaunce.
Obseruatio, idem. wayte as of espyall.
Obseruo, are, to awayte dylygently with the eyes, and also the mynde, to honour, to take good hede, to haue in reuerence.
Obseruare ianuam, to kepe the doore.
Obses, idis, an hostage, or pledge in warres.
Obsessi, they whiche are besyeged, that they may not issue out of the place where they ar.
Obsessor, oris, he that layeth siege.
Obsidiæ, arum, lyenge in awayte, to take away any thynge craftily.
Obsidianum nitrū, a glasse which is pure black.
Obsidionalis corona, a garlande gyuen to theym, whyche delyuered a towne or fortresse besyeged with ennemyes, whiche was of grasse.
Obsidior, aris, ari, to lie in awaite to take one.
Obsidium, obsidio, obsessio, a siege aboute a towne or fortresse.
Obsidio, onis, idem.
Obsido, & obsideo, sessi, dere, to late siege.
Obsidere stuprum, to espye a tyme to deflloure a woman.
Obsigno, are, to close letters and seale them, also to signe them.
Obsignator, toris, he that putteth to his seale or signe to a dede or instrument.
Obsipo, are, to throwe or caste, as whan men of the countrey do say,
Obsipa pullis escam, Caste meate to the chyckens.
Obsisto, stiti, sistere, to resyste.
Obsistere obuiam, to mete with one.

Obſitus, ta, tum, wrapped, ſette aboute with herbes or trees.
Obſitus annis & pannis, very olde & ill clad.
Obſitus ſqualore uestis, ill & ſluttyſhely clad.
Obſitus æuo, verye aged.
Obſita tenebris loca, very darke places.
Obſoleſco, ſcere, to decay, to waxe olde, to be oute of vſe. Obſolere, idem.
Obſoletus, ta, tum, decayd, old, out of vſe, worn as a garment whan it is bare.
Obſolete, poorely apparayled.
Obſonium, al meates except breed and potage.
Obſonus, na, nũ, that which hath an ill ſowne.
Obſono, & obſonor, ari, to feaſte or banket.
Obſonito, tare, idem.
Obſonatio, feaſtynge or banketting.
Obſonator, & obſonatrix, he or ſhe that maketh feaſtes or banketes.
Obſono, are, to ſowne ill.
Obſorbeo, bui, bere, & obſorbo, pſi, bere, to ſuppe vp all. Obſorbo, idem.
Obſordeo, dui, ſordére, to be fylthy, or vncleane, or ſluttiſhe. Manius declareth it to waxe olde.
Obſtaculum, an obſtacle or impedyment.
Obſtetrico, care, to do the office of a mydwife.
Obſtetrix, tricis, a mydwyfe.
Obſtinatè, obſtinately, or fyrmely.
Obſtinatus, ta, tum, obſtinate, fyrme, or ſtable.
Obſtinatio, obſtinacy, ſtyffenes in opynion.
Obſtino, are, to be obſtinate, or perſyſte, fyrme in one ſentence or purpoſe.
Obſtipo, pare, to ſtoppe.
Obſtipus, crouped ſhouldred.
Obſtitum, croked. ſometyme vpolated.
Obſto, ſtiti, ſtare, to withſtande, to lette.
Obſtragulum, a keuerynge of a bedde.
Obſtrepo, pere, to crye out on one, or make a noyſe.
Obſtrictus, bounden, tied.
Obſtrigillo, are, to reſiſte or repugne agaynſte, to ſpeake in detraction of one.
Obſtringo, xi, gere, to binde or tye.
Obſtringere fidẽ, to make a faithful promis.
Obſtringere ſe ſcelere, to confeſſe the offence.
Obſtrudo, ſi, dere, to hyde, to ſtoppe a mannes throte, that he can not eate meate.
Obſtrudalentum, a ſtoppynge.
Obſtruo, xi, ſtruere, to ſhut, to ſtop.
Obſtruere luminibus, to lette that a man can not take out of his windowes, or to ſtoppe his ſyghtes.
Obſtructio, a ſtoppynge.
Obſtructus, ſtopped or ſhutte.
Obſtupidus, da, dum, aſtoned.
Obſtupefacio, facere, to abaſſhe, or make aſhamed, or aſtonied.
Obſtupeſco, ſcere, to be abaſhed.
Obſtupeo, idem.
Obſum, obfui, obeſſe, to hurte or hynder, or endamage.
Obſurdeſco, obſurdeſcere, to be or waxe deaf.
Obtego, idem quod Tego.
Obtegere ſe corpore alicuius, to hyde hym behynde ſome body.
Obtempero, perare, to obey, or be at commaundement.
Obtendo, to laye an excuſe, to kenere ouer.
Obtendiculum, a colourable aunſwere.
Obtentus, tus, a pretence.
Obtero, triui, obterere, to treade or thruſte downe, to ſuffocate, to bruyſe.
Obteſtatio, an humble deſyre, properly not to do a thynge. alſo to take god or ſome other thyng to witneſſe.
Obteſtor, aris, ari, humbly to beſeeche, to deſyre for goddes ſake, or for the remembraunce of ſome thynge, whiche to hym that is deſyred, is thankfully herde.
Obtexo, ere, to waiue about.
Obticeo, cui, cere, to kepe ſylence, not to ſpeake
Obtritus, ta, tum, worne out.
Obtritus, tus, wearynge, foulynge.
Obturamentum, the heade of a pond.
Obturo, are, to ſhutte.
Obturatio, ſhuttynge.
Obtineo, nere, to obteyne, to holde, to reteyne ſtyll, to gette, ſometyme to haue. Si iſtam animi firmitudinem obtines, ſalui ſumus. If thou haſte that fyrmeneſſe of courage, we be ſaulfe.
Obtinere litem, to get the thyng that he ſued for, to recouer his ſuite by iudgement.
Obtinere primum locum, to be chiefe or principall.
Obtinere ordinem, to kepe the order.
Obtingere, to happe.
Obtigit, it happened.
Obtorpeſco, obtorpui, peſcere, to bee verye ſlowe or dull.
Obtorpere, idem.
Obtorpet manus, my hande is on ſleepe.
Obtorqueo, obtorſi, obtorquere, to wynge or wrythe aboute.
Obtrecto, tare, to repoyte ill, to deprauc, to haue in deſpite.
Obtrectator, toris, an ill repoyter, or backebiter
Obtrectatio, ill repoyte, diſpraiſynge.
Obtrigo, are, to bynde by an othe.
Obtrudo, ſi, dere, to thruſte downe, to put to with force. Obtrudit fores, he pulled to the doores. Alſo to ſet forthe. Aliquid prius obtrudamus, Let vs fyrſte ſet forthe ſomwhat.
Obtrudere uxorem, to gyue to a man a wife agaynſte his wylle or appetite.
Obtrunco, uncare, to ſlea, alſo to ſtryke of a mannes head.
Obtueor, eri, to beholde ſtedfaſtly.
Obtuor, idem.

Obtundo, dere, to ſtryke, to breake, to make dulle, to hurt a man with ſpeakyng, to make wearye.
Obturare, to ſtoppe.
Obturbo, bare, to trouble all.
Obtuſus, a, um, dulle.
Obtuſe, dully.
Obutus, tus, & obtuitus, a loke or regarde.
Obuagio, gire, to crye out, as a chylde.
Obuallo, are, to enuyronne or compaſſe aboute with a dyche or walle.
Obuaricator, toris, he that tourneth one out of the ryght way, or letteth hym that he may not paſſe.
Obuaro, rare, to peruerte.
Obuarico, care, to ſtop or let one of his paſſage
Obuenio, nire, to come agaynſte, to mete with, alſo to happen.
Obuentio, onis, reuenues.
Obuerſor, aris, ari, to be preſente, or before the eyes, to come in remembraunce.
Obuerto, et obuerſo, tere, to tourne agayne, or backe. Sed mihi ante oculos obuerſabatur reipub, dignitas, quæ me ad ſe rapit, But before myne eyes came the eſtate of the publyke weale, whyche plucketh me vnto her.
Obuiam, an aduerbe, whych ſygnifyeth before in the way, agaynſt one. Obuiam ire, to goo agaynſt one, to preuent.
Obuia urbs inimicis, the citie eaſy to be taken with enemies.
Obuiam mittere, to ſende men to mete with one in the waye.
Obuiam fit, he metteth with me.
Obuiam ire periculis, to preuent daunger.
Si nihil obuiam eſt, If there be nothynge in the way to lette.
Obuio, are, to mete with one.
Obuius, a, um, that whiche meteth with one.
Obumbro, brare, to make darke with a ſhadowe, ſometyme to defende.
Obuncus, a, um, very crooked.
Obuolo, are, to flee agaynſte.
Obuoluo, uere, to wrappe togyther.
Obuos ſacro, the auncient Romaynes vſed for obſecro, I beſeche you.

## O ANTE C.

OCca, an harowe or dragge, whych hath pron tethe, wherewith clodddes are broken.
Occatio, a breakyng of clodddes, or harrowing.
Occator, he that harroweth.
Occæco, care, to make blynde.
Occalleo, ere, to waxe or be harde fleſhed, or brawned, lyke as a boye is. Occalleſco, idem.
Occano, & occino, occanui, & occini, occanere, & occinere, to ſynge agaynſte one, to lay in rebuke.
Occaſo, ſere, to be loſte or vndone.
Occaſio, occaſyon.
Rara occaſio, not redy at hande.
Occaſiuncula, a ſmalle occaſyon.
Occaſus, us, deathe of man or beaſte. alſo the goynge downe of the ſonne, or ſonneglade.
Occatorium, an harrowynge.
Occedo pro accedo.
Occentaſsint for comitia fecerint, They ſhall gyue rebukes or wordes of reproche.
Occento, tare, to crye out agaynſt one with rebukeful wordes.
Occentus, tus, where one ſyngeth agaynſte an nother, It maye be alſoo taken for a countertenour.
Occepſo, pro incepero, I ſhall begynne.
Occidens, tis, the weſte, or ponent.
Occidens ſol, the ſunne goynge downe.
Occidentalis, le, of the weſte.
Occidi, is a ſignifycation of ſorowfulnes as it were I am vndone, or vtterly loſte.
Occidi, I am deade, I am loſte.
Occidit memoria, the memorye or remembraunce is loſte.
Occido, di, dere, to ſlee or wounde to deathe, to fall grenouſely, to torment or moleſt one.
Occido, dere, to fall downe, to peryſhe vtterly, to dye, to go downe, as the ſonne doethe, and other ſterres.
Occidit ſpes noſtra, our hope is loſte.
Occiduum, the place where the ſonne goethe downe.
Occidous, a, um, going downe.
Occilare, to beate or buffet.
Occino, nere, to ſynge to an other.
Occiſſimus, of all other moſte loſt or deſperate.
Occiſio, onis, a ſlaughter or deathe of men or cattell.
Occidio, onis, idem.
Occipio, pere, to begynne.
Occiput, & occipitium, the hynder parte of the heade.
Occiſus, a, um, kylled.
Occiſa res eſt, the matter is daſhed or marred.
Occitantur for frequenter occiduntur, they be ſlayne here and there, or in dyuerſe places.
Occlamito, tare, to crye out.
Occludo, dere, to ſhytte faſte.
Occludere linguam, to ſtoppe a mans frome ſpeakynge.
Occluſus, occluſior, occluſiſsimus, faſt ſhutte.
Occo, care, to harrowe and breake clodddes and balkes in the corne fieldes. Alſo to couer with erthe.
Occulo, lere, to hyde.
Occultatio, an hydyng. Occulto, tare, idem.
Occultus, ta, tum, hyd, whiche is not knowen.

Occulte, priuilie, vnknowen.
Occultator, he that hydeth.
Occumbo, cubui, cumbere, to be slayne, to be deadly wounded.
Occupatitius ager, the feelde whiche is neglected of the owner, and laboured by other.
Occupo, are, to occupie, to get or take before an other man, to vse incommune, to take or holde a thynge with force, to let or empeche, to possede, sometyme to lende for auauntage, to preuent, to let.
Occupans, tis, he that dothe occupie or vse a thyng, the occupier.
Occupatus, ta, in busynesse, occupied.
Occupatio, a colour in rhetorike, where the playntife in preuentynge the wordes of the defendaunt, rehearseth that whiche he wyll saye for excuse, and disproueth it.
Occupare consiliũ, to finde a deuise or cõsaill.
Occupare locum, to take or kepe a place with force.
Occurro, ri, rere, to meete with, to come to remembraunce, to offre hym selfe. Also to resyste, to runne, to come to mynde, or remembraunce, also to be proffered.
Occurrit pernionibus herba hæc, this herbe healeth byles on the heeles.
Occurso, are the frequentatiue of occurro, to come often to remembrance, to mete ofte, or runne agaynste one.
Occursus, us, a runnynge agaynste one.
Oceanius, a, um, of the occian sea.
Oceanus, the brode sea called the Occean sea whiche compasseth the worlde, and addeth to his name the name of the countreys by whyche he passeth, as Oceanus Britannicus, the sea nexte to Englande and Scotlande. Oceanus Indicus, the Indiane sea.
Ocellatus, ta, tum, that whiche hath eyen, or holes lyke to eyen.
Ocellus, a lyttell eye.
Ocha, a goose.
Ochus, a ryuer whiche passeth through Acarnania, a countrey in Greece.
Oequinisco, scere, to humble hym selfe or dilabie hym selfe.
Ochra, oker, whiche paynters do vse.
Ocris, olde writers called a brohen hyll, harde to go vp to.
Ocreæ, legge harnets, bootes.
Ocreatus, booted, or harnessed on the legges.
Ocrinum promontorium, sayncte Pychaelles mount in Cornewall.
Otior, aris, ari, to be vnoccupied, or without busynesse.
Otiosus, pdell, vnoccupied, quiete.
Otium, vacation from labour, leyser, quyetnes pesines, lacke of busynes.
Octapitarum promontorium, a place in wales, called sayncte Dauyds.
Octauius, the sister of Augustus, and wyfe of Antonius, whome he afterwarde forsoke. An other was daughter of Claudius the emperour, and wyfe to Nero who caused her to be slayne.
Octauia, the father of the noble Emperour Augustus.
Octauianus, the name of Augustus before that he toke on hym the monarchy.
Octangulus, a, um, eyght cornered.
Octauus, the eight, Octauum, idem.
Octies, eyght tymes.
Octingentesimus, a, um, the eyght hundred.
Octingenties, eyght hundred tymes.
Octingenarius, eyght hundred yeres olde.
Octingenti, eyght hundred.
Octingeni, & Octingenteni, idem.
Octingentuplus, eyght hundred folde.
Octo, eyght.
October, the monthe of October.
Octoduri, Seyn and Valeis in Fraunce.
Octogenarius, of foure score in number, or foure score yeres olde.
Octogeni, foure score.
Octogesimus, the laste of foure score.
Octogies, foure score tymes.
Octoginta, foure score.
Octonus, a, um, the number of eyght, in sondry partes.
Octopes, haupnge eyght feete.
Octophorum, a byghter borne with eight men.
Octuplus, eight tymes as muche.
Octuplicatus, eyght tymes doubled.
Oculatus, full of eyen, also quicke sighted circumspecte, espyeng a thynge shortely.
Oculatissimus locus, a place faire in sighte on all partes. Plinius.
Oculatus testis, a witnes which saw the thing.
Oculeus, full of eyen, wyly.
Oculus, an eye, also a ponge budde of a tree.
Oculis captus, blynde.
In oculis gestare, et In oculis esse et ferre, to loue one so muche that he can not be satisfied with beholdynge of hym.
In oculis habere, to attend vppon one, or to beholde intentifely or stedfastly.
Vin hodie facere quo tuo viro oculi, doleant, wylte thou nowe do that whiche shall make thy husbande lothe to see the?
Oculi eruditi, whan one knoweth whether a thynge be well doone or no.
Oculitus eam amat, he loueth her as well as his owne eyen.
Oculum exculpere, to reache out ones eyes.
Oculos tollere, to begynne to be merry.
Intendere oculos, to set the eyes to beholde stedfastely.
Oculos tenere, to make me to wonder at the excel-

excellent warkemanship of a thyng.
Oculi, the blewe spottes in the fethers of a peacockes taile.
Oculissimus, he that seeth most clerely.
Oculatio, the tahynge awaye of superfluouse buddes from a tree or vyne.
Oculus Christi, an herbe whiche is also called filius ante patrem.
Oculum adhcere, to be in loue with a thynge whiche is scene.
Ocymum, an herbe called basyle.
Ocyor, swyfter, ocyus, idem.
Ocyssimus, a, um, most swyfte.
Ocyus, sooner, quickyer.

## O ANTE D.

ODæa, places, wherin syngynge is exercysed.
Ode, a songe.
Odfacio, for olfacio, cere, to smelle.
Odi, I hate, or haue hated: Odisse, to hate or haue hated.
Odinolientes, a fysche whiche cleueth to a ship and maketh her to abyde as if she laye at anker. vide Remora.
Odiosus, he that is hated, displeasant, troublous, tedious.
Odiose, with hate, displeasantly.
Odit cum cane pejus, & angue, he hateth him wars thanne a dogge or a serpente: as who sayethe, mortally without hope of reconcylyng.
Odites, one of the sons of Jrion the Centaure.
Odium, hatt, displeasure, tediousnes, rancour.
Odio esse, to be hated.
Odium capere alicuius rei, to be offended or discontent with any thyng.
Odium concitare, to procure hate or displeasure.
Odœporicon, an Jtenerary, wherein is wrytten the distaunce of one place from an other, or a lyke thynge, as the iestes of prynces are, assignyng their iourneis.
Odoramen seu Odoramentum, a perfume.
Odores, plur. is taken of Columella for swete gummes and spyces.
Odor, oris, & odos, sauour, sente.
Odoramentum, euery thynge that sauoureth well: also sauour.
Odorarius, a maker or seller of thynges that smell swete.
Odora canum uis, the qualite or power whe the dogges haue, to take a sent.
Odoratus, tus, the smellyng or sent.
Odoratus, ta, tum, that whyche is perfumed: sometyme that whiche doth sauoure, odoryferous, or smellyng swete.
Odorator, a hounde made to the suite.



Odoriferus, a, um, idem.
Odorifer, ra, rum, odoryferous or swete in sauour.
Odorisecus, a hounde or spanell, whiche hunteth by sente.
Odorari uestigia, to drawe as a hounde dothe.
Odoro, & odoror, ari, to smelle, to perceyue.
Tu sagacius odorabere, Thou canste perceyue it better then I.
Odorus, a, um, that whiche sendeth forthe sauour, or hath a good sauour.

## O ANTE E.

OEAGRVS, a ryuer in the countrey of Thracia.
Oeanthe, a Citie, also the floure of a vyne.
Oebades, kynge Darius horsekepar, by whose policy he attayned to the kingdome of Persia.
Oebalia, the countrey in Greece, called also Laconia.
Oebalus, a mannes name.
Oechalia, a citie in Laconia.
Oeconomia, the ordrynge and prouydyng of thynges concernynge houshold, also an order in wrytynge, whereby euery thynge is sette in his proper place.
Oeconomica, pe trynynge to household.
Oeconomicus, he that can order and gouerne a house.
Oeconomus, a stewarde of housholde.
Oeci, places, where women do sytt and worke with woull or sylke.
Oecomenicus, vniuersall, pertaynynge to all the worlde.
Oecumenicum consilium, a generall counsayle, wherin thinges are vniuersally treated concernyng all countreis.
Oedema, an impostume or bothe commen of a fleumatike matter, in the which is no grief
Oedipus, the sonne of Laius kyng of Thebes, whom his father delyuered to his shepherde to kyll, but he pitynge the chyld made holes in his feete and dyd hange hym on a boughe, but he beynge so founde of the shepeherde of Phorbas kynge of Corinthe, was broughte to the queene, who lackyng chyldren, brought hym vp for her sonne, afterwarde in a skyrmyshe, vnwetynge he slewe his owne father, and assoylynge the subtyll cyddle or questyons of Sphinx the monster, he optayned the kingedome of Thebes and the queene called Iocasta, which was his mother, by whome he had two sonnes Polinices and Ethrocles but whan he knewe that he had slayne his father, and wedded his owne mother, for sorowe he cratched out his owne eyes.
Oedipodionius, nia, um, belongyng to Oedipus.

Oedipus slewe his owne Father.

Marke well what god sufferith sumtymes to come to pas.

Oenan-

Oenanthe, the flouꝛe of a wilde vine growing in hedges called Labruſca, but Dioſcoꝛides, li. 3. ſaieth, that it is an heꝛbe whiche hath a leaſe lyke peꝛſelepes, a white flouꝛe, a big ſtalke, an hand bꝛeade hygh, ſede lyke oꝛage, a great ꝛote with many ꝛounde heades. li. 5. he ſaith, that it is the flouꝛe of a wylde vyne, ſone after he ſaith, that it is the grape of the wylde vyne. Theodoꝛus Gaza doth the tꝛanſlate hym, Vitiflora.

Oenanthinum, an oyntment made of the ſayde beaꝛy.

Oeneus, the father of Deianira, the laſte wife of Hercules.

Oenone, the concubine of Paris, befoꝛe that he ꝛauiſhed Helene.

Oeneus, kyng of Archadia, father of Meleager, wheꝛof he is called Oenides.

Oenomaus, the ſonne of Mars, father of Hippodamia.

Oenuſeria, was a certaine ſacꝛifice at Athenes made by ponge men newely beꝛded, whiche was doen befoꝛe that they dyd cut theyꝛ heaꝛe that was longe, whiche ſacꝛifice was in this wyſe, a certaine meaſure of wine was bꝛought into the temple of Hercules, wheꝛof the ponge men dꝛanke a lyttell, and geue the reſydue to all other that were pꝛeſent.

Oenophorus, a ſeruaunte, whiche bꝛyngeth wyne to the table, a cupbeaꝛeꝛ.

Oenophoꝛum, a pot, wheꝛin wyne is caꝛied.

Oenopola, a vyntenaꝛ, oꝛ tauꝛnaꝛ.

Oenopolium, a wyne tauꝛne.

Oenotria, Italy.

Oenotrides, two yles nygh to Calabꝛia.

Oeſipum, the fꝛithy oyle, whiche is in wulle, that is in the flankes of a ſhepe, oꝛ about his neche, whiche oyle is ſodden out, and vſed foꝛ medicine.

Oeſtrum, woodneſſe, oꝛ madde fuꝛy: alſo a flie which maketh a great noyſe, whan he flieth: ſome do ſuppoſe it to be a boꝛ, lyke to a beꝛ, but that he is blacke and gꝛeateꝛ.

Oeta, a mountaine betweene Theſſalia, and Macedonia.

Oeta, the father of Medea, wyfe of Jaſon.

## O ANTE F.

OFFA, a puddynge, alſo a dyſhe made with fatte bꝛothe, haꝛde cheeſe, pepꝛeꝛ, and cynamom, oꝛ other lyke ſunhat. ſometyme it is taken foꝛ a moꝛſell.

Offa penita, a piece of fleſhe cut of with the taple.

Offarius, & offaria, a maker of ſuche ſunhettes.

Offarium, in moꝛſelles.

Offector, toris, a diceꝛ.



Offella, a lyttell moꝛſell, as of fleſhe mynced, alſo a pottage made with pieces of fleſhe, as ſtued bꝛothe oꝛ foꝛced gruell.

Offendo, dere, to meete with, to fall into, to fynde by chaunce, to ſtiꝛke oꝛ hyt any thynge vnwaꝛe, to offende. Offendere apud aliquẽ, to do a thyng, whiche lyketh not them that do ſee it done. alſo to diſpleaſe.

Offendiculũ, an impediment oꝛ let, an obſtacle.

Offendimentum, & offendix, the knotte of a ꝛybon oꝛ laſe, wheꝛwith a bonet oꝛ hatte is knyt faſte to the head.

Offenſa, an offence oꝛ diſpleaſure.

Offenſa pro diſcordia, is other whyle vſuꝛped of Saluſt.

Offenſam ſubire, to be in diſpleaſure of one.

Offenſatio, a meꝛyng.

Offenſaculum, that whiche is layde in a mans way, wheꝛat he ſtumbleth.

Offenſator, ſatoꝛis, he that ſtackeꝛeth in ꝛeadynge, as if he were not peꝛfecte in ꝛeadyng, oꝛ ꝛeadeth otheꝛwiſe than it is wꝛitten.

Offenſans, tis, that whiche huꝛteth oꝛ letteth.

Offenſio, onis, hurte oꝛ haꝛme. ſometyme diſpleaſure oꝛ hatꝛed.

Offenſiones belli, faultes in battaile.

Offenſiones, incumbꝛaunces.

Offenſioni eſſe, to do diſpleaſure oꝛ haꝛme, betweene offenſio and offenſa, ſemeth to bee this diuerſitie, that Offenſa is in hym that offendeth oꝛ greueth. Offenſio, in hym that is greued oꝛ offended. Nam quod negas te dubitare, quin magna in offenſa ſim apud Pompeium hoctempoꝛe, non uideo cauſam cuꝛ ita ſit hoc quidem tempoꝛe, where ye do not doubt but that nowe at this tyme I am in Pompeys gꝛeat diſpleaſure, I ſe no cauſe why it ſhuld be ſo at this pꝛeſent tyme. Nec tantum intelligebam ei eſſe offenſionis, quãtum literæ tuæ declaꝛant, Noꝛ I vnderſtand that he was ſo muche diſpleaſed as youꝛ letteꝛs make mencion.

Offenſionem ſubleuare, Cice. de Amicitia. Vna illa ſubleuandum offenſio eſt, that one offence oꝛ gꝛiefe is to be ꝛaiſed oꝛ holpen.

Offenſionem obliteꝛare, to pardon oꝛ foꝛget an offence oꝛ diſpleaſure.

Offenſiones lenire. Cice. O multas, & gꝛaues offenſiones, quas quidam tu das operã ut lenias, O howe manye and gꝛeuous diſpleaſures aꝛe done, whiche ye go about to mitigate oꝛ excuſe.

Offenſionem deponeꝛe. Cice. fam. epiſt. li. 13. Cum tantum literæ meæ potuerunt ut his lectis, omnem offenſionem ſuſpitionis quam habueꝛas de Liſone deponeꝛes, Sens my letteꝛs mought do ſo muche, than whan ye had ꝛed them, ye dyd laye aparte al diſpleaſures whiche ye had agaynſte Liſo, ingendꝛed of ſuſpicion.

Offen

Offensum, idem quod offensio. Cic. ad Att. 2. Scito nihil unquam fuisse tam infame, tam turpe, tam denique omnibus generibus, ordinibus, ætatibus offensum, quam hunc statum qui nunc est. Knowe this for a suertye, that there was neuer thynge so reprochefull, so dishonest, tynally so displeasaunt to all sortes, degrees, and men of euery age, as this present state that nowe is.

Offensator, toris, he that ofte gothe from the purpose that he intended.

Offensator equus, an horse that stübleth oft.

Offenso, are, to hyt ofte, or to let, to thrast against a thynge.

Offensiuncula, a small offence or displeasure.

Offercio, cire, to stuffe or fyll.

Offero, obtuli, offerre, to offer, or present, to gyue wyllyngly, to promyse.

Offerre auxilium, to promyse ayde.

Offerre crimẽ, to put a cõplaint against one.

Offerre incendium, Cice. ad Pont. Domus ardebat in Palatio non fortuito, sed oblato incẽdio, My house in the Palaice did burne not by any chaunce, but by fyre thrast in by some man.

Offerre mẽdacitatẽ, to brig one vnto powerte

Offerre relligionem, to make a scrupule or doubt in conscience.

Si se in uia obtulerit, occisum iri iam ab ipso Milone uideo, Cice. If he mete with Mylo in the waye, I perceyue he wyll slea hym.

Si nihil offeret se quod sit probabilitati illi contrarium, If he fynde no thynge contrary to that whiche maye appere to be trewe.

Offerre se alicui, to present hym selfe to one or before one.

Offerre spem, to put one in hope.

Offerre stuprum, to assaye by meanes to defyle a woman maryed or vnmaryed.

Offerre moram, to let.

Offerre se obuiam, to mete with one.

Offerre stuprum, to commyt aduoutry.

Offerre uitium uirgini, to defloure a virgin.

Offerumentæ, strypes. Ne offerumentas habe bis plureis in tergo tuo, q̃ ulla nauis longa clauos, tum ego ero mendacissimus, And if thou haue not mo strypes on the skyn of thy backe, than a galy hath nayles, I shall be the falsest lyar that euer was.

Offerumẽta, offrynges, thynges offred to god.

Officina, a warkehouse, a shop.

Ex eadem officina uenit, it was of one mannes doinge.

Officialis, ale, pertaynyng to offices or duties.

Officialis, an officer.

Officio, ficere, to hurte, sometyme to do, also to dye clothe.

Officere luminibus, to stop the lyghtes.

Officiosus, a frendly or seruisable manne, or he that is glad to please, or dothe wel his duty.

Officiosus dolor, a grefe whiche proceadeth of a good cause or reason.

Officiose, diligently, seruisably.

Officium, office, duetie, or a thynge, whiche ought to be done. It is sometyme taken for honour done to one, and it may be vsed for that whiche we do call homage, doone in suche sourme as our lawe dothe appoynt it, it is also taken for benefite, properly it is that that ought to be done, and is meete & conuenient.

Officium usurpare, to do his duetie.

In officio esse, to do his duetie, to do his indeuoue.

Officia intercedere, Cic. fam. epist. 13. Multaq; et magna inter nos officia paria & mutua intercedunt, Betwene vs hath ben sundry and great pleasures of lyke importance done one to an other.

Officium promereri, to do pleasure.

Cic. in oratione ante exilium. Non conuenit enim cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, uos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, It is not reason that seyng I was so ready to do you pleasure, ye shulde be so slacke to do lyke wyse for me.

Officio fungi, to do his endeuour or duetie.

Officium præstare, officium conferre, idem.

In officio continere, to kepe hym his frend.

Officij causa prosequi aliquem, to kepe company with one to doo him honor or worshyp.

Officia mutua, pleasure done one to an other.

Offigo, offigis offixi, offigere to fasten and tach surely.

Offirmo, are, to abyde in one purpose or opinyon, to be obstinate.

Offlecto, xi, tere, to tourne a thyng contrary or about.

Offoca, are, to powre water into the mouth of a man or beaste.

Offrituræ, craftye or deceitfull tatches.

Offringo, ere, to breake with a ploughe, lande eared before.

Offuciæ, cautelles, craftye wayes to deceyue.

Offula, a lytell morsell.

Offundo, fusi, dere, to powre about, to make darke or blynde, to stayne, to caste in, or bryng in.

Offundere errorem alicui, to abuse or deceyue one.

Offusus terror oculis, auribusq; feare was bothe at his eyes and eares.

Offusa animis caligo, theyr myndes were made blynde.

Offuco, care, to put water or other lycoure into a mannes mouthe, to suche doune as they vse to do to sycke men, which for feblenes cannot by them selfes take any sustenaunce.

Offusco, care, to make blathe, or darke.

## O ANTE G.

OGDOVS, a kyng of Egypt, whiche fyrst buylded the citie of Memphis.
Ogdo, adis, the numbre of eight.
Ogdolapis, a riuer whiche cometh out of the hilles called Alpes, and runneth to Rome.
Oggannio, ire, to prate, to braule, to speake with chydinge.
Oggero, si, gerere, to caste in or set.
Oculos oggerere, to caste or sette the eyes on one.
Oggrassari, to go.
Ogyges, he whiche fyrste buylded the citie of Thebes.
Ogygeus, a, um, made or founde by Ogyges.
Ogygea, an yle betweene Phenicea and Syria where Calypso dwelled, which deteined with the Ulysses.
Ogigidæ, Thebanes.
Ogyris, an yle in Syria.

## O ANTE H.

OHE, an exclamation, sygnifieng that he whiche speaketh that word, is satiate or wearye of that whiche he seeth or hereth.
Oh, an interiection signifieng a crye whanne one meteth with his frende, whom of a longe tyme he hath not seene. sometyme it is vsed in meruaylynge with a contempte. sometyme in affyrmynge. sometyme in sorowynge. sometyme reioycynge.

## O ANTE I.

¶ Oinomeli, wyne and hony sodden togither.

## O ANTE L.

OLEA, is moste properly the fruite of an olyue: yet sometyme it is vsed for an olyue tree.
Oleaceus, a, um, oyly.
Oleacum, a colour, whiche is mixte with grene blacke, yelowe, and whyte.
Oleaginus, a, um, of an olyue tree.
Oleagineus, idem.
Olearis, re, & olearius, a, um, pertaynynge to oyle.
Olearia cella, a cellour for oyle.
Olearius, a maker of oyle.
Olearus, one of the yles called Cicladες.
Oleaster, a wylde olyue.
Oleastellus, uel Oleago, is that whiche Serapio calleth Mezereon.
Oleastrinum, oyle of wylde olyues.
Oleatus, a, um, of oyle.
Oleitas, the tyme of gatherynge of olyues.
Olenus, a Citie of Arcadia, where the gote with whose mylke Jupiter was nourysshed, was brought vppe, and therfore the signe of Sterres whiche was supposed to be the same gote, is named Olenia.
Olerare, to corrupt or make stynkyng. leg. xii. tabu. Ne quis aquam olerato dolo malo, ubi publice salit. Si quis olerarit, sestertiorum decem millium mulcta esto, No man by craft or corrupte water where it springeth to a commune vse, he that doth corrupt it shal forfaite ten thousande sestertius, whiche do amount of our money. xxv. li. xiii. s. iiii. d.
Olentica, thynges whiche haue an yll sauour.
Oleo, ui, & olui, olere, to sauour, to haue sauour.
Olent illa supercilia maliciam, that sturdye lookes do signifie that thou art malicious.
Aurum huic olet, this felowe smelleth that I haue money.
Iucundè olere, to haue a sweete sauour.
Bene olere, to haue a good sauour.
Malè olere, to stynke.
Rosa recens a longinquo olet, a rose newely gathered is smelled farre of.
Oleosus, a, um, full of oyle.
Olesco, lescere, to growe.
Oletum, a place where olyues doo growe, also the dunge or ordure of a man, properlye it is a draught or lakes.
Oleum, oyle.
Oleo tranquillior, more mylde or quiet then oyle. See the prouerbe in Chil. Er.
Oleum & operam perdere, to lose labours and coste.
Olfacio, feci, facere, to smell.
Olfacto, are, to smell muche or often.
Olfactus, tus, the sence of smellyng.
Olibanum, a measure of wyne.
Olidus, da, dum, that whiche hath great sauour, eyther good or bad, moste communely stynkyng.
Oligarchia, the state of a common weale where a fewe persons be in authoritie.
Olim, sometyme, as wel in the tyme passed as in the tyme to come, nowe late, longe tyme passed, once.
Olitor, a gardyner, or seller of herbes and rootes.
Olitorius, a, um, pertaynynge to a pot garden.
Oliua, an olyue tree.
Oliueta, the tyme of gatheryng of olyue beries
Oliuetum, a place where do growe olyue trees.
Oliuina, plenty of olyues, also reuenues, whiche do come of olyues.
Oliuitas, & oleitas, the qualitie of olyues, the gatherynge tyme of olyues.
Oliuo, are, to gather olyues.
Oliuum, oyle olyue.
Olla, a pot.

Ollares, grapes conserued in pottes.
Olli, for illi.
Olliula, a lytell potte.
Olophernes, chiefe constable to the great Nabugodonozer kyng of Assyrians, a valyaunt capitayne: notwithstandynge beynge ouercharged with wyne, and to muche trustynge in the beautie and pleasant speche of the hebrewe ladye Iudith, he was by her slayne in his bedde, and had his heade stryken of, and brought to his ennemies, before the incarnacion of Christe yeres.
Ololygones, crokynge frogges.
Olor, oris, a wylde swanne.
Olórinus, na, num, of a swanne, as, Cantus olorinus, the syngyng of a swanne.
Olus, leris, herbes whiche serue for pottage, potte herbes.
Oluscula, smalle herbes.
Olus atrum, an herbe called Alysander.
Olympia, a citie betweene the hylles of Ossa and Olympus.
Olympiacus, ca, cum, pertaynynge to that playes or hyll.
Olympias, piadis, the space of fyue yeeres, whereby the olde Greekes dyd accompte, as we do nowe, by the yeres of our lorde, as the fyrste Olympias, the seconde, the thyrde, and so forthe.
Olympicus, ca, cum, of Olympus.
Olympicum certamen, was a game or pryce kepte on the hyll of Olympus by all the princes and cities of Greece euery fyfthe yere in the honour of Hercules, who fyrste began it. In the whiche were all these maystries pryued. Runnynge on foote to a golle, also rounnyng fourthe and backe agayne two furlonge, also wrastlynge, fyghtynge with fystes, runnynge with horses, wrastlynge with handes and legges, runnyng and wrastlyng of chyldren, fyghtynge in harneyse, runnynge with ii. horses and leappyng from the one to the other, courseynge with charlottes, rounnynge with maces, but so as in the myddell of the course, he that dyd eyde, shulde leape downe, and holdynge faste the byrdell shoulde make an ende of his course. There was also contencion and victorye of poetes rhetoryciens musicians and subtyll disputers. in the place dyd growe a wylde olyue tree, wherof garlandes were made and gyuen to the victours, hereto assembled out of all the Cities and countreys of Greece, in the whiche tyme, was either warre appoynted, or leages concluded. these great games were also called Olympia.
Olympionices, he that hath had victorye in the games at Olympus.
Olympius, a, um, heauenly.
Olympus, a mountayne or hylle in Greece, betweene Thessalia and Macedonia, aboue the whiche appereth no clowde: and therefore amonge the poetes it is vsurped for heauen. Plutarchus in vita Aemilij, sayeth, that it is ten furlonge in heyght.
Olynthus, a citie in Thracia.
Olyras, a ryuer in Greece by the place called Thermopylas.
Olysippum, a citie in Portugall, nowe called Ulyssbona, in englyshe Lusseborn.



## O ANTE M.

OMASVM, a fat gut or chytterlynge.
Omen, minis, luche, also a woorde or sentence sodaynelye spoken, after the whyche some thyng happeneth to folowe accordyng therevnto, aboue the expectatiō of them whiche herde it.
Omentum, the calle or sewet, wherein all the bowelles are lapped, also the thynne skynne in the head, wherin the brayne is conteyned: of some called the ryme of the brayne, and of Surgeons Pia mater.
Omentatus, ta, tum, myxte with sewet.
Ominor, aris, ari, & omino, aui, are, to gesse what shall happen or folowe.
Ominator, oris, he that telleth a mannes luche or fortune.
Ominosus, a, um, luckye.
Omissus, a, um, lefte, not medled with. Omisso animo, Vbi te uidi animo esse omisso, When I sawe that thou carydest for nothynge.
Omitto, omisi, omittere, to forbeare, to leaue, to neglecte.
Omitte hunc, let hym alone, pardon hym.
Omitte me, lette be, lette me alone.
Omitte iracundiam, be angry no more.
Omitte solicitudinem, care not for it.
Omitte timorem, be not afrayd.
Omitte de ea re dicere, speake noo more of the matter.
Id omitto, I will not speake therof.
Vt omittam de eo plus loqui, I will passe ouer to speake any more of hym.
Omissis iocis credo, in ernest I doo beleue.
✠ Omne tulit punctum, he touched euery poynte. A prouerbe applyed to hym, whiche omitteth nothyng expedient or necessary, and is therfore of all men commended.
Omnibus numeris, in al pointes. Res est ōnibus numeris absoluta, it is a thynge perfyte in all poyntes.
Omnifariam, all maner of wayes, of euery kynde.
Omnifarius, a, um, sundry, diuerse.
Omnigenus, a, um, of euery kynde.
Omnimodus, da, dum, all maner.

Omnino, holy, throughly, alwaye, fynally, onely.
Omnino in familia non erat, he in no manor of wyfe was in the house.
Miserrima est omnino ambitio, ambicion in euery thynge is moste myserable.
Omnibus partibus, all maner of wayes, to al intentes.
Omni ratione, idem.
Omniporens, tis, almyghty.
Omnis, ne, all.
Omniparens terra, the erthe bryngeth fooyth all thynges.
Omophagi, they whiche do eate rawe flesshe.
Omphax, acis, a grape not fully rype.
Omphacium, lycour made of fruit that is not rype, as of grapes, and than it is called verjuice, it is also of other fruites and floures.
Omphacium uinum, a grene wyne not pleasaunt or swete.
Omphacinum oleum, oyle made of olyues, not beyng rype.
Omphacomeli, a syrupe made with the juyce of grene grapes and hony, they make it now adayes with the sayde juyce and sugar, and do call it Syrupus de agresta.
Omphale, a mayden whiche was Quene of Lydia, whom Hercules dydde serue, and she caused hym to spynne in a rocke.
Omutesco, tescere, to be dumbe, and can not speake.



ONæ, swete fygges.
Onager, onagri, a wylde asse.
Onerarius, a, um, that whiche serueth for burdeyn.
Onero, are, to charge, burdeyn, or lade.
Onerare populum, to put impositions or taxes on the people.
Oneratus, ta, tum, bourdeyned, laden.
Onerarius, raria, rarium, that whereon bourdayne is layde.
Onerariæ naues, shippes whyche serue for burdeyne, they may be taken for hulkes.
Onerosus, a, um, burdeynous, chargeable.
Onixes, a kynde of marble.
Onyscus, a worme, whyche bendeth hym selfe lyke a bowe whan he gothe, whiche is redde, and founde vnder trees, whyche haue lyen longe on the grounde.
Onoba, artiste.
Onocentaurus, a beaste halfe a manne, halfe an asse.
Onocrotalus, a bryde lyke to a swanne, which puttynge his heade into the water, brayeth lyke an asse.
Onomatopeia, a worde made of sowne or pronouncynge, as bleatynge of a sheepe, lowynge of a cowe, hissyng of an adder.
Ononium, a kynde nettell.
Onus, oneris, a bourdeyn, a lode, a charge.
Oneri esse, to be chargeous to one.
Onus deponere, to discharge one.
Onus imponere, to geue to one in charge.
Oneri premi, to be to muche charged.
Onere opprimi, to be ouer charged.
Onus suscipere, to take charge.
Onus tollere, to beare charge.
Onus sustinere, idem.
Onustus, ta, tum, loded, charged.
Onyx, ychis, a white stone, lyke to a mannes naple. also some bee founde in Inde, whiche are of dyuers colours, hauynge white spottes lyke vnto eyen. it is supposed of some men to bee also that, whyche is called Conchula Indiæ.
Onychinus, na, num, made of the stone called Onyx.
Oonæ, yles in the northe ocean where the inhabitantes do lyue with egges of foules.



OPACO, care, to shadowe.
Opacus, ca, cum, shadowed, or in the shadowe.
Opacitas, shadowe of trees or vmbrage.
Opera, ræ, warke, labour.
Operæ, plurali tantum, warkemē, labourers, factoure.
Opera, warkes, buyldynges, priuate or comune.
Operæ est, it needeth.
Opera mea, by my meanes.
Operam perdere, to labour in vayne.
Operam ludere, idem.
Operam ponere, to take labour and peyne about a thynge.
Operas reddere alicui, to paye to done his ryght.
Orestes, & Lycurgus, una opera mihi sunt sodales quæsiti, Orestes and Lycurgus bee as well my companyons as he.
Haud censebam istarum, esse operarum patrem, I dyd not thynke that my father medled with these matters.
Spero alicunde hodie me bona opera aut mala tibi inuenturum esse auxilium argentarium, I truste that ones to daye I shall by good meanes or badde fynde some moneye to helpe the with.
Operam do, operam impendo, operam nauo, I do myn indeuour, I put to my diligēce I spende my labour.
Operam impendere, & dependere, to take peyne about a thynge.

Operam

Operam ludimus, we lose our labour.
Operarius, a labourer.
Operarius, a, um, that whiche is done with labour, or pertayneth to labour or wacke.
Eadem opera, after one way.
Operatus, ta, tum, wrought.
Operatus. Liuius. Eo tempore quo corpus addictum atq operatum Reipu. esset, During the tyme that the body shalbe employed about seruyng the common weale.
Operculo, are, to heuer a vessell.
Operculum, a heuerynge or lydde.
Opere præcium, profytable, necessarye, a toothfull thynge, woche to be esteemed.
Operimentum, any thynge that heuereth.
Operio, rui, to heuer, or hyde.
Operior, riris, riri, to tary, to abyde.
Operor, aris, ari, to wacke.
Operatio, the wacke, or that whereaboute a man laboureth.
Operositas, tatis, trauaylynge.
Operosus, a, um, busy, dylygent in labourynge, laborsome, peynefull.
Opertorium, a couerynge.
Opertus, ta, tum, heuered.
Ophestes, the sonne of Lycurgus slayne by a serpente.
Ophiaca, pertaynynge to serpentes, they were bookes, whyche Nicander, and Petridius wrate, of the nature of serpentes.
Ophiophagi, people in Ethiope, whiche doo eate serpentes.
Ophiucus, the name of Esculapius, bycause that he is ymagyned to holde a serpent in his hand. some wryte that it is a sygne in heuen, which som do cal Hercules, other Esculapius
Ophites, a stone hauyng spottes lyke a serpent.
Othalmia, is a syckness of the eyes, whych inflameth the bones of the heade, the knyttynges of the eyes, the thyn skynnes therof and synewes, and all the holowe part of the eye, with the forhead and balles of the chekes, it cometh eyther of smoke or heate of the sonne, or dust, or by a fall, or a stroke, or sometyme of an humour, sanguyne, cholerike, fleumatyk, or melancholy.
Opici, they whych vsed abhominable ribaldry.
Opicus, ca, cum, vncleane, dyshonest, shameles.
Opifex, ficis, a warkman, a crafty man.
Opificium, the warke. Opificina, idem.
Opigena, Juno. Juno was soo called of women, bycause they supposed, that she holpe them whan they trauailed.
Opilio, onis, a shepardc.
Opima spolia, the spoyle, whiche by one chiefe Capitayne is taken from an other in batayle, as his cote armure or harneys.
Opima prædia, manours profitable of greate reuenues.



Opimè, aboundantly, rychely.
Opimo, are, to make fatte.
Opimus, ma, mum, fatte. also ryche.
Opimium, seu opimianum vinum, wine which mought endure good, two hundred yeres.
Opinabilis, le, that may be cõceyued in opinõ,
Opinio, onis, opinyon, sometyme hope, also fame, estimation, iudgement.
Opino, for opinor, I suppose.
Opinor, aris, ari, to suppose, to haue opinion.
Opinatus, ta, tum, supposed.
Opinator, toris, a supposer.
Opipare, plentuously.
Opiparus, a, um, aboundant, freshe, or gaye.
Cœna opipara, a delycate souper.
Opis, opem, ayde. Terent. Nisi cum quantum dij dant tibi opis seruas, Except thou kepe hym yf god be thy good lorde.
Nihil opus est in ipsis, They can not helpe or succour the. Omni ope, with all his myght.
Opis, opis, a ladye, companyon to Diana, she was also wyfe to Saturnus, and by her is signified the erthe amonge the Poetes.
Opistographus, a boke wryten on the back side.
Opisthotonicus, he that can not turne his neck
Opisthotonos, the crycke or dysease, whyche letteth a man to tourne his necke.
Opiter, itris, he whose father dyed before his graundfather.
Opitulor aris, ari, to helpe.
Opitulator, toris, a helper.
Opitulus Iupiter, Jupiter the helper at nede.
Opium, the iuyce of an herbe called blacke poppy, also Opius, is he that fighteth in armure.
Opobalsamum, balme naturall, whyche in a parte of Judea, called Hieraconthe, spilleth out of a lytell thorne.
Opoponax, acis, the iuyce of an herbe called Panax.
Oporice, a medicine made of fruites,
Oporæ, all fruites whiche do growe in the last ende of sommer.
Oporotheca, a place wherin fruite is kept.
Oportet, it behoueth, it is expedient or necessary
Oppedo, dere, to fart against one.
Oppeto, tere, to dye, also to be slayne.
Oppedere febrem, to fall into the feuer.
Oppidan⁹, a citizē or towne mā. Opidicus, idē.
Oppidatim, towne by towne.
Oppidò, an aduerbe, signifienge very moche, sometyme it signifieth forthwith, verily.
Oppidulum, a lytell towne.
Oppidum, a walyd towne or citie.
Oppignero, are, to lay in pledge.
Oppilo, are, to stoppe or shutte.
Oppleo, ere, to fylle full.
Opploro, are, to lamente.
Oppono, ere, to lay or put agaynst, to oppose.
Opponere, to prepare a garyson to make de

fence agayne a ſiege.
Opponere corpus pro patria, to put hym ſelfe in daunger for his countrey.
Opponere, to lay in gage.
Opponere cauſam, to lay an excuſe.
Opponere nomen alicuius, to wryten with one, or in ones name.
Opportunus, na, num, that whyche is in dewe tyme, & as it ought to be, inclyned to a thyng.
Opportunus iniuriæ, ſette or apte to take wronge.
Opportunè, oppoztunately, conuenyently, as it ought to be, in due tyme and meaſure.
Oppoſitus, ta, tum, the participle to Oppono.
Oppoſitus, tus. Laterum noſtrorũ oppoſitus & corporum pollicemur, We promyſe that we wyll put our bodies and lyues in ieoperdy for the defence therof.
Oppoſitio, contrary ſettyng or puttyng.
Oppreſsio, onis, an oppreſſyon or violating.
Per oppreſsionẽ emere, to take by violẽce.
Oppreſſor, oris, an oppreſſour, or he that dothe grieue or harme one.
Oppreſſus, the participle of opprimo.
Oppreſſus a prædonibus captus eſt, Beyng ouerlayde with theues, he was taken.
Opprimo, ere, to oppreſſe, to kepe or ſhutte in, to take ſodaynly, to rauyſhe a womanne, to greue, to thruſte harde.
Opprimi ære alieno, to be moche in dette.
Opprimere animos formidine, to make them aferde.
Opprimere mentionem, to putte a thynge to ſylence.
Opprimi inuidia, to be hated.
Opprimere inditio, to vndo one by ſuite.
Opprimere orationem alicuius, to ſtoppe one in his tale.
Oppreſſus graui ſomno, he was in a deade ſleape.
Nox certamina cœpta oppreſsit, The nyght came on, and dyd let the contencions whyche were begunne.
Opprimere occaſionem, to cauſe the occaſion to be loſte.
Opprimere pede, to treade vnder foote.
Opprimi ruina, to be ſlayne with the fallynge downe of ſome thynge.
Opprimere bellum exortum, to ceaſſe the warre that is begunne.
Os opprime, ſtoppe his mouthe.
Opprimere aliquem, to take one vnwares.
Opprimere aliquem conſilio, to ouercome one by wyſedome.
Opprobrium, & opprobramentũ, a reproche.
Opprobro, are, to obiecte agaynſte one, to reproche.
Opprobratio, reuyleful ſpeakynge.
Oppugno, are, to aſſaulte.



Oppugnare bona alicuius, to aſſay meanes to make one to loſe his goodes.
Oppugnare aliquem capite & fortunis, to cauſe one to loſe his lyfe and goodes.
Oppugnare uerbis commoda patriæ, To ſpeake agaynſt the profyte of his countrey.
Oppugnatio, an aſſiege or aſſaulte agaynſte a fortreſſe.
Oppugnator, toris, he that letteth the profyte of an other man, or gothe aboute to doo hym diſpleaſure.
Ops, opis, the ſyſter and wyfe of Saturne: alſo it ſygnifieth ayde or helpe.
Opes, ryches, puiſſance or power.
Opſonator, atoris, a purueyour of vytayles, or Catar.
Opſonatus, tus, & opſonatio, preparacion for dyner or ſupper.
Opſonito, tare, to prepare often for dyner or ſouper.
Opſonium, all thynge belongynge to a meale, except breade and drynke.
Opſono, nare, & opſonor, onari, to prepare thinges neceſſary for dyner, ſouper, or banket.
Optabilis, le, that whyche is deſyred.
Optabiliter, pleaſantly, delectably.
Optato, with deſyre.
Optato aduenis, ye be welcome.
Optatum loquere, ſpeake courteyſly, ſpeake not ſo ergoyouſely.
Optice, the ſcience whereby the reaſon of ſyght is knowen.
Opticus, ca, cum, perſpectiue, pertaynynge to ſyghte.
Optimates, the hed men of a citie, alſo they whyche defende the parte of nobylitie and ryche men.
Optima fide, without fraude.
Optimatus, tus, the ſtate or condicion of heade men of a towne or countray.
Optime, very well.
Optimo iure, with good ayd, or with good reaſon.
Optimus, beſte or very good.
Optio, the choyce, the requeſt or deſyre. It was alſo to a capytayne in warres, a myniſter to doo his commaundements, and be aſſyſtent vnto hym.
Optionem facere, to gyue the choyſe to one.
Optionem dare, idem.
Si optio eſſet, if I, thou, or he myght choſe.
Optio, in the maſculine gender, ſygnifieth money whyche ſouldyours doo receyue to prouyde them neceſſaries.
Opto, tare, to deſyre, to chouſe, to requyre.
Adopto, coopto, exopto, inde ſuis locis.
Opulento, tare, to make ryche or plentuous.
Opulentus, tatum, ryche, abundant.
Opulentia, & opulentitas, ryches, abundance
Opulenter, rychely, plentuouſly.

Opuleſco, ſcere, to be ryche.
Opulus, a wiche haſyll tree.
Opuncalo, he that ſyngeth ſyke to a ſheepes herde.
Opus, opuntis, a cite in Locris.
Opus, operis, a warke, a labour. Eius opere, by his meane or diligence.
Opus eſt, it is neceſſary, or nede. Si opus ſit, yf nede be.
Opus inteſtinum, that which moſt commonlyes called implementes of houſeholde, properly of tymbre, as fourmes, ſtooles, cupbourdes and other like thynges.
Opus eſt conuento Ita res ſubita eſt, celeriter mihi hoc, homine opus eſt, The chaunce is ſo ſodeyne, or the matter requireth ſuche haſte that I muſt nedes ſpeake with the man ſhortly or quickely.
Opus eſt facto, it muſte needes be doone or executed.
Opus eſt remiſſam. Voſmet uidete iam Laches & tu Pamphile, remiſſam opus ſit nobis an reductam domum. Nowe Laches and Pamphile aduiſe your ſelues well, whither it be neceſſary that ſhe be ſente home, or fetched home.
Opus ſunt tibi, thou haſte nede of theim. Vt cum deſponderim, des qui aurum ac veſtem, atq; alia quæ opus ſunt, That whan I haue affianced her, thou delyuer money and apparaile, and all other thinges nedefull.
Opere maximo, with all meanes poſſyble in moſt harty wiſe. Rex Seleucus me opere orauit maximo, ut tibi latrones cogerem, Kynge Seleucus deſyred me as muche as he poſſybly mought, that I woulde geate hym ſouldiours to be aboute his perſone.
Thais maximo te orabat, operæ ut cras redires, Thais deſyred the as hertyly as ſhe cauue, that thou woldeſt comme agayne to morowe.
Opuſculum, a lyttell warke.

## O ANTE R.

ORA, the extreme part of euery thynge, as the edge, the brym, the ſkyrte, the hemme, the border, the cabulle that tyeth the ſhyppe. It is alſo a clyme or partition of the fyrmament.
Ora uulneris, the outer partes of the wounde.
Ora maritima, the ſea ſyde.
Oraculum, where aunſweres were gyuen by ydolles ſometyme the aunſwere, ſometyme the ſaying of ſome wyſe man.
Oraculum edidit deus, god ſayde.
Orarium, the veſtement, wherein the prieſte dothe ſaie maſſe.
Orata, a fyſhe called a gilte heed.



Oratio, an oration, a prayer.
Orator, toris, an oratour.
Oratoria, Rhethorike.
Oratorie, lyke an oratour, or in fourme of Rhetorike.
Oratorius, a, um, pertaynynge to an oratour.
Oratus, tus, prayer.
Orbelon, a place in Thracia where Orpheus dyd dwelle.
Orbes, dyſches, the holes of the eyen. ſommetyme the eyen.
Orbem facere, where people do gather them roande togyther in battayle.
Orbi, they whyche haue loſte theyr chylderne. alſo orphanes.
Orbiculatus, ta, tum, made rounde.
Orbiculus, a lyttle cerkle. alſo a pully.
Orbicus, ca, cum, roundr.
Orbile, lis, the circuite of a rouſe.
Orbis, a cerkle. alſo the worlde.
Orbita, a wheele. ſommetyme the tracke that wheles do make in the grounde.
Orbitas, the lacke of chylderne: ſometyme the lacke of a father alſo any lacke.
Orbitus ta, tum, rounde as a cerkle.
Orbo, are, to depryue.
Orbus, proprely blynde. ſometyme lackynge any thynge.
Orca, a great monſter of the ſea, alſo a greate veſſelle, as a butte or varre, wherein Renyſhe wyne is putte. Alſoo a boxe, wherein dyce be ſhaken, and after thrown on the tables. ſometyme a coffer, wherein womennes payntynge is kepte.
Orcas promontorium, the northe ende of Scotlande.
Orchades, thyrtye Iles in the ſea by Scotlande.
Orcheſtra, a place wherein the Senatours and honourable perſons ſat to beholde playes.
Orchis, an herbe called alſo Satyrion, it is alſo a certayne kynde of fyſhe.
Orchomenus, a mountayne in Theſſaly. alſoo a citte in Eubœa.
Orcomana, a beere, whereon deade corſes doe lye.
Orcula, a rundelet.
Orcus, a ryuer of helle. alſoo an nother in Theſſaly. it is ſometyme taken for helle.
Ordeaceus, a, um, of barly.
Ordinarius, a, um, wherein order is obſerued, ordinary. ſometyme a chaffer or geſture.
Ordinare, to order or diſpoſe.
Ordior, iris, orſus, iri, to begynne to ſpeake.
Ordo, dinis, order, the dewe place, the eſtate of menne.
In ordinem redigere, to kepe one within his bounder, that he do not exrede his degre.
Ordines, is in battayle that whiche is called

the raye.
Ordines seruare, to kepe the raye.
Ordine ponere, to sette in araye.
Ordo longus, a great multitude.
Ordines ducere, to be a capitayne.
In ordinem cogere, to bringe vnder obeysaunce, to correcte theim, whiche be oute of ayder.
Ordines conturbare, to breake or shatter the raye.
Ordinatim, in ayder.
Ordinatio, ordynaunce.
Ordo luci, hylles whiche do diuyde Scotlande and Englande, called nowe Cheuiet.
Orea, the byrde for a horse.
Oreus, a name of Bacchus.
Orestes, the sonne of Agamemnon.
Ore tenus, to the mouthe.
Oreto, or Oria, a towne in Spayne called Calatraua.
Orexis, is mooste taken for vompte, all be it it signifieth appetite to eate.
Organa, all instrumentes of muslike.
Organum, an instrumente pertayninge to buyldynge, also an ordinaunce of warres.
Organary, makers of instrumentes.
Orgia, ceremonyes or songes, pertayninge to infernall goddis, or to Bacchus.
Orgyia, a measure contaynynge fyue foote, Suidas dothe wryte that it is the space, whiche is contayned betweene the handes stretched abrode, whiche I suppose is a spanne.
Oria, a fyshers bote.
Orichalcum, a metalle, whiche as I suppose is latyn.
Oriculum for auricula, a litle eare.
Oricos, a citie of Epire.
Oriens, orientis, the Easte.
Orificium, the mouthe of any thynge.
Origanum, an herbe called organy.
Origines, called also Adamantius borne at Alexandria in Egypte was sonne of one Leonides the martyr, a man of mooste excellente knowninge and vertue from his chyldehode, wherein he so wonderfully prospered, that beynge an infaunt he spenge on sleape, his father camme into the chamber, and takynge awaye softly the clothes, he kyssed the chyldes breaste, as a Temple haunge within it the holye gooste, gyuinge thankes to God, that hadde sente to him suche a sonne. At the tyme that his father was martred, Origene beinge also desyrouse of martirdome, pet a ponge chylde, ranne in amonge other, whiche were led to be slayne, and by all meanes profered hym selfe to dye with theym. Whiche his mother perceiuinge, who mooste entirely loued him, she first lamentably entreated hym to withdrawe hym, but he therwith



was moze inflamed towarde martyrdome than withdrawen. Wherefore his mother vsed this crafte, at nyghte whan he was in his bedde, she stale awaie his clothes, so that in the morninge whā he wold haue gone forth, he moughte not come by theym, wherfore he was constrained to tary at home. Whiche deceipt of his mother he complayned to his father than beyng in prison, desyryng hym to persyste constantely in his good purpose. After the martyrdome of his father, he continually gaue hym selfe to the studie of holy Scriptures, whiche he hadde tasted before, in readynge Gentyles warkes by his fathers instruction. All be it in Philosophye and all other sciences, he dydde excelle all other menne of his tyme, before that he was twenty yeeres olde. At eyghtene yeres olde, he expoundyng openly Gentyle Authours, he so intrelated holy doctrine, that he conuerted to the faythe of Christe many great learned men whyche were his hearers. His lyuynge was also so straighte and vertuouse, that he drewe many vntyll hym, and was amonge all menne hadde in a wonderfull reuerence, yet he neuer ceassed in all persecutions, to comfort and confirme men in the imbracynge of martyrdome, and dydde continually reade openly, and also wryte innumerable bookes in the expoundynge of holy scripture. Not withstandynge that he also learned the Hebrue toungue perfitely, he went into dyuers countreys preachynge. And for the greatte fame that was of hym, Mammea, the mother of the Emperour Alexander Seuerus sent for hym to Rome, and herd hym, and as somme do suppose was by hym conuerted. Whereof ye maie reade in the boke whyche I translated oute of Eucolpius, and called it the Image of Gouernaunce. He moste straightly obserued all the preceptes of the gospelle, in contynuall fastynges and watchynges, haunge but one garmente, and goynge alwaye bare footed, and counsaylynge all his hearers to renounce all that they hadde, and to gyue it in almesse. He also gelded hym selfe, not onely to be the moze chaste, but also for because that in the tyme of persecution he taught the wourde of God, as well privily as openly, to men and women, he moughte leste that the paynyme shoulde not speake dishonestie of hym, and of thole, whyche repayred to his Sermons and lessons, whyche although he dydde secretely, yet God would not haue it hydde, so that it came to the eare of Demetrius the Bysshoppe of Alexandria, who syste wonderynge atte the stomache and vertue of the manne, prayenge the feruentnes of his fayth, he saied vnto hym, Nowe stycke to thy doctrine and preachynge, sens thou hast not lefte vnto thine

aduer-

aduerſaries any occaſyon of ſuſpycion: but afterwarde the ſame Demetrius ſtyred with enuy agaynſte Origene, layde it in reproche agaynſte hym openly, fyndynge nothynge elſe wherewith to diſpraiſe hym. He that wylle knowe more of Origene, let hym rede the .vi. boke of Euſebius in hiſtoria eccleſiaſtica, and ſaynct Hierome De ſcriptoribus eccleſiaſtic. he was after the incarnation of Chriſte. 204. yeres.

Originalis, le, that whyche one hath from his byrthe.

Origo, ginis, a begynnynge, kynde.

Orion, the ſonne of Neptunus. ſomme ſayned, that he came of the vryne of Iuppyter, Mercury, and Neptune in this wyſe. One Enopius whan he had lodged thoſe goodis, and had killed for them an oxe, he deſired of them to graunt to hym a ſonne, than thoſe thre pyſſed in the hyde of the oxe, which being layde in the ground, therof came Orion, as it were Vrion, For Ouros in greke is vryne. Orion beinge an hunter, whan he wold haue deflowred Diana, he was ſlayne with a ſcorpyon, and tranſlated amonge the ſterres, and there is the ſygne called in latyne Iugula.

Orior, eris, & Oriris, riri, to be borne, to ryſe, to appere.

Oriundus, commen by auncetours out of ſome countrey or cittie. ſometyme borne. Nati Carthagine, ſed oriundi a Syracuſis, Borne at Carthage, but by ancetours deſcended from Syracuſe in Sicile.

Oriza, a grayne called Ryce, whyche is moſte commonly eaten in Lent, with almond mylke.

Orizon, is the furthermoſt parte of the fyrmament, that mans eye can determyne.

Orminium, an herbe lyke to horehounde.

Ornamenta, ſommetyme dothe ſygnifye thoſe whyche are worthy prayſe.

Ornamentum, apparayle, alſo honour, prayſe or commendacion.

Ornithoboſcion, a houſe where poultrye is fedde, a cowpe.

Ornithon, thonis, a place wherein byrdes are kepte.

Orno, nare, to garnyſche, to decke or trymme, to make fayre, to prepare, to make meete, to honour with ſome auctorytie or dygnitie, alſo to prayſe.

Ornare ſuffragio, to help one with his voyce or good report.

Ornare fugam, to runne away.

Ornate, trymly, gorgeouſely.

Ornatus, he that is in greate dygnytie or authorytie.

Ornatiſſimam de me ſententiam dixit, he gaue me a very honorable reporte.

Ornatus, ta, tum, apparayled, trymmed, garniſhed, inſtructed, fournyſhed.

Ornatus, tus, apparayle, trymmyng, deckyng.

Ornus, a wylde aſhe with great leaues.

Oro, orare, to praye, to demaunde, to ſpeake openly and eloquentely, as Oratours doo, to pleade.

Orobanche, an herbe growynge amonge beanes or peaſyn, and deſtroyeth them.

Orobia, a kynde of Frankyncenſe in lyttelle graynes.

Orobitis, a greene colour lyke to the bladder of corne.

Orobum, a kynde of pouſe corne, I ſuppoſe it is Tares. looke before in Eruum.

Orontes, a ryuer by the citie of Antioche.

Orphanus, he whyche lacketh his father and fatherly ſuccour.

Orpheus, borne in Thracia, ſonne of Oeagrius, or as ſome doo wryte, of Apollo and Caliope, an auncient poete and moſte excellente harper, who as the poetes ſurmyſed, dyd deſyre braſtes and infernalle ſpyrites, and meued ſtones with the ſweteneſſe of his armonye. whereby he recouered his wyfe Eurydices out of helle, at the laſt he was ſlayn with lyghtnynge, or as ſome do wryte, was torne into pieces with women.

Orrea, a towne in Englande called newe Caſtell.

Oroſius, a wourſhypfull prieſt borne in Spayn ryght eloquente and experte in hyſtoryes, he wrate ſeuen bokes agaynſte theym, whyche ſayde that the decaye of the commune weale of Rome, happyd by the doctrine of Chriſte, he was ſent by ſaynte Auguſtyne vnto ſaynte Hierome, who was than in Iudea, to lerne of hym the raiſon of the ſtate of the ſoule.

Orſus, he beganne.

Orſus, he that begynneth to do a thynge.

Orſus, a, um, begunne.

Orthodoxia, the ryght opynion or faithe.

Orthodoxus, a man of the ryghte opynyon or faythe.

Orthogonus, a ryght corner.

Orthographia, the ryght forme of writyng. it is alſo a platte for buyldynge, wherein is paynted or ſette oute the fygure of the holle warke with the reaſons of the ſame.

Orthopnœa, a dyſeaſe, whanne a man can not fetche his breathe, but holdyng his necke vpryght.

Orthopnœci, they whyche haue that ſyckeneſſe.

Orthoſtadios, a garment, whyche was alway worne vnryte.

Orto luce, as ſoone as it was day.

Ortus, ti, vide Hortus.

Orti penſiles, gardeynes made on howſes, or

pyllours.
Ortus, ta, tum, borne, ſprunge, begunne.
Ortus, tus, the byrthe or natiuitie. Alſo the ryſynge of the ſonne.
Ortygia, the name of an yle.
Ortix, tygis, a byrde called a quayle.
Orix, gis, a beaſte of the kynde of gotes.

## O ANTE S.

OS, oris, the mouth, alſo the vilage, ſometyme the proporcion of all the bodye. ſometyme countenance, alſo preſence, and language.
In ore eſt omni populo, all the people ſpeaketh of hym.
Omnes uno ore authores fuêre, They were all of one accorde.
Os ad mala audiendum prebêre, to ſuffre hym to rebuke hym to his face.
Per ora hominum ferri, to be publyſſhed or ſpoken abrode.
Os diſtorquêre, to ſette his mouthe awrye, to mocke with the mouthe.
Os ducere, idem.
Os durum, a ſhameleſſe perſone.
Os impudens, idem.
Os alicui lędere, to ſaye ylle of oone to his face.
Os hominis inſignem impudentiam cognoſcite, Conſyder you the boldnes and preſumpcion of this felowe.
Duarum & uiginti gentium ore loquebatur, He ſpake .xxii. languages.
Os portus, the entrye of an hauen.
Os ſublinire, to mock or deceyue craftyly with fayre prompſes.
Oſſiculum, the diminutiue of Os.
Os, oſſis, a bone. Oſſum, idem.
Oſæ, lawes concernynge deuocion.
Oſanna, I pray the ſaue vs.
Oſaſum, for Odi, I hate.
Oſcedo, dinis, panynge or gappynge. ſommetyme ſtenche.
Oſci, people in Italy.
Oſcillo, are, to bowe downe.
Oſcilla, lyttell ymages of ware to be offred.
Oſcillum, a lyttell mouthe, ſometyme a lyttell ymage or poppette.
Oſcines, byrdes, whyche by theyr voyces doo ſygnyfie ſomewhat to come or happen.
Oſcinum, a general name of byrdes, whiche do ſynge, a ſyngynge byrde.
Oſcis, the abhompnable vſe of carnall ſynne.
Oſcito, tare, to gape, as menne doo for lache of ſleape.
Oſcitor, tari, idem.
Oſcitatio, gappynge. Alſo quyetneſſe from labour.



Oſcitans, he that gapeth as it were for lache of ſlepe. alſo he that careth for nothyng, ſure, fearynge nothynge, negligente.
Oſcitanter, ſoftely, without any courage, as yf one were almoſte on ſleape. Alſo negligentely.
Oſcitabunde, idem.
Oſculana pugna, battayle, wherein they, whyche were before vanquyſhed, haue the victorye.
Oſculatio, kyſſynge.
Oſculum, a lyttell mouthe. alſo a kyſſe.
Oſiris, the ſonne of Jupyter and Niobe, the fyrſte kynge of Argyues, and after leauyng that royalme to his brother, he went into Egypte, and there he reigned and maried Iſis, finally he was ſlayne by Typho his brother, and was longe ſoughte for by Iſis his wyfe, who at the laſte fyndyng his body, the buried it in an yle called Abatos, where the Egyptians afterwarde fyndyng an ore, they ſuppoſed that Oſiris was become a god, and takynge that ore with theym to the cytie of Memphis, they honoured him for a god, and callyng hym Apis, they ordeyned to hym certayne ceremonyes, a lyttell whyle after they drownynge hym in the ryuer, they ſought for an nother lyke ore with waylynge and wepynge, whyche beynge founden, they cryed with moch gladneſſe, and brought him to the cittie. He was before the incarnatiõ of Chriſt 2013. yeres.
Oſyris, is alſo an herbe, whiche ſome doo ſuppoſe to be wylde lynne or wylde flaxe.
Oſſa, a hygh mountayne in Theſſaly.
Oſſeus, a, um, bony, or of a bone, as harde as a bone.
Oſſicularim, oone boone frome an nother in pieces.
Oſſifragus, ga, gum, that whyche breaketh bones.
Oſſilegium, a gatherynge of bones.
Oſſiculum, a lyttell bone.
Oſſuaria, a chyne or lyke thynge, where the bones of dead men are put.
Oſtendo, di, dere, to ſhewe.
Oſtendere ſe, ſiue animum ſuum, to declare his courage, or what he intendeth to do.
Oſtendere ſe uirum, to proue him ſelf a man, to do valiantly.
Oſtentatio, boſtynge.
Oſtentare periculum capitis, to menace one to kyll hym, or to cauſe hym to dye as a tranſgreſſour.
Oſtentare jugulum pro capite alterius, to offer to dye, to ſaue the lyfe of an other man.
Oſtentata occaſio, the occaſyon preſent.
Oſtentare ſpem, to put in hope.
Oſtento, oſtentare, to ſhewe often. alſo to boſt, or ad-

oz aduaunt.
Ostentui esse, to be poynted at.
Ostentum, a thynge whiche hapneth seldome, and betokeneth, that some straunge thynge shall happen. As a blasyng sterre, thunder on a fayre daie. Sometyme it signifieth a thyng monstruouse.
Ostentus, tus, a shoyne.
Ostia, ostiorum, the entrees of greate ryuers, sometyme hauens.
Ostia, a towne nygh to Rome.
Ostiarius, a porter.
Ostiatim, from doore to doore.
Ostiensis, a lyttel hauen at Rome.
Ostigo, the shadde whiche hapneth to slepe.
Ostium, a doore oz gate.
Ostracismus, a maner of exylynge of menne at Athenes, whyche excelled other in power oz authoryte: whyche exyle was doone by delyuerynge of oyster shelles, wherein the name of hym, whyche shulde be exyled, was wryten.
Ostracum, a shelle.
Ostrea, an oyster.
Ostreum, idem.
Ostrearius panis, Browne breade, the whyche men are wont to eate with oysters.
Ostreatus, ta, tum, harde as an oyster.
Ostrifer, the place in the sea, whiche is apte to engender oysters.
Ostring uestes, garmentes of purple colour.
Ostrum, purple, oz other lyke colour.
Osus, osurus, partycyples of Odi.
Osus sum, osus es, osus est, I hate, thou hatest, he hateth.

## O ANTE T.

OTHRIS, a mountayne of Thessalye, where dwelled the people called Lapithe.
Otior, ari, to be ydell oz at reste.
Otiosè, ydelly, at leysure, surely, without care.
Otiosus, a, um, ydell, sure, without care.
Otiosus dies, holy day, a playenge daye.
Otiosus animus. Terent. Animo iam nunc otioso esse imperio, nowe I charge the care foz nothynge.
Otiosa res, a thynge that requyreth no care oz studye.
Otiosæ sententiæ, sentences whyche haue no vertue oz power to moue the audience.
Otiosus studiorum, he that studyeth nothyng
Otiosè dormire, to slepe without care, oz to slepe soundly.
Otiosè negotium gerere, to go negligently about his busynesse.
Otiosè, care thou not.
Otium, ydelnesse, vacation from labour. Also



leysure, reste, quyetnesse, contrary to labour and busynesse.
Tenere otium, to mayntayne quyetnesse.
Suppeditare otium studio, to passe the tyme in study.
In otio esse, to sytte at home and do nothing.
Abundare otio, to haue muche leysure.
Affluere otio, idem.
Otium operis, whan they labour no moze.
Otij plurimi res, the matter requyreth leyser.
Othryades, a mans name of Lacedemonia.
Othrys, a hylle in Thessaly.
Otides, byrdes lyke to partryches.
Otus, a shyche owle.

## ¶O ANTE V.

OValis corona, a garlande of myrtelles, gyuen vnto hym, whiche had victorye without effusion of blouddе.
Ouatio, a small tryumphe of a prynce oz cappytayne, whiche had victorye of his ennemies without slaughter of men, oz where battayle was not denounced: in the whyche tryumph the cappytaine wente on foote, oz onely dydde ryde on a horse, with a garlande of myrtelles on his head, and his souldyoures syngynge aboute hym.
Ouatus, ta, tum, whyche is in symylytude of an egge.
Ouans, ouantis, reioysynge, beinge ioyfull.
Ouidius, surnamed Naso, borne in a towne called Sulmo, and brought vp in Rome, and dyligently instructed in latin letters, from his tender age, he gaue moste diligent study to the makynge of verses, from the whiche he was withdrawen by his father, and put to lern reytoryke, wherin a whyle he muche profited and was in the noumber of the beste oratoures of that tyme, and was aduanced to sundry authoryties & made a senatoz. Notwithstandyng he chiefly dyd dedicate hym selfe vnto poetry, wherin by nature he was made excellent in facilitie and abundaunce of sentences, he was in good fauour with the emperour Augustus, of whome at the laste he was exyled into Pontus, where he spent the reste of his lyfe in a towne called Tomos, amonge people moste barbarouse, who not withstanding lamented his deathe, foz his courtaysye and gentylnesse of maners. The cause of his exyle is vncertaine, sauinge that some do suppose that it was foz abusynge Julia doughter of the emperour Augustus, although the pretence of the emperour was, foz the makynge of the boke of the craft of loue, wherby yonge myndes mought be styred to wantonnesse. He was before the Incarnation of Christe.

Ouicula, a lytell shepe.
Ouifera gallina, a bzoude henne.
Ouile, a folde oz shepe house.
Oullus, a, um, of a shepe.
Ouinus, a, um, idem.
Ouis, a shepe.
Ouo, are, to reioyce with noyse oz voyce in a multitude.
Ouum, an egge.
+ Ouum ouo simile, one egge lyke an nother, applied vnto them, whiche be lyke of condicions oz persone.
Ouo prognatus eodem, of one father & mother, oz bzought vp vnder one maister, oz in one schoole.

## O ANTE X.

OXacantha, a barbery tree, called of some Berberis.
Oxellū, a citte in Englād called Chester.
Oxycratum, water and vyneger sodden togyther, called also Posca.
Oxygala, sower mylke.
Oxygarum, sharpe sawce.
Oxylāpathon, sozell. Oxalis, idem.
Oxylla, grete sozell.
Oxymeli, hony and vinegre sodden togyther.
Oxyphœnix, nicis, the tree whiche beareth the fruite called of the apothecaries Tamarindi.
Oxypora, oyntementes and emplasters myxt with vyneger, to the intent that the vertue of the other ingredience may the better penetrate
Oxyporon, sharpe sawce.
Oxyporopola, he that selleth meate in sharpe sawce oz sowre.
Oxyrinchus, a citte in Aegypte, so named of a fysshe called Oxyrinchus, foz as much as the Egyptians worshipped two fysshes foz goddis, that is to say, Lepidorū et Oxyrinchū, also two bzydes, a hawke, and the bzyde called Ibis. also two beastes, an oxe, a dogge and a catte, and some honoured a crocodyle, and some Ichneumon, a lytell beast, whiche kylleth the crocodyle. in the sayde citte was the fysh called Oxyrinchus, specially worshipped
Oxysaccharum, sugre and vinegre sodden togyther, of some men called Syrupus acetosus simplex.
Oxytoca, medicines to make a womā to bzing foxthe her bzythe quickely.
Oxytriphillon, an herbe called Woxrel de bois oz Alleluya. Oxys, idem.

## O ANTE Z.

OZE, stynkynge of the nose.
Ozena, sozes in the nose, whiche causeth a stynkyng sauour in the nose.
Ozimum, an herbe called basyll.



## P ANTE A.

PABVLARIS, pabulare, pertaynynge to fozrage oz meate foz beastes.
Pabulatio, fozragyng.
Pabulator, a fozrageour.
Pabulor, aris, ari, to go in fozragyng, sometyme to feede, as a beast dooeth.
Pabulum, fozrage oz meate foz beastes.
Pacatē, peasibly.
Pace tua, pace uestra, by thy licence, by youe leaue, oz licence.
Pachini, hilles in the lesse Asia.
Pachisos, a riuer of Sicile.
Pachynus, a mountayne in Sicile, on the sea syde, oz an elbow of the lande there, whiche nowe is called Cauo pascinio.
Pacifer, feri, a bzynger of peace.
Pacificatorius, a, um, that whiche dooeth pacifye.
Pacifico, care, to pacifie.
Pacisco, sceris, sci, to make couenaunte, to bargayne.
Pacisci uitam ab hoste, to render hym to his ennemy, his lyfe onely saued.
Cum Xerxe nuptias, filiæ eius pacisci ur, he agreed to mary the doughter of Xerxes.
Pactus est duo millia, he couenanted to geue two thousande.
Paco, are, to mitigate, to appease, to accoyde.
Pactilis, le, platted. Pactilis corona, a platted garlande.
Pactio, an accoyde, agreement, a treatise.
Pactitius, a, um, dooen vpon condicion.
Pactoliopes, exceedyng eyghesse.
Pactolus, a riuer in Lydia, hauynge golden grauell.
Pactum, sometyme a participle syguifyng couenaunted, promysed, sometyme a noune, signifyng a couenaunt.
Pactum transitionis, a sauffe conduct, to passe from one countrey to an other, a palpoyt.
Has tibi nos pactus legibus dare iussit, he commanded ye to geue this money vppon a condicion.
Pactæ induciæ, truce accoyded.
Alio pacto, otherwyse.
Nullo pacto, in no wyse.
Eo pacto, in this maner of wyse.
Pacuuius, a famous writer of tragedies borne at Brundusium in Calabria, was sustero some of Ennius the poete, he is commended of Quintilians foz the grauitie of his sentences, the ponderousenesse of his wozdes, and the authozites of the personages, whyche

are

are in his tragedies and comedies, that somwhat his stile seemeth verape rude, is to bee attributed to the tyme, and not to his fawte. He lyued vntill the age of. lxxxx. yeres before the commyng of Christe yeres.

Padus, a famous ryuer in Italy whiche there is named Po. Cato in originibus, saieth that the Tuscans called it Bodincon, the Liguriens Bodigum, Plinius calleth it Bodincum, that is to saie haupng no bottome, the greekes dyd call it Eridanus, it cometh oute of the hill called Vesulus, whiche is the highest part of the mountaynes called Alpes, and runneth by the marches of Liguria, and soo passeth vnder the grounde and ryseth xxtie stones, in the countrey called Vibonensis, and carieth with hym. xxx. other ryuers into the Venecian sea, named Adriaticum.

Padusa, a ryuer whiche some saie is an arme of the Po.

Pæan, an hymne in the prayse of Apollo: sometyme the same Apollo. It is nowe taken for an hymne, made to the laude of God, or our Lorde.

Pædagium, lodgyng for seruauntes and children.

Pædagogium, a bonde seruaunt.

Pædagogus, he that is appoynted to awaite on children to see them well ordered.

Pedaretus, a mannes name.

Pæderastes, a louer of children in vnhoneste wyse.

Pæderastia, a vicious loue of children.

Pæderotes, a precious stone called also Opalion, there appereth in it the fyry brightnesse of the Carbuncle, the shynyng pourple colour of the Amatist, the greene sea of the emeraulde, all shynyng togyther with an incredible mixture. Plin. li. 37. c. 6. There is also a bramble and herbe, whereof Plinius maketh mencion lib. 19. ca. 8. and Dioscorides li. 3. ca. 4. called Pædaros, some suppose it to be a kynde of bearefoote.

Pædia, erudicion and institucion in good artes as Gellius teacheth.

Pædico, pedicaui, pædicare, to commyt buggery.

Pædor, pedoris, sluttyshenesse, vncleannesse spiche.

Pædotribes, & pedotriba, a schoolemaister.

Pæon, a fote in metre, whiche is of one longe syllable, and thre shorte.

Pæonia, an herbe called Peonie. also a countrey in Europa, and is a part of Macedony.

Pæstum, a citie in Lucania, where there is abundance of roses.

Pæstanus, na, num, of that citie.

Pætus, he that loketh as yf his eyes were halfe sloed.

Paganalia, ploughmens holy date, as wakes be nowe adayes.

Paganus, a man of the countrey, or of the village. it is also he that despyseth to be in the nũbre of soudiours and is not yet admitted.

Pagasa, a towne of Thessaly, whiche after was called Demetrias.

Pagatim, vyllage by vyllage.

Pagina, the syde of a leafe in a boke. it is also the place in the traple of a tyme, where euery braunche is fastnyd.

Paginula, a lyttell syde of a leafe in a boke.

Pago, gis, Pepigi, gere, pactus, to make couenant, or contracte.

Pagus, a vyllage.

Pagyris, the name of a ryuer and of a citie, of whiche the people are called Pagyritæ.

Pala, a spade. also a piele to putte in breade in to the ouen. also a fanne to make wynde. also the brodest part of a rynge.

Palæ, wedges or pieces, or gaddes of mettalle whan it is fined.

Palaca, pieces of fine golde.

Palæmon, onis, was called a god of the sea.

Palæstina, a countreye in Syrie, ioyninge to Araby, called in holye scripture Philistum.

Læstra, a wrastlynge place. also the exercyse of wrastlyng. It is also the comelynes of mouynge and gesture, accordynge to the state or degree of the persone, whiche sheweth it.

Palæstricum, idem.

Palæstricus, a wrastler.

Palæstricus, ca, cum, perteininge to wrastling.

Palæstrita, he that vseth wrastling.

Palam, openly before men, that all mẽ mai se it.

Palam facere, to reuele or bringe to open knowlage.

Res palam est, the matter is openly knowen, or the thinge is manifeste.

Palamedes, the sonne of Nauplius kyng of the yle called Euboia, a valyant capytayne of the grekes, at the syege of Troye, where by the false surmyse of Vlysses, he was slayne of his people, it is writen of hym that he found certayne letters of greke by the order of a flight of cranes.

Palangæ, leuers or posters, wherewith they lyfte and beare timbre, and suche like thynges of greate weyght.

Palango, are, to beare on leuers or posters.

Palangarij, men whiche do beare on leuers or posters thynges of greate poyse or weyght.

Palatiar, & Palatual, a sacrifice done at Rome on the hill called Palatinum.

Palatio, onis, a foundation made in a marysh grounde with pyles of timber.

Palantes, they that wander aboute, and wote not whyther to go.

Palanteum, a citie buylded on the hille called Pala-

Palatinus.
Palantia, the doughter of Euander.
Palantia, a citie in Arrogonia.
Palatha, a tarte of frygges.
Palatim, an aduerbe signifienge scattered and wandring here and there.
Palatina officia, offices within a princes palace or courte.
Palatinus mons, an hyll at Rome.
Palatium, a palaice of an Emperoure or great lynge.
Palatus, seu palatum, the rouse of the mouthe.
Palea, chaffe of corne, also a gryssell, whyche falleth downe from the necke of a coche or capon.
Palearium, the Dewelappe of a rudder beaste. also a place, wherin chaffe is kepte.
Paleatus, made or mixte with chaffe.
Pales, called goddesse of shepeherdes, and of pastoure.
Palene, a cytie, so called of Pallena, the daughter of Python, and wyfe of Lictus.
Palepaphos, a citie of Cyprus.
Palescamander, a ryuer in Troye.
Palicenus, a fountayne in Sicilia.
Palilia, shepeherdes holydayes kepte in the honour of Pales.
Palimpsestus, parchemente rased.
Palingenesia, a regeneration or secounde nastuptie.
Palinodia, a contrary songe, or retractinge of that whiche one hathe spoken or written. Nowe of some men called a recantynge.
Palinodiam canere, to retracte that, whiche one hathe spoken or written.
Palinurus, was the Maister of the shyppe, wherin Eneas camme in to Italye. Also an elbow of the lande of Sycile in to the sea.
Palinurus, a byrer, whiche beareth a rod, wherein are thre or foure blacke seedes, I suppose by the description bothe of Theophrastus and Dioscorides, that is the fyrre or gosse, although in some place it may be greater than in an other place.
Palla, a womanne gowne.
Pallace, a concubine.
Palladium, the ymage of Pallas.
Palladius, a mannes name, whyche wyote of housbandry.
Pallancana, a sharpe opnion, whiche causeth the eyen to water.
Palladius, a, um, that longeth to Pallas.
Pallas, antis, the sonne of Euander, sometyme kynge of Latynes. also a gyant.
Pallas adis called goddesse of battayle, and also of wysedome.
Pallax, acis, a concubine, suche as one keepeth in stede of his wyfe.
Palleo, lui, lere, to be pale.



Pallescere, idem.
Palliastrum, a course mantell.
Palliatę fabulæ, comedies or enterludes made in Grecia, and the personages therein were Greches, as Togatæ fabulæ, were enterludes in Rome, and the personages Romaines, so called because the ouermost habite of Greches was called Pallium, of the Romaynes Toga.
Palliarus, cladde in a mantell.
Pallio, are, to conceis or hyde.
Palliolatim amictus, cladde in a palle.
Palliolatus, idem.
Palliolum, a shorte mantell.
Pallium, a mantell, suche as knighters of the garter doo weare.
Pallor, oris, a paleneſſe of colour.
Palustер, stris, tre, extra, trum, of the fenne.
Palma, the palme of the hande. also a measure called a handbredc. sometyme an oar to rowe with. Also a palme tree or date tree. sometyme it signifieth victory.
Palma Christi, called also Buchaides, an herbe of the kinde of Sarpyon, but hauyng rootes like the palme of ones hande.
Palmam præripere, to take the praise or honour from an other.
Palmare facinus, an acte worthy the palme or signe of victory.
Palmarium, woorthy the sygne or token of victorie.
Palmaria spacia, a handbredc space.
Palmata, et palmatis uestis, a garmente of baudekyn, whiche the Consulle dyd weare in tyme of peace, and the victoure in tyme of warre.
Palmes, itis, the smalle and tender braunches, moste propyerly of a vine.
Palmetum, the place wherein date trees doo growe.
Palmeus, a, um, of a palme tree.
Palmifer, et Palmiger, that beareth palme, or date trees.
Palmipedalis, a measure of a foote and handbredthe.
Palmipedes aues, all birdes, whiche haue boisfete, as commonly all water foules haue.
Palmipes, spiait footed.
Palmyra, a great castell or fortresse in the middell of Syria.
Palmyrena, a countrey in Syrie.
Palmo, are, to bynde togither. also to doo any thyng with the palme of the hande.
Palmosus, full of palme trees.
Palmula, a litterll or sculle. also a date.
Palmus, et palmetum, a measure. If it be Palmus maior, it is of fiue fingers, or a handesbredth. If it be minor, it is but. iiii. fingers.
Palo, are, to hedge or pale in: also to wander.

Palor,

Palor, palaris, to goe a ſunder here and there, ſcattered.
Palpebræ, the heares whiche do growe on the cheke.
Palpitatio, quakyng of the fleſhe.
Palpito, tare, to quake or tremble.
Palpator, toris, & palpo, ponis, a flatterer.
Palpatio, flattery.
Palpo, & palpor, ari, to fele, alſo to flatter.
Paludamentum, a cote armure, it was alſo a womans garment.
Paludatus, clad in a cote armure.
Palumbarius, a certayne hawke, whyche is longe and blacke, and flyeth the moſte parte by nyght.
Palumbes palumbis, a wood culuer.
Palumbina caro, the fleſhe of a woode culuer.
Paluſter, tris, tre, pertaynynge to fenne or marſe.
Palus, li, a ſtake or poſte.
Palûs, palûdis, a fenne or marſe.
Pamilus, one of the fyue prncipall ryuers of Theſſalia.
Pamphylia, a regton in the leſſe Aſia, lyng on the ſouthe ſyde of the mountayn Taurus and marcheth on the realmes of Phrygia and Caria.
Pamphagi, people in Ethiopia, whiche do eate of all maner of thynges.
Pampillum, a charlotte.
Pampilona, a citie in the realme of Nauer.
Pampinarium, a heape of grene braunches, it is alſo the tender braunche, whiche groweth out of the harde tree.
Pampinarius, a, um, & pampineus, a, um, of grene braunches.
Pampino, are, to cutte of the ſmalle braunches of a vyne, or to pull away the leaues that the ſonne maie come to the rote.
Pampinula, an herbe called alſo Pimpinella.
Pampinus, a vyne leafe, or grene braunche.
Panagron, a great ſwepe nette, whiche taketh all maner of fyſhe.
Pan, panis, called the god of ſhepardes.
Panagyris, a commune aſſembly of people, bee it a fayre, marte, markette, hyghe feaſte, or creations: alſo the place where thoſe aſſemblies bee.
Panagyrica oratio, & Panagyricum carmē, that whiche was recited in proſe or verſe at ſuche an aſſembly.
Panaria ebrietas, Cœlius writeth that he hath radde for Arrogantia, & licentia.
Panax, acis, an herbe whiche hath a leafe lyke to the leaues of a fygge tree. Alſo a long ſtalk moſye, and on the toppe a knappe, wherin are ſwete ſedes, with a ſharpe ſente, and hath a yelowe floure, and growith in diuers parties of Greeia.



Panarium, a pantry, where bread is kepte.
Panathenea, were among the Athenienſes certayne ſolemne ceremonies, wherof ſome were great and kept euery fifthe yere, ſome were leſſe, and they were yerly celebrate, they were ſometyme called Athenæa.
Panchaia, a regton in Arabie, called alſo Sabæa.
Pancarpia, a garland made of dyuers floures, or of all floures that maie be founde.
Pancraciaſtes, a man expert and excellente in all feates of actiuitie.
Pancratium, exercyſe in all feates, as wraſtlyng, runnyng, leappynge, caſtyng of the barre, and other lyke exercyſes of ſtrengthe.
Pancratius, he that doothe exercyſe the ſayde feates.
Pancreſtum, a ſaulue for euery ſore.
Pancreum, is betwene fleſhe and kernel lyinge betwene the ſtomake and the ryuer.
Panda, a citie in Inde, where the greate Alexander buylded the thyrde citie of his name, the vttermoſte ende of his iourneye. Alſo in the ſame place were auiters buylded by Bacchus, and after by Hercules, thanne by the quene Semiramis, laſte by Cyrus.
Pandana porta, a gate of the citie of Rome, whyche was fyrſte and laſte opened, for all thynges to be brought into the citie.
Pandecta, comprehendynge all thynges: it is alſo the volume of the lawe ciuile, called the digeſtes.
Pandiculatio, gappynge.
Pandiculor, aris, to gape as they doo, whiche come from ſlepe.
Pando, didi, dere, paſſum, & panſum, to open.
Pando, aui, are, to bowe downe.
Pandocheus, an inholder.
Pandochium, an inne, or commune lodgyng.
Pandus, a, um, open.
Pandôra, the mother of Deucalion, vnto whō ſundry goddes gaue ſundrye gyftes. Pallas gaue to her wyſedom, Venus beaultie, Apollo muſike, Mercurius eloquence, and therefore ſhe was called Pandora, whiche ſignifieth haurynge all gyftes. Heſyodus the poete writeth, that Jupiter ſent her into the worlde to deceyue mankynde.
Pangæus, an elbowe of Thracia.
Pango, pepegi, & panxi, pangere, to ſette, to plante, to ioyne one thynge to an other, to faſten, to dryue in, to wryte, to ſynge, to trille, to make.
Panhormus, a citie in Sicile.
Panicum, a ſodayne feare, whereby ſometyme men be diſtraught, or out of theyr wittes.
Panicula, that whiche on ſome herbes or trees doo hange downe, longe and rounde, as on great ones, alſo peache trees, and pynepaple trees,

trees, rollars, and reedes.

Panicum, a graine, which groweth lyke to mil, and hath at the leaste tenne leaues, the stalke small, with a redde pendant full of corne, some purple, some red, some blacke or white, the Italians do call it Melica.

Panis porcinus, an herbe called also cyclaminus, rapũ terræ, umbilicus terræ, & Arramita.

Panifex, ficis, a baker.

Panificium, the crafte of bakynge.

Panis, bread.

Panis nauticus, bysket.

Panis secundarius, raunged bread, or chete bread, or cryball bread.

Panisicus, a god of the woodes.

Panolethria, vtter distruction.

Pantacratiasta, he that fyghteth with handes and feete.

Pantathlus, he that contendeth in all maner of games.

Panneus, a, um, woullen.

Panniculatia, thynges of small valure.

Panicularius, a draper that selleth clothe.

Panniculus, a piece of clothe.

Pannonia, the countrey nowe called Hungaria, whiche toke that name of an other Hungaria nowe named Iulira, a countreye in the northe parte of the worlde, not farre from the ryuer called Tanais, and is tributarye to the Moscouites. The boundes of Hungery is now muche larger than it was of olde tyme, and hathe on the weste Owstrike and Beme, on the southe the part of Slauony that ieth on the sea called Adriaticũ, on the east Seruia, on the northe Polonia, and Moscouia. The countrey is ryght fertyle of graine, and riche of golde and syluer, and as the inhabitauntes there do reporte, there is in that countrey a ryuer, in the whiche if yron be oftentymes doped, it wyll be tourned into copper. That this noble realme is nowe destroyed and vnder captiuitie of Turkes, it is to be feared, that all christendome shall sore repente, that beinge sometyme reputed the puissaunt bulwarke to all Christen realmes, agaynste the intollerable violence of sarasyns and turkes.

Pannonia superior, the countreye nowe called Austria.

Pannones, Hungarians called also Pæones.

Panormum, a citie in Sicile, nowe called in Italian Palermo.

Pannosus, he that weareth poore apparell.

Pannuelum, a handkercher.

Pannus, clothe.

Panomphæus, a name of Iupiter, signifyinge that he hereth all mens voyces.

Pansa, playne footed.

Panselinos, the full moone.

Pantagia, a ryuer in Sicile.



Pantasilea, a queene of Amazon.

Pantheon, a temple of all the goddis.

Panthera, a beaste haueng on his skynne lyttell rounde spottes, some blewe, and some white, it is saied that herdes of cattell do meruaylously delyte in the swete sauour that cometh from them, and in beholdyng of theim, and therfore feyng by the swete ayre, where they haue theyr resorte, thyther wylle all beastes come, not beynge afeerde but onely of theyr fierse looke, and therfore the Panthers hydynge theyr heades, do suffre the rest of their bodyes to bee lookyd on, that they maye the more easyly take theyr praye of the cataylle beynge dismayed. The people of Hircania doth more often kyll them with a poyson called Aconitum, than with weapon, but the Panthers feelyng them selues poysoned, doo seke for the dunge of a man, whiche yf they do fynde and eate, they be furthwith delyuered, they be so iuycy, that they do ryue a geet while after that theyr bowelles be cleane out of theyr bodies: It is also wrytten, that he, which is washed or enoynted with the broth, wherin a coche is boyled, the Panther wyll not touche hym. In the weste part of Aethiopia towarde the sea, there is people called Agriophagi, whose kynge hath but one eie, whiche is in his forhead, that people do lyue with eatynge the fleshe of Pantheres and Lyons.

Pantheron, a nette, wherewith all maner of foule is taken.

Pantices, a great bealy, also the flanx.

Pantomimus, a dyssard, whiche can fayne and counterfaite euery mans gesture.

Panurgia, subtyltie.

Panus, panula, & panulla, a kernell in the share or greyne of a manne, or behynde the eare. It is also a weauers rolle, wheron the webbe of clothe is rolled or wounden.

Papare, to call dad as a chylde dothe.

Papas, a father, as chyldren do call dadde.

Papaueralida, wylde popy.

Papauerata uestis, a garment not pure white but of the colour of popy.

Papauer, eris, an herbe called popy.

Papæ, an interiection of wonderyng, wyll ye se a wonderfull thyng.

Papæus, in the tongue of Scithia, signifieth Iupiter.

Paphlagonia, a countrey in the lesse Asia, and it ioyneth to Galatia, where as dwelled the people called Heneti, of whom came the Venetians. It is bounded on the east with the ryuer called Halys, runnyng out of the south betweene Syria and Paphlagonia.

Paphos, & Paphia, a citie in the yslande of Cypres, whiche was dedicate to Venus, where-

of

of the was called Paphia.
Papia, a citie in Lumbardy, called Pauia.
Papilio, onis, a butterflye.
Papylio, a paulion for the warres.
Papilla, a lyttel wheale or pouche in the skynne of a man. Also a cocke in a coundite, where out water commeth. Also ouer the vppell or teate of a womans brest.
Pappa, pap made with milke and flowre.
Pappo, pappare, to eate.
Pappus, a graundesyre or graundefather. It is also an herbe called grouńdswel, also the flowre of thystelles whiche ỳe to fethers do flye awaye with the wynde.
Papula, a wheike.
Papyrus, seu papyrum, is a great rushe, whiche groweth in the fennes and marys grounddes in Aegypt and Syria, ten cubites hyghe, wherof the fyne paper was made, whereon men dydde wryte, we haue growynge in our fenny grounddes like rushes with blacke knoppes, longe and rounde, whiche are called
Nowe Papyrus, is called paper, wherin men do vse to wryte or prynte bokes.
Papyratius, of papre, or of the saied rushe.
Papyrius, the surname of a noble Romayne.
Par, ris, lyke, equall, meete, euen, reasonable, a payre.
Par est, it is lyke.
Par ætate, of one age.
Paribus animis, of lyke affection.
Par ingenium nactus, he hath founde one of his owne faction.
Par sapientia ad formam, as wyse, as he is fayre or tall.
Par pretium tanti laboris, the recompence or rewarde was suche, as was equiualent to so greate a labour.
Par, idem. all one.
Pares esse nostro exercitui non potuerunt, they moughte not be so stronge as our hoste.
Paradelos, the greatte daysy with the yelowe knoppe in the myddell. it is called of the apothecaries Consolida media.
Pares, two lyke one to the other in fourme or degree.
Parem esse, to be sufficient, to do or susteyne a thynge.
Paria, payres, two together of any thynge.
Paria facere, to requite, to do one thynge for an other, lyke for lyke.
Par referre, idem.
Par, pari, to recompence one thynge with an other, of equall estimacion.
Par impar, a game that children vsed, called euen or odde.
Parabilis, le, that whiche mate be soone gotten or will be soone redy.
Parabola, a comparison, or resemblaunce.



Paraclētus, an exhortar, a comforter, an aduocate.
Paraclytus, a man infamed, yll reported of.
Paradiastole, a dilatinge of a matter by an interpretation.
Paradigma, an example.
Paradisus, Paradise. it signifyeth a gardeyne.
Paradoxa, a sentence, contrary to the opynion of the more parte.
Paradromis, a galery, or walke.
Paræneſis, a precepte conteynynge an exhortation.
Paræneticus, ca, cum, conteynynge suche precept or instruction.
Paragoge, is a figure, whan a letter or syllable is added to a worde, as Dicier for dici.
Paragraphe, a thynge wryten before a sentence.
Paragraphus et paragraphium, a paragraffe.
Paralipomenon, lefte oute, vnspoken, or vnwryten, whiche ought to haue ben spoken or wryten.
Paralleli, lines in the sphere of the world equally distaunte, whereby the sonne, whan he passeth, causeth variation in houres of the daye.
Paralion, an herbe called also Esula.
Paralysis, is a sykenesse called the palsy, wherin either all the bodye or one member of many members be molysted, and be depryued of feleynge and meuynge, it happeth eyther of an impostume stoppynge the rootes of the synewes, that they being depryued of the spyrites animall, whiche serueth for them, they become lost, or elles of a fleumatike humour grosse and vndigested, whiche stoppeth the sayde places. Sometyme of a stroke or falle, whereby the toppes of the backe boone, are lowsed, and the synewes whiche come fro me the nuke or nape of the heade are stopped, otherwhyle the synues and the rootes of them be hurte with a bruse, and induceth the palsy, specially in an olde man.
Herba paralysis, the lyttel whyte daisy with red toppes.
Paralyticus, he that is taken with the palsey.
Paranymphus, he that is the mediatour in matrymony betwene the man and the woman: the whiche is on the womannes parte is called Pronuba.
Parapechium, a lyght clothe.
Parapherna, that which is added vnto the womannes dower, called the tornture.
Paraphrasis, an imitation of wordes, settynge out the sence or meanynge of the autour more playnely.
Paraphrastes, he that dothe not translate worde by worde, but expresseth the sentence of the autour more openly.
Pararium æs, was double wages, geuen to
horse

horsemen for hauinge two horses.
Parasanga, a mile in Persia, conteininge fifty furlonges Herodotus sayth, xxx.
Parasceue, a preparation, also good frydaye.
Parasiopesis, a figure in speakinge, whan we fayne that we will not speake, and yet couertly it is declared what we do meane.
Parasitus, a hanter of other mennes tables vncalled for, also he whiche to fille his bealye with meate and drynke, speaketh alway to the appetite of hym, with whome he dyneth or soupeth.
Parasitari, to holde vp a nother mannes tale for a dinner or souper.
Parasitaster, he that counterfayteth hym that is called Parasitus.
Parastatæ, certayne stones in pillars. Parastata, also one of the bones in the shanke of the legge.
Parastates, stones, whiche do sustayne both sydes of a dore, called Jambes.
Paratragœdio, are, to brag or crake, to speke great or highe wordes.
Parcæ, ladies of destiny, also it signifyeth the selfe destiny, or disposition in prolongynge or shortynge ife, the names of the ladyes be Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos.
Parco, peperci, parcere, to spare, to forgiue, or pardon, to let or prohibite, to leaue, to forbeare or abstayne.
Parcere pretio, to spare for coste.
Sumptui ne parcas, Spare for no coste.
Parcere ualetudini, take hede to thyn heith.
Parcere uoci, not to speake loude.
Parcitur, impersonale. Ci. Neque parcetur, laboti, they will spche for no labour.
Parcere metu, to put awaye feare.
Parce, scarcely, nygardely, nyghely, sayre and softly.
Parciter, idem.
Parcitas, frugalitie, or moderation in liuyng.
Parcimonia, nygardship, or scarsitie.
Parcus, a nygarde.
Parcus, ca, cum, nyghe, or nygarde, scarce in expences, sometyme it signifieth seelde.
Parcus comitatu, he that hath a small trayn.
Parcus opera, an easy warkman, he that is more ydell than occupyed.
Pardus, a lyparde.
Padalianches, the venoumouse herbe called also Aconitum.
Pardalus, a birde of dunne colour, whiche fleeth in flockes.
Parectata, & parectatus, he that is newely issued out of a chrldes pere, and beginneth to haue the tokens of a man.
Parectona, the mother of Plato, the most noble philosopher.
Parens, father, mother, or any other auncestoure, sometyme it is vsed for hym whiche careth muche for a mothers welthe and defendeth it.
Parentela, auncetrye.
Parentalia, feastes made at the buriynge of auncetours.
Parenthesis, is a sentence comprehended within an other sentence, without any detriment therunto, beinge marked with one halfe circle at the beginninge, and an other at the ende, as in this wyse. Nihil adeo principem decet (quod omnes quidem fatentur) quantum iustitia, prudentiæ, atq liberalitati, æqualiter coniuncta, Nothyng so well becommeth a prince (whiche al men do confesse) as Justyce equally ioyned with wisedome and bountcousenes.
Parento, rare, to celebrate the funeralles of auncetours or frendes.
Paranomasia, a figure in speakinge, where one worde is like to an other, but of dyuers significations. Nam inceptio est amentium, non amantium, this beginninge is of mad men, not of louers.
Pararus, ra, rum, redy.
Parate, redily.
Pareo, rui, rere, to appere, to be sene, to obey.
Parergon, some thynge added to, beynge noo parte of the matter, as whanne a paynteur dothe make an image, he dothe adde to trees or towres.
Parethonium, a white colour that peynters do lay, whiche is founde in Egipte.
Paribit, for pariet, he shall bringe forthe a chylde.
Parici, iudges assigned for capitall cause, as murder or felony that requireth dethe.
Paries, etis, a wall of a house.
Parieti loqueris, thou speakest to the wall, which may be sayd of him that will not ettsones reherse that, whiche he hereth spoken.
Parietaria, an herbe called Pellitory of the wall.
Parietinæ, olde walles.
Parilia, festiuall dayes, whiche the Romaynes kept for preseruation of theyr cattell.
Parilis, le, equall.
Parilitas, equalitie, similitude in quantitie or qualitie.
Pario, peperi, parere, to bringe forth chyldren, the yse thinge in beastes, sometyme to bring forthe generally, or to greate.
Parere sibi gratiam, to get fauoure.
Tibi mille passus peperit moræ, he hathe caused the to tary whyles thou mought este haue ryden or gone a myle.
Parere perfugium pedibus, to saulfe hym selfe by runnynge away.
Parere uerba, to speake wordes not spoken before.

Paretonium, a citie with a greatte hauen in Egypte.

Paris, ridis, the sonne of Priamus kynge of Troyanes, whose hystorie is so commonlye knowen that I nede not to write it.

Parrhasius, an excellent paynter who contendyng with Zeuxis, whiche of them had most cunnyng, Zeuxis broughte forthe a table in the whiche he had so craftily painted grapes, that birdes flewe to them and pecked on the, Parrhasius brought furthe a nother table, in the whiche was paynted only a shete so finely wrought, that al men iudged it to be a verate shete, than Zeuxis required Parrhasius, that he shuld take awaie the shete, and shew forth his warke, wherat Parrhasius laughed, and tested on Zeuxis merily, than Zeuxis perceyuyng it, knowleged his errour, and graunted to Parrhasius the victorye, sayinge to hym: yesterdaie I deceiued birdes, but to daie thou haste deceyued me beyng a crafter man.

Paristhmia, be kernelles in the innermoste partes of the rootes of the toungue called also Tonsillæ.

Parius, a, um, of the ile called Parus, frome whens is broughte marble stone called Parium marmor.

Parito, tare, to prepare.

Pariter, in lyke wise, equally, semblably.

Parma, a targat, whiche footemen dyd vse.

Parmula, a buchelar, it is also a citie in Italy.

Parnasides, the nyne Muses, or ladyes of sciences.

Parnasidæ uestes, apparayle belongynge to maydens.

Parnassus, a mountayne in Greece, haunge two toppes, vnder the whiche the nyne muses dyd inhabyte or dwelle.

Paro, are, to prepare, to get, to apparell.

Paro, onis, a lyttell shyppe or brigantine.

Parochus, an officer, whyche prouyded for wood and salte for ambassadours, also it is nowe vsed for a priest, whiche is a curate, or parysshe priest.

Parœcia, a parysshe.

Parodus, a passage.

Paroemia, a prouerbe accõmodate to the matter and tyme.

Parœci, parysshioners, or they whiche do dwell within one parysshe.

Paropsis, idis, a potage dysshe, or potynger.

Paros, an ile in the sea called Ægeum.

Parótis, tidis, is an impostume wyrad the eare, whiche commeth of a matter distyllyng frome the heade into the burres or kernelles of the eares ingendred of an inflammacion of the body and blouddc.

Paropamisus, a mountayne toynynge to Inde, and the countrey called Bactræ, it is also the name of a great ryuer that runneth throughe Scithia, not far frome the northe ocean, and some do name it the dead sea or frosen sea.

Proximus, the next in a kynne.

Parrhasia, a countreye in Grecia, called also Archadia.

Parrhasius, an excellent paynter.

Parricida, murderers of theyr parentes, betrayours of theyr countraye, sometyme murder generally.

Parricidium, murder of kynsfolke, or treason to the proper countrey.

Parricidium, Matricidium, murder of father and mother.

Pars, partis, parte.

Partes facere, to diuide in portions.

Partes primas agere, to be the chiefe personage, properly in an enterlude.

In parte aliqua hærere, to be in some fauour.

Priores partes habere apud aliquem, to bee in great credence or fauour with one.

Priores partes tribuere alicui, to giue vnto the moste prayse, or prayse hym moste.

Partes alicuius agere, to doo an other mans office.

Partes meæ sunt, it is myne office or charge.

Partes defendas tuas, defende thyne owne matter or cause.

Non sunt meæ partes id facere, it belongeth not to me to doo it.

Pars bona, the more parte.

Magna ex parte, for the more parte.

Ex parte, partely.

In parte idem.

In omnes partes, holly, in what maner so euer it be.

In optimam partẽ accipere, to take a thyng in worthe or in good parte.

Pars, for Partim, partely. Milites pars victoriæ fiducia, pars ignominiæ dolore, ad omnem lætitiam, audatiamq; processerunt, The men of warre partely vpon truste of victory, partely for sorowe of the reproche that they had taken, became at the laste to be full of courage and mery.

Pars, is taken of Plautus for the wyfe. Sarur de me loquitur et de parte mea, Nowe that his healy is full, he talketh of me and my wyfe.

Partes prime, the chiefe parte.

Parsimonia, moderate expences.

Parsi, the preterytence of parco, I haue spared.

Parthenium, an herbe whiche by Dioscorides descripcion hath lyttell leaues lyke to Coryander, a floure with whyte leaues, and is in the middell somwhat yelow, hauyng a great and ill sauour, also he giueth the same name to the herbe called Helxine, whiche is perytory of the wall, the fyrst is of some apothecaries

Lexicon Dictionarii

caries called Matricaria. Ruellius reproueth them whiche do suppose that Parthenium, is the herbe called Cotula fetida, whiche is rather Buphthalmos, for Cotula, hath leaues lyke to fenell, and so hath Buphthalmos, and not lyke to Coriander. Some do affyrme that one kynde of Parthenium is feuerfu, called also Matricaria, the second is tansy, the third camomyll, the fourth Cotula fetida, the fifth Buphthalmos, that is to saye oxeyes, whyche is lyke to Cotula, and stynketh not, the sixte Mercury, the seuenth pertoyp, the eyghe mother woyt, somme doo put maioram for oone kynde.

Partes, sometyme signifieth duetie.

Parthenope, the olde name of the Citie of Naples.

Parthia, a countrey in Asia, whiche hath on the southe the redde sea, on the noythe the sea called Hircanum, on the easte the people called Arij, on the west the realme called Media.

Parthi, people of that countrey.

Parthicus, a, um, of the countrey of Parthia.

Partiarius, a partyner felowe, or copartner.

Particeps, cipis, he that taketh parte.

Participo, are, to gyue parte, or take parte, to make an other man partner, or of counsayle.

Particula, a portion.

Particularis, re, particular.

Particulariter, particularly.

Particulatim, idem.

Particulones, coheyres, or comperceners, whiche haue inheritaunce togither.

Partim, partely, in parte, sometyme part. Partim hominum uenerunt, parte of the menne dyd come.

Partio, onis, a brythe.

Partior, iris, iri, partitum, & partio, ire, to parte, to dyuyde.

Parthissus, a ryuer on the Noythe part of Germania.

Partite aduerbium, diuided in pieces or partes.

Partitio, a partition, or diuision.

Partiudo, for partus, the brythe of a chylde.

Partus, ta, tum, gotten with labour.

Parturio, iui, & iri, to labour as women doo in trauayle with chylde.

Partus, tus, & parti, & partuis, the brythe of a chylde, sometyme the chylde selfe.

Parulis, a swellyng of the gummes.

Paruifacio, cere, to sette lyttell by.

Parui æstimo, idem.

Parui duco, idem.

Paruipendo, idem.

Paruitas, the lyttelnesse.

Parum, lyttell.

Parum est, it is a smalle matter.

Parumper, a lyttell whyle, or tyme. also verye lyttell, sometyme quickely.

Parus, a, um, lyttell or smalle.

Parua sunt foris arma nisi est consilij domi, Armour is a smalle matter abrode, if there be not good counsell at home.

Paruulus, a lyttell one.

Paruulus, a, um, very lyttell.

Parum habere, to sette lyttell by.

Paruulum aduerbium, paruulum differt, It is but a small diuersitie.

Pastilli, pomanders.

Pascales, sheepe or poultrie, whiche doo feede at large.

Pasca, Easter.

Pascalis, le, pertaynyng to Easter.

Pasceolus, a lether bagge.

Pascito, tare, to fede.

Pasco, paui, pascere, & Pascito, are, to feede, to gyue meate to an other, to nourysshe, to bryng vp, to augment.

Pascere oculos, to contente or please the eyen with the beholdyng of a thyng.

Pascito, tare, to fede often.

Pascor, sceris, pasci, to feede as beastes doone.

Pascua, & pascuum, pasture.

Pascuus, a, um, that whyche serueth to feede cattell.

Pasiphaë, the wyfe of Minos the kynge of Crete, who haunyng companye with a bull, brought furthe the monster called Minotaurus, which was halfe a man and halfe a bull.

Passales, be as well sheepe as poultrie, whiche fede abrode.

Passer, eris, a sparrowe, also a fysshe called a playce.

Passerculus, a lyttell sparrowe.

Passili, a lyttel grayn called vatches or fitches.

Passim, here and there, sometyme it signifieth from all places, sometyme indifferently. also ouer all.

Passio, a passion, grieke.

Passiuus, a, um, that whiche signifieth passion, or rauseth passion or grieke.

Passiui amatores, they whiche doo loue all women indifferently.

Passum, a wyne made of grapes muche withered in the sunne, it is also a lycour made with great reasons steped longe in very good wine vntyll they swelle, and than to be bruised and the lycour pressed out, and sometyme they do put therto some water, and than to it called secundarium.

Passus, a, um, spred abrode, or open.

Passus, us, a pace, whiche bothe conteyne fyue feete.

Pastillus uel pastillum, a pastye.

Pastinaca, an herbe called parsnyppes, also a fysshe.

Pastino, are, to delue in a gardeyne: Repastino, vide in R.

Paſtinatus, tus, delynge.
Paſtinatio, idem.
Paſtinum, a dedyll, or ſettynge ſpade.
Paſtio, onis, paſturynge or feedynge of cattell.
Paſtomis, an inſtrument, which is ſette on the noſethyrles of horſes, that wyll not be ruled, and is callyd of horſebreakers, hamakles.
Paſtophori, certayne prieſtis in Egypt pertaynynge to Iſis.
Paſtophorium, the chaumber of the Sexten, or hym whiche kepeth the temple.
Paſtor, oris, a ſhepeard or herdman.
Paſtoralis, le, pertaynynge to the ſhepeherde or herdeman.
Paſtorius, a, um, idem.
Paſtoricius, a, um, of feedyng or geasling of catel.
Paſtus, a, um, he that hath eaten.
Paſtus, tus, meate, feedynge, paſture.
Patagium, a cloke of cloth of golde, uſed to be wore on ryche garmentes.
Patagiati, they whiche do weare ryche clokes.
Patagiarij, the craftesmenne that maketh ſuche clokes.
Patara, a citie in the countrey of Licia, where Apollo was chiefly honoured.
Patauium, a citie in Italy callyd Padua, nygh unto Venyce.
Patauini, men of that citie.
Patefacio, cere, to make open, to declare, to diſcloſe.
Pateſio, fieri, to be diſcloſed or diſcouered.
Patella, a lytell panne or a ſhyllet.
Pateo, tui, tere, to be open.
Patet locus tria ſtadia, the place is foure furlonge in bredth or length.
Patent omnibus, al men may perceyue them.
Acutis morbis, adoleſcentia magis patet, youthe is more ſubiecte to ſharpe or daunger ſome ſyckenſſes.
Patens, open.
Patens uulneri, in daunger to be hurt.
Pater, tris, a father.
Patera, a brode pece or boll of gold or ſyluer.
Paterfamilias, the good man of the houſe.
Paterpatratus, to whome it pertaynyd, when treues ſhuld be taken, to receiue the othes and appoyntment of both parties, and was therin chiefe and principalle ambaſſadour.
Pater patrimus, he that is a father and hathe his father lyuyng.
Paternus, a, um, pertaynyng to a father.
Pateſco, ſcere, to be open.
Pathe, troubles or vexations of mynd, paſſiõs.
Pathetica oratio, an oration mouynge the hearer to indignation or pitie.
Pathmos, an yle in the ſea callyd Aegeum.
Patibulum, a wodden lothe of a doore, or a barre, wherwith the doore is made faſt, alſo a place of tourment, a gybbet, galowes, or croſſe.



Patillum, a payre of tongues or other lyke inſtrument, wherwith coles are taken up.
Patina, a diſhe wherin meate is carued.
Patinarium, meate whiche is ſtewed uppon a chaffynge diſhe.
Patior, pateris, pati, to ſuffre, to endure.
Pati a uita, to ſuffre hunger.
Pati ægre, to be diſcontent.
Pati æquo animo, to be well content.
Pati fortiter, to ſuffre paciently.
Pati iniquo animo, to be angry for a thynge.
Indigne pati, to be diſcontent.
Pati facile, not to be diſcontent.
Patior non moleſte, I am not diſcontent.
Nullum patior eſſe diem quin in foro dicam I do lette noo daye paſſe, but that I pleade ſome matter.
Pati æuum, to haue durſd well.
Grauius accuſas ſi patior tua conſuetudo, ye do accuſe more greuouſely than ye be wont.
Nec ulla ſegetis minus dilationem patitur, There is no corne that ripeth more haſtily, or wolde ſooner be reaped.
Pati febrem, to haue the feuer.
Pati lecturas, to haue had toſſes.
Pati impedimentum, to be lette.
Pati imperium, to be vnder ſubiection.
Pati ſupplicium, to be put to deathe.
Pati ſolicitudine pro aliquo, to take thought for one.
Pati poterunt oculi me cum Gabinio ſententiam dicere? May I indure to ſyt with Gabinius in iudgement?
Patiens, tis, a participle ſignifyeth patient, indurynge.
Patiens, a nowne ioyned with a genitiue caſe.
Patiens nauium Tyberis, Tyber may beare a ſhyppe.
Patiens operum, he that can indure to labor.
Patiens uetuſtatis, that whiche dureth long.
Patienter, patiently, meaſurably.
Patientia, patience.
Patientiam præſtare, to ſuffer and let paſſe.
Patibilis, le, ſufferable.
Patitor, ſuffer thou.
Patræ, traſum, a citie in Achaia.
Patrator, oris, he that dothe a thynge.
Patres conſcripti, ſenatours.
Patria, a countrey. Patrius, a, um, adiectiuum.
Mos patrius, The cuſtome of the countrey.
Patriarcha, a prynce or chiefe mann of the fathers. It was alſo the name of dygnitie, of fyue chiefe Archebyſhoppes, as of Rome, Antyoche, Alexandry, Ieruſalem, and Conſtantinople.
Patriarchatus, the dygnitie of a patriarche.
Patricida, he that kylleth his father.
Patricidium, the murder of a mans father.
Patricè, nobly, or lyke a noble man.

Patricius, a senatours sonne, or commen of ge nacoure.
Patrimonium, goodes commen by inheritance, patrymonye.
Patrinus, & Patrimus, he whiche hath his father lyuynge.
Patrinus, a, um, of the father, or pertaynynge to the father.
Patritus, ta, tum, that whiche happeneth to one by his father.
Patrius, a, um, of the countrey. also pertaynynge to a father.
Patrizo, & patrisso, are, to be lyke a father.
Patro, are, to perfourme.
Patrare facinus, to commytte a myscheuouse dede.
Patrocinor, aris, ari, to defende them, whiche be poore, or be falsely accused.
Patroclus, a noble greke, companyō to Achilles
Patrocinium, defence of menne beinge in trouble or sayte.
Patronymicū nomen, a name taken of an ancetor, as Priamides the childe of Priamus.
Patronus, he that is aduocate on the defendantes parte.
patrueles, cousyn germayne, or eyght cousyng on the fathers syde.
Patruus, the fathers brother.
Patruus magnus, my fathers vncle.
Patruus maximus, my grandfathers vncle.
Pattagia, a ryuer in Mesie.
Patulico, care, to be open.
Patulus, a, um, wyde open.
Patulus bos, an oxe or cowe, whose hornes do stande wyde open.
paucis, in fewe wordes.
Paucus, ca, cum, fewe.
Pauciras, tatis, fewnesse.
Pauculus, a, um, very fewe.
Pauties, seldome.
Pauciens, idem.
Paucitas, fewe in numbre.
Pauens, tis, he that feareth or tyme.
Paueo, ere, to feare.
Pauera, wheate whiche syyngeth not well out of the hose, whan it groweth in care.
Pauesco, scere, to be afeerde.
Pauicula, a pauynge dyrtell, wherwith stoones be dryuen into the grounde, in the makyng of a pauement.
Pauidus, he that alway feareth.
Pauide, fearefully.
Pauimento, are, to make a pauement.
Pauimentū, a pauement, or place paued, a flore.
Pauio, ire, to stryke.
Pauito, are, to be sore afeerde.
Paulatim, lytell and lytell.
Paulisper, a very lytell whyle.
Paulum, & paulo, a lytell.



Paulo, a lytell.
Paulominus, lytell lasse.
Paulo mox, by and by.
Paulo priusa lytell erst.
Paululum, very lytell.
Paululum modo, newer so lytell.
Paululo amis erat contents, he was than contente with a very lytell.
Paulum, lytell.
Paulus, was a name moste commonly of the Romaynes, of the whiche one was moste excellente, named Paulus Aemilius, sonne of Lucius Paulus. This man ascendyng by all dignities vnto Consul, was capitayne of the warres in Spayn, where he faught two battayles, wherein were slayne. xxx. thousande Spanyardes, and wan. LCl. wallyd townes, and not withstandyng returned to Rome not one grote the rycher, for he was liberall and sumptuouse, and not very ryche. Afterwarde he made warre against the Ligurians, which were about Pyane, where hauyng with hym but only. viii. thousand, he put to flyght. xxx. thousande, and brought them to subiection. Finally he faught agaynst Perseus kynge of Macedonia, and vanquished him, & brought hym and his children prysoners to Rome in triumph, which was in this forme: The senatours apparayled in white sylke, sat in stages made about the market place, to beholde the triumph, all the temples were lefte open, and fylled with floures and soote perfumes, the triumph was diuided into thre dayes, the first day vnto sufficyed to the beholdynge of ymages as wel paynted as wrought in stone and mettall, by moste excellente warkemen, whyche were caried in. LCl. charlotes, the seconde day was brought forth the harnoys and artyllery of the Macedones, and the apparayle of horses, whyche was in suche sorte, that it was in a maner terrible to the vanquyshers to beholde it. After folowed thre thousande menne, whyche dydde beare syluer coyne in LCCl. vesselles of syluer, euery vessell beyng in weighte thre talentes, whyche was LCxl. li. after. lxxx li. to euery talente, euery vessell was borne of foure men. Other dyd beare greate cuppes and potres of syluer. The thyrde daye the trompetters came before blowynge the blouddy sounde. After them came an hundred and twenty oxen their hornes gylt, and therupon were set fyllettes and garlandes, and were led with yong men gyrt and prepared to sacrifyce them, and chyldern bare cuppes of goulde and syluer, to serue to the sacrifyce. After them folowed they, whyche bare money of goulde in golden vessels, euery of them wayeng thre talentes. also the number of the vessells were. LCxl.

Than

Than folowed they, whyche caryed the potte, whyche Aemilius had lette make all of pyeryouse stoones, wayenge tenne talentes, whyche was. DCCC. pounde. also they that bare all the plate of the kynges Antigonus, Seleucus, Thericius, and Perseus, whych was innumerable. After came the charpotte, wherein was Perseus harneyse, with his dyademe set therupon. Soone after his two sonnes and oone doughter ledde, and with theym a greatte numbre of theyr nouryces maysters and gouernours, weppnge and holdynge vp theyr handes vnto the people. Wherof many were meuyd to teares, soo that the tryumphe semed to be myngled with gladnesse for the victorye, and with heuynesse for compassyon. After his chyldrene and seruauntes folowed forthwith Perseus in a blacke garment, tremblynge and troubled in spyryte, whome ensewed a greatte company of his Counsaylloures and offycers, beholdynge hym sorowfullye with teares, whyche moore constrayned dyuerse of the Romaynes to wepe for pitie that they hadde of theyr myserye. After hym were borne foure hundred crownes of goulde, whyche were gyuen to Aemilius by the cyties of Greece for his vertue and prowesse. Thanne folowed Aemilius hym selfe syttynge in a charpotte verye rychely apparayled, hauynge a robe of pourple tynsette, and bearynge in his hande a braunche of lawrelle, as a manne beside that honour worthye to be looked on. Than after came the men of warre, whyche hadde bene with hym, in order of suche bendes and companyes as do belonge vnto batayle, euery of theym bearynge in his hande a braunche of lawrell, and syngynge verlis myxt with merye tauntes. some syngynge the prayses of Aemilius, whome they beheld and wondered at for his excellente qualyties. But nowe beholde, Aemilius beinge in that state and condycion, that nothynge lacked in hym that man coulde wysshe for, yet his eyse was not vnmyxt with aduersyties. He hauynge foure sonnes, of the whyche two he hadde gyuen in adoption to Scipio Aphricanus, and Fabius Maximus, the other two he kept at home with him, the oone of theym dyed fyue dayes before the tryumphe, beynge fyftene yeres olde: The other beynge twelue yeres olde, dyed the thyrde daye after the triumphe. Whyche cruelte of Fortune all men lamented, that had brought soo greatte heuynesse into the howse, replenysshed with gladnesse, reioysynge, and noble renoume, and hadde medelyd teares, sorowes, and lamentation with victorye hope and tryumphe. But therfore Aemilius neuer abated his courage, but callynge the people togyther, made to theym a noble oration, declarynge to theym that he was nothyng deceyued by Fortune, for



as muche as whan she seemed to hym moste fauourable, he thanne moste feared her than anye thynge elles, and although she hadde taken frome hym good sonnes, whome he appoynted to succede hym, yet sens she hadde shewed her extreme malyce to hym and his blouode, he hadde good truste nowe, that the people of Rome shoulde remayne prosperouse withoute any perylle. O noble herte, O valyaunt courage, wourthy to be lefte in remembraunce, he broughte soo muche goulde and syluer into the treasourye of the Romaynes, that there neded noo taske to be lette on the people, vntyll the fyrste battaile betwene Octauiane and Antonye, whiche was foure score yeres and aboue, yet he lefte in patrimony vnto fyue hundred foure score and twelue pounde, and in treasour tyrell or nothynge. This hystory haue I ben meued to wryte for the dyuerse pleasaunt and notable thynges, whyche be therin conteyned, with the vnsurette of prosperitie, wherin all menne are blynded, whiche do desyre to haue it. One thynge wolde be remembred, although Aemilius was a fauourer of the nobilitie, yet was he of the people better beloued than Scipio, who onely studied to serue their pourpose. for his humanitie equally myxte with grauitie and seueritie, he was brought to ryth, not with sumptuous preparation, but with loue and fauour, not onely of his countreye menne, but also of his ennemyes. for as manie of Liguria, Spayne, and Macedonia as than were at Rome, They that were yonge and stronge dyde beare the corps, the olde menne folowed callynge hym benefactour and conseruatoure of theyr Cities and countreyes. Plutarchus in Vitis.

Paulus, the Apostelle of Christe was borne in Judea, in a towne called Giscalis, and was of the Tribe of Beniamyn. And the towne being taken by the Romaynes, he went with his parentes to Tharsum a citie in Cilicia, and dwelled there. But afterwarde he was sent by theym to Hierusalem to lerne the lawes, and there was taught of one Gamaliel, a great lerned man, he beinge with other at the martyrdome of Saincte Steuen, receiued letters of the byshoppe, wyllynge hym to go to Damascum, there to persecute theim that beleued in Christe, and in the waye he was by reuelacion chaunged frome a persecutour to a vessell of election. And afterward whanne he hadde conuerted Sergius Paulus, than beynge Proconsule at Cypres to the faythe of Christe, by hym he was called Paulus, where before he was named Saulus. Fynally he suffered martyrdome by beheadyng, after the passyon of Christe. xxxvii. yeres, and the fourtenth yere of the reygne of



Marke the wordes Aemilius

Sayncte Paule beheaded in the 14 yere of Nero

Nero. Hæc Hieronymus & Sophoronius. the reſydue of his lyfe appereth in the Actes of the apoſtles, his ternynge and miſticall wyſedome is well ſhewed in his epiſtles, in the whiche as ſaint Peter ſaieth, be ſomme thynges harde to be vnderſtande, and that men vnlerned and inconſtant do deppaue, like as they do the other partes of ſcripture, to theire owne pardicion. Theſe wordes I wold to god men wold conſider in theſe dayes, and read the ſayd epiſtles with a reuerend feare and deuocion, not preſumynge on their ſpirite onely, but conferryng it either with the counſell of men verate wel ſtudied and catholyke, or elſe with the approued expoſitions of moſt holy doctours, or yf he may not come by the one or the other, rather to leaue of, vntyll he mate be diſcretely ſatiſfied, than to addicte hym ſelfe to any new opinion, that is to ſay, contrary to that whiche the catholike churche hath vertuouſely vſed.

Paulus Samoſatenus, an horrible heretike, biſhop of Antioche a man of exceding pride and intollerable vanity, about the yere of our lord 267. his hereſy was, that Chriſt beganne of our Lady, and toke his fyrſte beginnynge of the erthe, and was a man onely of our commune nature, whiche hereſy was condemned by a generall counſaile holden at Antioche, and Paulus excommunicate by all the counſaile, and an other biſhop put into his place, and he by the commandement of the emperor Aureliauus, was of the people pulled out of the Churche.

Pauo, onis. & pauus, a peacocke.

Pauor, oris, extreme feare.

Pauper, pauperis, a poore man.

Pauper, peris, an adiective poore.

Pauperies, & paupertas, tatis, powerte.

Pauper, ra, rum, poore.

Pauperculus, & pauper cula, a poore manne or poore woman.

Paupero, are, to make poore.

Paupertinus, na, num, poore.

Pauſa, a pawſe, reſtynge.

Pauſanias, was the generall captayn of the Lacedemons in the gret batalle againſt Xerxes, and yet afterwarde he was condempned of treaſon.

Pauſias, a noble paynter.

Pauſo, are, to pawſe.

Pauxillatim, by lyttell and lyttell.

Pauxilliſper, idem.

Pauxillus, a, um, verate lyttell.

Pax, pacis, peace, a quiete libertie.

Paxillus, a lyttell ſtake.

Pax ſequeſtra, a truce betwene two hoſtes,



## P ANTE E.

PECCATVM, a ſynne, an offence. Pecco, care, to offende or ſynne, to faile in any thynge.

Peccatur, there is a faute.

Pecorarius, a herdemanne, alſo he that dothe hire cattell.

Pecorarius, a, um, pertaynynge to cattell.

Pecorinus, na, num, of rother beaſtes.

Pecten, inis, a weauers lowme. alſo a combe. it is alſo the place about the priuie membres, where heare dothe growe. it is alſo the ſtyches, wherewith a man ſtretcheth doulcemers whanne he dothe playe on them, alſo a fyſhe called Scalcppe. alſo the longe grayne of a tree, by the whiche the wodde cleaueth.

Pectinatim, in the faſion of a combe.

Pectino, to kembe, alſo to harowe corne whiles it is in graſſe.

Pectitus, ta, tum, kembed, or harowed.

Pecto, xui, tere, to kemme or trimme heare, to carde woulle, to ſette a harpe or other lyke inſtrument.

Pectoralis, le, pertaynyng to the breaſt. Faſcia pectoralis, a breaſt harchicke.

Pectorium, a certayne carte, ſommetyme vſed in Fraunce.

Pectoroſus, a, um, great breaſted.

Pectunculus, a lyttell Scalop.

Pectus, pectoris, the breaſte, ſometyme herte or courage.

Pectuſculum, a lyttell breaſte.

Pecuaria, ſtore of cattelle. Alſo places where they be kepte, alſo a multitude of cattell. alſo reuenues that cometh of cattell.

Pecuariam rem facere, to bredc cattell.

Pecuarius, a breder of cattell.

Pecuarius, a, um, belongynge to cattell.

Pecu, indeclinabile. Pecua, in the plurell number, cattell, beaſtes.

Peculator, & peculatrix, he and ſhe that ſteaſeth a commune treaſour.

Peculatus, robberie of the commune treaſure, or of a prince.

Peculiaris, re, propre or ſpeciall.

Peculiariter, properly, ſpecially.

Peculio, are, to punyſhe by the pourſe.

Peculioſus, riche, of great ſubſtaunce.

Peculium, ſubſtaunce, that rychelle, whiche is onely in money and cattell, a mannes propre goodes.

Peculor, aris, ari to ſteale a commune treaſoure or any thynge from a prince.

Pecunia, money, it is taken of the olde Cuſtomes, for all thynges whyche we calle cattell.

Pecuniоſus, ryche.

Pecus, pecudis, ſeu pecus pecoris, all maner of cattell, ſometime the multitude or floche of cattell,

cattelle, sometyme it is taken onely for sheepe or gotes.

Peda, et pedatura, the steppe or token of a mannes foote.

Pedalis, of a foote.

Pedamen, et pedamentum, a stake or forke, wherby a vine, hoppes, or other like things is sustayned or borne vp.

Pedaneum, idem.

Pedaneus, a, um, of the quantitie of a foote, in length, or distaunce.

Pedanei iudices, inferiour iudges, which went on foote.

Pedare, to set proppes, or to proppe vp a vine or tree that it shall not fall or bowe downe.

Pedarij, were Senatours, whiche dydde not shewe their opinions in wordes, but onely meuynge their heades towardes those persones, whiche had raysoned, whose sentences they dyd approue, like as they do in the parlyamentes house.

Pedatim, where one foote goth with the other, foote by foote.

Pedatio, the settinge vp of vines.

Pedato, sodaynly.

Pedatus, footed.

Pedecosus, lousy, or full of lice.

pedepressim, a softe pace, softly.

Pedes, feete in metre, sometyme itself.

Pedem struere, to take hym to his feete, to runne away.

Pedem referre, to retreate or go backe.

Pedem conferre, to come to a poynte of a matter in controuersie.

Pedem ponere, to begynne a matter.

Pedem reuocare, to retreate or recule backe

Pedes, an aduerbe, signifieth on foote, see more hereof in Pes.

Pedes, ditis, a foote man in battayle.

Pedester, he that goeth on foote, or is on foote.

Pedestris oratio, a numerouse speakyng or writynge in the fourme of a verse or meter, although it be not a verse.

Pedetentim, softly and fayre, by litel and litel.

Pedica, any thyng, wherwith the foote is tyed, as a fetter, a payre of gines, or stockes.

Pedicillus, a litell worme, whiche breedeth betwene the shinne and the fleshe.

Pedicularus, ra, rum, any thynge which hath a stalke, as the moste parte of fruite.

Pedicularis morbus, the lousy sickenes.

Pedicosus, et pediculosus, lousy.

Pediculus, a sprige, the stalke of an apple or peare, or other fruite. also a louse.

Pedio, dire, to stampe with the foote.

Pediolus, a litell foote.

Pedissequus, et pedissequa, a seruaunt, who followeth alway the maister or maystresse.

Peditatus, an hoste of footemen.



Pedo, pepedi, pedere, to fuste.

Pedum, a shepe crooke.

Peganon, the herbe called Rue, or herbe grace

Pegasides, the Muses.

Pegasus, a horse, whiche was fayned to haue wynges: it is also a signe or numbre of sterres in heuen.

Pegma, matis, a stage, whereon pageantes be sette, or wheron plate and iewelles do stande to be loked on.

Peieratio, periury, a forswearynge.

Peiero, are, to sweare falsely.

Peior, peius, worse.

Pelagus, the sea.

Pelagicus, ca, cum, of the sea.

Pelamis, midis, fysshe called Tunp.

Pelargos, a byrde called a storke.

Pelasgis, a countrey in Greece, called Archadia

Pelasgi, people whiche came out of Greece, and inhabited Italy, they be also Arcadians.

Pelasgicus, ca, cum, of Arcadia.

Pelias, a kinge of Thessalia, vncle to Jason.

Pelicus, a prince, of whome the people called Peligni, toke their name.

Pelides, the surname of Achilles.

Peligni, people in Italy, which cam out of Illi

Pelion, a hyll in Thessalia. (ria,

Pella, a citie in Macedonia. also a palle, wherinto kyne are mylked.

Pellax, acis, he that deceiueth with fair wordes

Pellacia, fayre speche to deceiue.

Pellex, she that is a wedded mans harlot.

Pellicator, a deceyuer with fayre wordes.

Pellicatus, the yll company whiche a wedded man leadeth with an other woman.

Pellicio, pellexi, cere, to deceyue with fayre wordes, to moue a mā pleasantly to do a thing.

Pellectus, meued, tempted.

Pelliceus, cea, ceum, of a skynne or hyde.

Pellicula, the skynne.

Pelliculo, are, to couer with a skynne.

Pellio, onis, a skynner.

Pellis, a skynne.

Pellitus, clodde in skinnes.

Pello, pepuli, pellere, pulsum, to put out, or expell. sometyme to bynge. Scipionis animum non mediocri cura pepulit, he brought Scipio not in a litell care.

Pelluceo, cere, to shine bright, to shine through.

Pellucidus, da, dum, very clere.

Pellucidè, clerely.

Pelluo, luere, to washe cleane.

Palluuiū, a bason, wherin mens fete are washed.

Peloponnesus, a countrey in Greece, called now Morea, and lieth betweene the sea called Jonium and the sea called Aegeum.

Pelops, pelopis, whiche vanquished on horsebacke in runnynge Oenomaus, father of Hippodamia, and wedded hir.

Peloris, a kinde of shell fysshe.
Pelorus, a hill in Sicile on the sea side.
Pelta, a targat or buckler, lyke an halfe moone.
Pelrati, thei whiche do weare suche bucklers.
Peluis, a bason.
Peluſium, a cytie in Egipt.
Peminoſus, a, um, stinkinge.
Penates, the gentyles called goddis of mannes lyfe: they be sometime taken for the moste secrete partes of the howse.
Penarius, & penarium, a cellar or stonehowse.
Pendeo, es, pependi, pendere, penſum, to hange, or be hanged, to depende, sometyme to be in peyne.
Pendere promiſſis, to trust to promises.
Pendere, signifieth also to be in doubt.
Pendêre animi, to be in doubt or feare, sometyme to longe or desire to know. Plancus Ciceroni. Ego animi pendeo quid illud ſit negotij, I longe to knowe what the matter is.
Pendere pœnas, to be punished.
Pendet dragmas decem, it wayeth tenne drammes.
Pendet ab eius ore, he harkeneth diligently what he sayth.
Pendent opera interrupta, the warke remaineth imperfect for a whyle.
Pendere rei, is saide of them that be sued, and do tarye a longe time or they be dispached.
Pendens, he that is hanged.
Pendens uinum, wine yet in the grape.
Pendo, is, pependi, dere, to ponder or waye, to consider, to esteme or value, to pay, to susteyn or suffer, lyke for dependo, ſuſpendo, expendo, in theyr first letters.
Pendere pœnas magiſtro, to be beten of the maister.
Pendere ſupplicia, to recompence an offence by deathe.
Pendulus, la, lum, that hangeth.
Pene, almoste.
Penelope, the daughter of Icarus and wyfe of Ulisses, moste chaste wyfe and constante about all the women of her tyme, who in the xx. yeres in the whiche her husbond was absente, she beinge assaulted with diuers wowers whiche would she or noo abode in her house, she mought neuer with sayre meanes nor menaces be induced to marye, or to consente to commites any folye.
Penelopes, birdes called also Meliagrides.
Penelopes telam retexere, signifieth to do and undo, to take muche labour in vayne.
Penes, with or at.
Penes hunc, with him, or in him.
Penes te, it is in the.
Penetrabilis, trabile, that may perce or be perced.
Penetrale, the inner parte of the howse.



Penetro, are, to perce or entre.
Peneus, a riuer in Grecia, whiche diuideth the countreys of Elis and Achaia.
Penicella, a paynters pencelle, wherewith he paynteth.
Penicillus, peniculum, et penicillum, a paynters pencell.
Peniculamentum, the hemme of a garmente, the skyrtes.
Peniculus, siue peniculum, any thynge whiche serueth to bruſhe or wype cleane any thyng.
Peninſula, a place almoste inuyronned about with water.
Penis, a taile. also the secrete membre of a man
Penitus, ta, tum, taried, haunge a tayle, also penitus, inwarde.
Penitus, an aduerbe, vtterly, to the vttermost, farre of.
Penna, a penne or quille.
Pennarium, a pennar.
Penniculum, a fether.
Penniger, pennigera, gerum, that whiche beareth fethers.
Pennula, a lyttell fether.
Penſa, that which is payd for a thyng bought, the payment. Penſa, in the plurell numbre, thredes of flaxe or woull, whan it is spunne, whiche male be called yarne.
Penſator, a waper.
Penſiculate, weightily.
Penſiculo, are, to ponder a thynge.
Penſilis, le, that whyche hangeth or stondeth on highe.
Penſile horreū, a garnard wher corn is kept.
Penſilis homo, a man hanged.
Penſi nihil habere, to ponder or consyder nothyng, not to ponder or consyder any thyng, to care for nothyng, or not to care.
Penſio, a pencion, or yerely rent.
Penſito, tare, to waie and consyder a thynge diligently.
Penſitare, to paie.
Penſitatio, recompence.
Penſitatus, ta, tum, thought on.
Penſiculo, are, idem quod Penſito.
Penſitor, a ponderer or waier. Verborum penſitatores ſubtiliſſimi, The moste subtyl ponderers of wordes.
Penſo, are, to waie or ponder, also to esteme a thynge, sometyme to bye.
Penſare uicem alterius, to bee in the stede of an other.
Veteribus beneſactis noua penſantes maleficia, to recompence new displeasures with olde benefites or pleasures.
Penſare ſingula, to consyder euery thynge diligently.
Penſare aliquid ex alio, to chaunge one for an nother.

Pen-

Penelope was a true Constant wife to Vlisses her Husband although he was from her 20 yeres

Penſior, et hoc penſius. Plaut. Altera utra ſit conditio penſior, uirginem an uiduam habere? Whiche thynke you the better bargayne to haue the mayde or the wydowe?

Pentiuncula, a lyttell pencion.

Penſor, oris, a wayer.

Penſus, a, um, wayed, examined. ſometyme it ſignifieth good and wyſe.

Penſum, the flaxe, whyche is bounden on the diſtaffe, out of the whiche the thredde is drawen. ſometyme it ſignifieth the threede that is ſpunne. It is alſo the execution or miniſtration of an office. Alſo regarde that one hath to a thyng.

Penſilis hortus, a gardeyne made vppon the rouffe of a houſe, or vpon pyllars.

Penſilis urbs, a citie ſtandyng on vaultes.

Pentaphillon, ſeu Pentepatalon, an herbe called cynkefoyle, whiche hath fyue leaues. The phyſitions of late tyme doo ſuppoſe it to bee Tormentyl, wherwith I am not ſatisfied.

Pentacontarchus, a capitayn of fyfty men.

Pentadactilus, a broche or ſpyt in fyue partes with one handell. it is alſo the herbe called Pentaphillon, cinquefoyle.

Pentapharmacum conuiuium, a dyner or ſupper, wherin are fyue ſundry diſches of meate. reade Spartianum in uita Hadriani.

Pentapolis, a countrey betweene Paleſtina and Arabia, wherin were the cities of Sodome and Gomor, burned by the vengeance of god for ſynne againſt nature.

Pentarchus, he that is capitayne of fyue men.

Pentateuchus, the volume of the fiue bokes of Moyſes, that is to ſaie, Geneſis, Exodi, Numeri, Leuiticum, Deuteronomium.

Pentathlus, he that exerciſeth any of theſe fiue games, caſtynge of the hall, or tryndell, runnyng, leappynge, wraſtlynge, and throwynge the darte.

Pentecoſte, Whitſontyde.

Pentelici hermæ, were lyttell ymages of Mercurius made of marble, called Pendelicus, whiche was one of the moſt fayre ſtones that ymages mought be made of.

Pentheſilea, a queene of Amazon, whiche was ſlayne at the ſiege of Troy.

Pentimimeris, is a parte of a verſe, where a ſentence is fynyſhed in the firſt ſyllable of the thyrde foote.

Pentorobon, an herbe callyd alſo peony.

Penula, a cloke woyne whan it rayneth.

Penularium, a cloke bagge.

Penulatus, cloked.

Penuria, extreme neceſſitie, penury.

Penus, penoris, et penum, et penu, et penuarium, a ſtorehouſe, ſometyme ſtore or prouiſion of victayles.

Penuſsime, vtterly.



Peonia, an herbe callyd Pyonye, whyche beareth a redde floure, and greate rounde ſeede, wherein is meruayllous vertue againſte the fallyng euyll.

Peplis, an herbe lyke to pourſlane, and is of ſome men called wilde purſlane.

Peplos, an herbe, hauynge ſmalle leaues lyke ewe, ſomwhat broder, the toppe rounde, ſpredde on the grounde, the lengthe of ones hande, the ſeede beynge vnder the leaues, lyttell and rounde, leſſe than whyte poppy, ſome apothecaries doo name it Eſula rotunda.

Peplus, uel peplum, a kerchiefe or other lyke couerynge of the head.

Peperci, I haue ſpared, or forborne, or pardoned.

Pepigi, et pupugi, the preterytence of Pungo. Alſo pepigi, is the preterytence of pango.

Pepigit fœdus, he made a league or alyance.

Pepo, onis, a kynde of Melones called Pompones.

Peptica, medicines, whiche do make good concoction in a man, that the meate eaten, maie digeſte welle. Alſo ſalues and oyntementes, whiche do make impoſtumes ryppe.

Per, ſignifieth by, ioyned with an other woyd, it ſignifieth perfection.

Perpulchrum, Veraie fayre.

Pergraue, Veraie greuouſe.

Per ætatem, for or by reaſon of his age.

Per fidem, per fortunas, per dexteram te oro, I praie the for the loue of god.

Cæſar mihi ignoſcit per literas, Ceſar wryteth to me, that he hath pardoned me.

Per maturitatem dehiſcens, It is cloven by to muche ryppenelſe, or by reaſon that it was to ryppe.

Per me licet, I am content.

Per multas ætates, of a longe tyme.

Per metum, for feare.

Per nebulam ſcire, to knowe the one halfe or not certaynely.

Per noctem, at nyght.

Per omneis dies, euery daie, or day by daie.

Per otium, at leyſure.

Per poteſtatem, vnder colour of authoritie.

Obſecro, ut per pacem licet te alloqui, I praye you, lette me talke with you, without diſpleaſure, or I praye you heare me paryentely.

Per ſe ſibi quiſque charus eſt, Euery man of his nature loueth beſt hym ſelfe.

Per ſilentium adeſſe æquo animo, to heare without ſpeakyng one woyde.

Per ſilentium, without noyſe.

Per ſtadia duo, the ſpace of two furlonge.

Per ſpeciem uenandi urbem egreſsi, They went out of the towne, by makyng ſemblance to go on huntynge.

P ante E.

Per ſummum dedecus, with great ſhame.
Per te ſtetit, it lay in the.
Per tempus, all at a tyme, or in tyme.
Pera, a ſcrippe or bagge.
Peractio, accompliſſhement or perfourmance.
Peragro, egi, agere, to perfourm, to make perfit, to cõſtitute, to drawe or cauſe to be drawen with force. Peragere reum, to accuſe one, and to ſue him to a condemnation.
Peragere omnia ſecum animo, to conſyder euery thynge, or to dygeſt euery thyng in his mynde.
Peragere cibum, to dygeſt meate.
Peragere mortem, to dye.
Peragere res geſtas, to write al that is done.
Vbi ſententiam meam uobis peregero, After that I haue ſhewed you myne opinyon.
Peragro, are, to walke or go about a place.
Peragrare per animos hominum, to paſſe by mens hertes, or as the people do fauour.
Peragrare latebras ſuſpicionum, to ſeeke all conieccures, wherof ſuſpition may happen.
Peragratus, ta, tum, gone about.
Peragratio, a goynge about.
Perambulo, are, to go throughe, ſometyme to ryde throughe or about a countrey or fielde.
Peramo, are, to loue well.
Perannо, annare, to continue or lyue ouer yere.
Perardeo dere, to bourne out or through.
Perareo, ere, to drye vp, to be very dry.
Pereareſco, idem.
Peraro, are, ty tylle all through.
Perbacchor, ari, to be oftentymes drunke.
Perbelle, very well, right well.
Perbibo, bibere, to quaffe or drynke all oute.
Perbitere, for præire, to go before.
Per cauſam, for a cauſe.
Perca, a fyſhe called a perche.
Percalleo, lere, to be waxen harde.
Percallere uſum alicuius rei, to knowe perfytely the vſe of any thynge.
Percautus, ta, tum, very ſubtyll or wytty.
Pecelebro, are, to publyſhe in all places.
Perculit eum illud, that abateth his courage, or ſtrake hym to the herte.
Percellere pectus pauore, it troubled his ſpirite with feare.
Perculſus animus et abiectus, his ſpirite was troubled, and his courage abated.
Percenſeo, ſere, to recounte or reken.
Percingo, gere, to gyrde about.
Percedere, to departe.
Percello, li, lere, to ſtrike and ouerthrowe.
Percino, nere, to ſynge ſtyll, to continewe ſyngynge.
Percipio, cæpi, cipere, to perceyue, to take or receyue, to comprehende, to lerne.
Neque agri, neque urbis odiũ me unquam percipit, I am neuer wery to be eyther in the countrey or in the citie.
Percipere uſum alicuius rei, to vſe a thinge.
Percipere opinione, to doubt of a thynge.
Perclam, verie priuily.
Perduaxo, for perdo.
Peredia, a meale, where men eate hungerly.
Perceptio, uerbale.
Perceptio fructuum, the takyng of the profite or reuenues.
Perceptio animi, vnderſtandyng.
Percitus, ſtyrred.
Percitus inſania, madde.
Percoarcto, are, to bryng into a lyttell rowme.
Percolo, ui, ere, to worſhyp muche.
Percrebreſco, bui, beſcere, to be publiſhed or ſowen abrode in all places.
Percrebuit, the bruite or voyce of people was.
Percontor, aris, ari, to ſerche, to enquire buſily.
Percoquere, to boyle throughly.
Percoctus, well boyled.
Percudo, di, dere, to breake.
Perculſus, et percuſſus, ſtryken.
Percunctor, aris, ari, to enquire, to demaunde.
Percuro, are, to helpe perfitely.
Percurſum animo, playnly knowen.
Percurro, rere, to runne apace, to runne by, to tell or reade a thyng quickely.
Percurſo, are, to ouerrunne.
Percutio, cuſſi, tere, to ſtrike or ſmite.
Percutere fores, to knocke at the dooze.
Percutit animum, it brake his hert, it ſtrake hym to the herte.
Percuti ſydere, to be taken, or haue the vſe of his membres taken from hym.
Percuſſæ de cœlo turres, The toures were beaten downe with thunder.
Percutere fœdus, to make a league or alyaunce, one prince with an other, or one countrey or citie with an other.
Percutere foſſam, to digge a diche or trenche.
Percuſſor, a murderer.
Perdite, extremely.
Perditus, ta, tum, loſte, peryſhed, without recouere, out of hope.
Perdius, abidyng all the daie, or watchyng all the daie, or he whiche dooeth any thynge in the daie tyme.
Perditium, the herbe called pelitory of the wal. reade Helxine et Parietaria.
Perdix, dicis, a partriche.
Perdo, didi, dere, to loſe, to leſe.
Perduco, duxi, ducere, to bryng to an ende, to bryng or leade by force or other meanes.
Perduellio, onis, treaſon againſt the kyng, or the countrey. alſo a traitour.
Perduellis, an enemy.
Peredo, edi, edere, to gate all.
Peregrè, out of a mans propre countrie.
Peregre uado, I go out of the countrey, or on pro-

pylgremage. Peregre uenio, J come oute of straunge countreys, or from pylgremage.
Peregrinor, aris, ari, to go into straunge countreys or on pylgremage.
Peregrinus, a straunger or alyen.
Peremptalia, amonge Augures, were those lightnynges, whiche dyd vtterly distroy and put awaye the significations of other lyghtnynges and tokens precedynge.
Perendie, the day next after to morowe.
Perendinus dies, idem.
Perennis fluuius, a course of water, that commeth with rayne, or a brooke that is onely made with rayne.
Perenniter, continually.
Perennis, ne, perpetuall, euer durynge.
Perennitas, tatis, continuance, longe abydynge.
perenno, are, to dure or continue.
per exiguum tempus, a very shorte whyle.
pereo, iui, uei ŋ, ire, to be loste or consumed. also to dye.
Perire ab aliquo, to be slayne by one.
Perierunt ædes, the howses be downe, or in ruyne.
Perit illi pudor, he is not ashamed.
Nullus otio perit dies, no day is loste with ydelnesse.
Tua arte uiginti minæ pro psaltria periêre, By thy craft J haue caste awaye twenty nobles on the syngynge wenche.
Ne pueri pereant fame, that the chyldrene dye nat for hunger.
Quod si sit, pereo funditus, yf it be so, J am vtterly vndone.
Perire morbo, to dye in a sycknes.
Peream, J wolde J shulde dye than.
Perit ab animo, his courage faylyth hym.
Perire mulierem, to dye for the loue of a woman.
Peterro, are, to go or ryde all about.
Perfacul, the auncient writers vsed for facile, lyghtly.
Per fas et nephas, by right or wronge, by one waye and other.
Perfecte, perfitely.
Perfectus, a, um, perfitte, accomplished, opteined.
Perfector, oris, he that bryngeth a thinge to passe, or to a poynt.
Perfero, tuli, ferre, to bryng in conclusion. also to bryng or telle tydynges. sommetyme to suffer or endure.
Perficio, cere, to accomplisshe, to bryng to a poynt, to opteine.
Perfidiosus, a, um, full of disloyaltie.
Perfidiosè, disloyally, trapterously.
Perfido, dere, to truste muche.
Perfidus, false of promyse, he that dooeth any thynge agaynste the truste that is put in hym disloyall.
Perfidia, falsehode agaynste promyse or truste, disloyaltie.
Perfidus, very trusty.
Perfines, for perstringas, straynе thou harde.
Perflatus, a great blaste of wynde.
Perflo, are, to blowe vehemently or strongely.
Perfluo, xi, fluere, to runne out as water doeth out of a broken vessell.
Perfodio, dere, to bore or perce throughe, to stryke throughe, to dygge through, or to the bottom or depest of any thynge.
Perfore, to come well to passe.
Perforare, to perce or to make an hoole throughe.
Perfortiter, myghtily.
Perfossus, a, um, perced throughe, stryken or dygged throughe.
Perfractè, obstinately.
Perfrigefacio, perfrigefacere, to make verye colde.
Perfrico, care, to rubbe muche.
✠ Perfricuit faciem, aut frontem, aut os, Jt is a prouerbe as muche to saye, as he hathe layd apart shame, or he is shameles or without abashement.
Perfrictę frontis, without shame or honesty.
Perfringere, to breake in peces.
Perfructus est, he hath taken the fruite or pleasure of a thynge, he hath vsed or exercysed a thynge, or hath left the vse or exercyse therof.
Perfruor, perfructus, perfrenus, aut perfruitus, perfrui, to take all the profyte or commoditie, to take pleasure or recreation in any thynge.
Perfuga, he that fleeth to the contrary part in battaile, or forsaketh his capitayne.
Perfugio, gere, to run vnto one for succour.
Perfugium, a place whereunto a man runneth to haue succour, or to be kept from daunger. Jt is also taken for any thyng, wherby a mã maye be succoured.
Perfunctorie, passynge ouer lyghtly.
Perfunctorius, a, um, that whiche passeth lyghtly away, or tarryeth not longe.
Perfunctus, he that hath done diligentlye his duetie or office.
Purfundo, perfudi, fundere, to poure out or droppe out, or styll out. Perfundere genas lachrimis, The teares dropped downe on his cheekes.
Perfundere animum religione, to be scrupulous.
Perga, a towne in Pamphilia, wherof Diana was called Pergæa.
Pergama, orum, the towres of Troye.
Pergamena charta, parchement.
Pergama siue Pergamus, a citte in Asia, whiche Scamnus the ryuer passeth throughe, that same

same citie is called Troy.

Perge, go to, passe forthe.

Perge in uiram, playe the man, go to lyke a man, go to hardely.

Pergin' wylt thou not leaue? wylte thou not be gone?

Pergrandis, de, very greate.

Pergo, perrexi, pergere, to go, to procede, to endeuoure to do a thyng, to continue, to make haste, to assaie. Ire perrexi, I endeuoured, to go. Suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, I assaied with a lyght pace to go softely.

Pergunt domos eorum, they wente to theyr howses. &c.

Pergo præterita, I wyll not speake of that whiche is passed.

Domum ire pergam, I wyll make haste to go home.

Pergræcor, aris, ari, to be riottouse, in eating, drynkynge, and hauntynge harlottes.

Pergraue, very grieuously.

Pergula, a galery, properly where it is open on bothe sydes. It is also the place in a shyppe, wherin men do walke, also a vyne rayled in the fourme of an herber. sometyme the company of warkemenne, obeyinge to the chiefe warkeman.

Pergulana uitis, a vine runnyng on a frame.

Perhibeo, ére, to saie, to geue, to affyrme.

Pretium perhibere, to sette a price.

Perhibere testimonium, to beare wytnesse.

Perhibere uerba, to saie.

Perhorreo, rere, to be sore afeerde.

Perhorresco, idem.

Perhumane, et perhumaniter, eyght gentilly.

Perhyemo, are, to indure all the wynter.

Periander, one of the seuen wise men of Greece.

Periclimenon, an herbe called woodbynd, whiche beareth the honysuckle.

Pericles, a noble and valyaunte Capytayne of the Athenienſis, excellent in wyte and naturall eloquence, and was instructed in philosophy by Anaxagoras, so that therby he attained to meruaylouse great knowlage, and noble courage and patience, in so much as whā a lewde person folowed hym to his house reuilynge hym by all the waie, whan he was come to his doze, than beinge myghte, Pericles commaunded one of his seruauntes to take a torche and bring hym which had rebuked hym home to his house: Also he being in great estimation and auctorite amonge the people of Athenes, wolde neuer be at any feastes or banketynges, nor receyue of any man any presentes or gyftes, nor dyd go to euerye assembly or counsayle, or beinge there dydde speke or reason in euery matter, but reserued him self to thinges of very great importance, & yet than semed he to be very eymerouse, but yet was his eloquence so excellent, his voyce and pronunciation soo pleasaunt, his sentences so ponderouse and vehement, that he neuer spake, but that therto all men consented, and therefore it is wryten of him that he did fulminate his woydes, that is to saye, that they proceded from him as thūder and lightenynge. He was of suche temperance, that although he semed to haue al the Athenyenſis at his commaundement, yet he neuer increased his owne reuenewes the wozthe of one farthynge, but augmented the commune tresure exceedyngelye, and suche people as came to his parte in the warres, he dydde employe vpon graynе and victuayle diuiding it among the people, in the tyme of necessitie, onely he was infortunate in his owne children, his eldest sonne Xantippus, persecuting hym with sundry displesures and openly mockyng him. Not withstandynge as it was reason, he dyed miserably before his father. Fynally Pericles beinge sycke vnto death, the noble men commen vnto him to comforte hym, spekynge softly, they communed of his prowesse, where he had victorye in myne greate battayles, he herynge what they spake, sayde vnto theym, that he muche maruayled that they extolled so muche that thynge, wherof the moze part pertayned to fortune, and had hapned to dyuers other capitayns, as well as to hym, and that whyche was moste to be praysed, they spake nothyng of it, for neuer man (saied he) by mine occasion had cause to put mournyng garmentes vpon hym. Plutarch' in vitis. He was afore thincarnatiō of Christ. 441 yeres

Periclitor, aris, ari, to be in perylle, also to experyence or proue a thynge.

Periclitatio, experyence or assay.

Periclitatos mores, for spectatos dixit M. Tul.

Periculose, daungerously.

Periculosus, a, um, daungerouse.

Periculum, perill or daunger, sometyme experience or proofe.

Priculum facere, to proue.

Perhiodus, a clause, a circuite in woydes, or continuaunce in speakynge.

Perhiodice febris, feuers, whiche come by course or fytes.

Perillus, was an artificer whiche made a bull of brasse, wherinto (beinge glowynge hotte) men shulde be put, that in tourmentynge of them, by theyr cryenge, and noyse shoulde issue out lyke the mowynge or bellowynge of a bulle, the whiche engyne whanne Perillus, had giuen to Phalaris, the cruell tyraunt, he caused the craftis man to be fyrst put in to it, to proue his owne experience.

Perimo, emi, imere, to kyll.

Perimere reditum alicui, to lette or stoppe one

of

Marke the ende of Perillus

of his waye.
Perimere consilium alicuius, to breake or disappoynt ones enterprise.
Peremptus, ta tum, kylled.
Peridoneus, a, um, very meete.
Periegesis, a compasse or circuite.
Perij, I am loste or destroyed.
Perij animo, my harte or courage is gone.
Perire mulierem, to loue a womã feruently.
Periclymenum, an herbe called woodbynde or honysuckle.
Perinde, so, in like wyse, euen like, very muche, euen as, in this sorte.
Perinde ac̃ capta urbe, like as if the citie had been wonne.
Nulla re perinde motus quàm responso, he was not so muche moued with any thyng as with the aunswere.
Sed perinde erit ut accęperis, but it shall be euen as thou wylte take it.
Aduentus non perinde gratus fuit, his comynge was not verye pleasaunte, or acceptable.
Parinęphra, the grekes called those beltes whiche were set about the kydneys.
Perinthus, a citie of Thrace, whiche nowe is called Heraclia.
Periodicus, ca, cum, that goeth and commeth by course.
Periodica febris, a feuer whiche cometh by course, as tertians, and quartans.
Pericęci, companions or dwellers to gether in one house.
Periparasma, the hangynge of a house, with tapestry or other like thynge.
Peripateticus, a philosopher of Aristoteles sect or opinion.
Peripheria, a circumference.
Periphrasis, circumlocution, one worde expressed by many.
Periplorema, a figure, whanne a parte of a sentence nothynge necessary, is added vnto a verse.
Peripneumonia, an apostume in the lunges, procedyng of thyche humours, and commonly foloweth pleurisy.
Peripneumonicus, he which hath that disease.
Perispema, matis, the powder or dust that cõmeth of fyleynge or shaueynge of mettall or woode.
Periscelis, idis, hoppes whiche women were wonte to weare.
Perissologia, a superfluous speakynge.
Peristerę houle culuers or doues.
Peristereon, a culuer house.
Peristerotrophium, idem.
Peristrõma, tapestrye, or coutrepoynes of Arras or Verdure.
Peristylium, a place set about with pylers.



Peritè, aduerb. wysely, cunnyngly.
Perito, rare, to perysshe or be loste.
Perithous, the companyon of Theseus.
Peritia, cunnynge in any science.
Peritus, cunninge, perfite in a science.
Periuro, rare, to sweare vntrewely, to be periured.
Periuriosus, a man whiche is often forswoyne.
Periurus, forswoyne, periured.
Periurior, more forswoyne.
Periurium, periurie.
Perizoma, matis, a breche.
Perizonium, a corse or brode gyrthe, wherwith maydens were wonte to be gyrte vnder their pappes.
Perlego, legere, to rede ouer all.
Perlecebra, a thynge whiche pleasauntly drawe th a man to fauour it.
Perlepidus, da, dum, verye fayre.
Perleuis, perleue, very light or sodayne.
Perlibenter, with a very good wyll.
Perliberalis, very liberal.
Perlibro, to wape diligently.
Perligo, gare, to bynde harde or faste.
Perlitus, ta, tum, annoynted harde.
Perloquor, qui, to speake out all to an ende, to speake perfytly.
Perlucidum, et pellucidum, cleere that a man may se thrroughe, as water, glasse, horne.
Perluo, luere, to washe ouer or all.
Perlustro, strare, to beholde all about.
Permadesco, to be muche wette, or to be made very moyste.
Permadefacio, cere, to make very moyste or to wete muche.
Permadeo, idem.
Permagnus, a, um, very greate.
Permano, et permanesco, are, et nescere, to be disclosed, knowen, or diuulgate.
Permaneo, mansi, nere, to abyde.
Permano, are, to runne all ouer, or to fall into, to be declared openly.
Per manus traditum, that whiche is lefte from one to an other, or is taught by one to an other. As the father telleth or teacheth to his sonne, and he to his sonne, and so contynually by lyne.
Permaturesco, scere, to be thrroughe ripe.
Permerdo, to defyle ouer all.
Per me, aut te, aut illum, aut aliquid aliud stare, Whanne we, or any other thynge is the cause, that a thynge is not done. Omnia iam parata erant, nisi per eum steisset, Nowe al thynges were redy, if by his occasion it had not be lette.
Permessus, aut permessis, sidos, a ryuer in Greece, dedicate to the Muses.
Permisceo, permiscui, miscere, to myxte all to gether.

Permis-

permissio, a sufferance.
permitto, misi, mittere, to suffre, to yelde or delyuer, to thraste in, to throwe downe, to commytte, to sende forthe, to lette downe, as to lette downe one by a rope, or other lyke thynge.
Permittere equum, to gyue to the horse the bridle, or to let go at his pleasure.
Permittere sese, to yelde hym selfe.
Permittere, to gyue leaue.
Permittere iracundiæ alicuius, to gyue place to one whan he is angry.
Permittere omnia iudicio alterius, to submit hym selfe to the iudgement of one.
Permulsus, us, licence or leaue.
Permulceo, cere, to appease, abdouice, or mitigate a mans displeasure.
Permulti, very many.
Permuto, mutare, to chaunge one thynge for an other.
Permutatio, an exchaunge.
Permutator, he that exchaungeth.
Perna, the perryll and also the gammonde of bakon.
Pernego, are, to deny stiffely.
Perniciabilis, pernicialis, et perniciosus, causynge deth mortall.
Pernicies, death, great damage, destruction.
Pernicitas, swyftenesse.
Pernitior, tius, worse, more daungerous, more full of mischiefe.
Perniciosissimus, ma, mum, worste, moste daungerous.
Pernicter, daungerously, mischeuously.
Pernio, onis, a kibe on the heele.
Perniunculus, a litell kybe.
Pernix, cis, swifte, slyghtye, sometyme stubborne, also deedly.
Pernocto, noctare, to tarye all the nyghte, to watche, to playe, to rest, to washe, to stande, to dwelle, to sleape, to lye owte of his owne howse.
Pernosco, scere, to knowe perfectly.
Pernox, all night, duryng all the nighte.
Pernumero, are, to tell oute money.
Pero, onis, a shoe of rawe lether. also a sacke.
Per opus est, it is very necessary.
Perogiganus, perogita, he that putteth a station to the mere, to season her.
Peroleo, to sauour or stinke muche.
Peronatus, he that weareth rawe lether shoen boteus or cohares lyke a ploughman.
Perorior, iris, ri, to begyn, spryngs, or growe by the occasion of some thynge.
Peroro, are, to speake or reason to an ende, to reason perfectly, sometyme to moue the heeres to indignation.
Perorare in aliquem, to pleade against one.
Peroratio, the laste parte of an oyation, wherin the effectes of the hearers are chiefely tryed.
Peroriga, he that helpeth one to horsbacke.
Perrori, a people of Aethiopia.
Perosus, sa, sum, extremely hated.
Perpaco, care, to set all thynge in peace.
Perparum, very lyttell.
Perparce, very scarsely, very nyghely, or negardely.
Perpasco, perpaui, perpascere, to feede to the vttermoste.
Perparuus, a, um, a very littell one.
Perpaucus, ca, cum, very fewe.
Perpauxillus, a, um, idem.
Perpauefacio, pauefeci, facere, to make sore afraide.
Perpello, perpuli, perpellere, to constrayne, to moue or induce one to do a thynge.
Perpendicularis, are, that is directely downe righte.
Perpendiculum, a plumyne, suche as masons and carpenters haue, with leade at the ende, whereby they do proue the euennesse of theyr squares.
Perpendo, dere, to examine, also to consyder.
Perpense, aduisedly, with a consideration.
Perperam, amysse, ouerthwartely, vnhappily, wrongefully.
Perperi, fooles, sheotes, shrewes, lyers.
Perperitudo, shrewdenes, folysheues.
Perpero, are, to marre a thynge.
Perpes, perpetis, perpetuall.
Noctem perpetem dormire, to sleape all nyght longe.
Perpessus, he that suffereth with muche payne.
Perpetim, perpetually, without ceasynge.
Perpetro, trare, properly to do or to commyt an acte good or yll
Perpetrare cædem, to committe a murdre.
Perpetrato bello, after the warre ended.
Perpetuo, are, to contynue without ceasyng.
Perpetuus, a, um, perpetual, euerlastyng, continuall, holl, not in portions or diuided.
Perpetior, peti, to suffer paciently, to endure.
Perpessio, endurynge.
Perpeto, ere, to aske importunately, without ceasyng, to perfourme.
Perpetratio, an acte good or bad.
Perpetuitas, eternitie, an euerlastyng contynuaunce.
Perpetuum, et perpetuo, aduerbes signifieng continually, alwaie, for euer.
Perplaceo, perplacui, perplacere, to content very muche.
Perplector, perplectetis, plecti, to bynde or twyste harde or faste, to medle soo togyther, that a man can not knowe, what the thynge meaneth.
Perplexe loqui, to speake nowones thynge, nowe

now an other, that a manwotteth not what he meaneth.

Perplexim, idem.

Perplexor, aris, ari, to speake doubtfully, as wordes, wherin are two intendementes. At scio, quo uos pacto soleatis, perplexarier, pactum, non pactum est. Non pactum, pactum est, quod uobis lubet. Well, I knowe well inoughe, in what faction you are wonte to speake, that a manne can not tell howe to take you: it was promysed, it was not promysed, it was not promised, it was promised, euen as it listeth you.

Perplexabile, a worde spoken, whiche hathe two diuerse vnderstandinges, or that whiche is one thynge in herynge, an other in vnderstandynge.

Perplexabiliter, doubtfully.

Perplexus, plexa, plexum, perplexed, twisted together, or harde to bee loused, intricate, doubtefull.

Perpluit, perpluere, to raine in the myddell of a house.

Perplus, muche more.

Perpol, an othe, signifiynge by Pollux. sometyme the word Per, doth pertaine to the wordes folowynge. Perpol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles euenire amatores. By God thou fyndest verate fewe trewe louers happen to commune womenne. Where per belongeth to quam paucos, and not to pol.

Perpoto, perpotare, to drynke all daye, or to drynke styll, or continually, or vntyll one bee dronke.

Perpotatio, a contynuaunce in drynkynge, dronkery.

Perpulcher, perpulchra, perpulchrum, verate faire.

Perpulchre, verate well doen.

Perpruriſco, perpruriſcere, to haue a greatte ytche, or desire to clawe or scratche.

Perpurgo, gare, to make all thynge cleane or matte.

Perputo, perputare, to declare all. Nunc operam date, ut ego argumentum hoc uobis plane perputem. Nowe take ye hede, that I maie playnely declare all this mattier vnto you.

Perquàm, added to any nowne adiectiue, augmenteth his power. Perquàm doctus, verate well lerned. Perquàm stolidus, verate folyshe.

Perquiro, quisiui, quirere, to make diligente serche, to examyne.

Perraro, verate selde.

Perrepto, tare, to go softely, or with muche perne.

Perrideo, perrisi, perridere, to laugh hertily.

Perrisio, sere, to scorne, to laughe at one, or to make an other to laughe.

Perrogo, gare, to desire hertely.

Perrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake on sunder, or in the myddes.

Persa, a man or womanne of the countrey of Persia.

Persæpe, very often.

Persanctè, very deuoutly, or solempnely.

Perscribo, perscribere, to wryte a thynge throughe, or to an ende, to registre or inrolle a thynge.

Perscriptio, a derde of a mannes owne wrytynge.

Perscrutor, scrutari, to serche or inquire diligently.

Persefacul, the olde and auncient wryters vsed for perfacile, very lyghtly, or very easily.

Persenex, persenis, very olde.

Persentisco, scere, to perceyue well.

Persephone, the surname of Proserpina, and signifieth the vertue of sedes in sprynging.

Persepolis, a citie in the countrey of Persia.

Persequor, eris, qui, to pursue, to contynue in that, whiche is begonne, to persecute, to be auenged.

Persequi aliquem bello, to warre agaynste one.

Persequi aliquem uestigijs, to folowe ones steppes.

Persequi numeris cursus syderum, to calculate the course of the sterres.

Persequi iniurias, to auenge.

Persequi factis quod dicimus, to do as wee speake.

Persequi imperium patris, to do the fathers commaundement.

Persequi ius suum, to defende his ryght.

Persequi pœnas alicuius, to reuenge ones dearhe.

Persequi promissa alicuius, to solicite one to kepe his promyse.

Persequi uita disciplinam recte uiuendi, To ynne accordynge to the doctrine of lyuynge honestly.

Persequi uoluptates, to addicte or gene him selfe to liue pleasauntly.

Persea, a tree whiche groweth very highe, the wood is blache, the leaf and floure lyke to a peare, the leafe neuer falleth, e beareth alway fruites, whiche is of the quantitie of a peare, in fourme long, and inclosed in an huske like an almonde, grene in coloure, and hath within hym a nut like a damsyn, but that it is lesse and softer, the fruite is swete and delectable, lyghte of digestion, and although it be extendyngely eaten, it hurteth not, and the rote is very great.

Persero, persevi, persererе, To sowe aboute or

or abyde.

Perseuerantia, a stable abydynge in any thyng reasonable.

Perseueranter, constantly.

Perseuero, rare, to contynue with a stedfaste mynde.

Perseus, a noble knyghte, whiche delyuered a fayre lady called Andromeda from a whale, and also slewe Medusa, whiche tourned men into stones. Also it is a synne amonge the sterres.

Persia, a countrey in the east part of the worlde which hath on the north Media, on the west Sustanam, on the este Carmaniam, on the southe the persian sea called Sinus persicus, where nowe Sophy reigneth.

Persica poma, a fruite called peaches.

Persicus, ca, cum, of Persia.

Persideo, dere, to syte by.

Persisto, stere, to abyde, also to tary.

Persido, to perse vnto the bottome.

Persolata, an herbe called Clote leaues, which beareth great burres.

Persoluo, uere, to paye truely, to paye all, to accomplysshe.

Persoluere grates, to geue thankes.

Persolus, alone, without company.

Persona, a vysour, lyke to a mannes face, also person or personage, amonge diuynes and late philosopheers: sometyme the qualitie of a man.

Personatus, a masker, or he that weareth a vysour.

Personata felicitas, a counterfayte felicitie.

Personata uulnera, hydden woundes.

Personata, an herbe, whiche groweth by the water syde, hauynge great brode leaues lyke gourdes, but that they be greatter and harder: I suppose it to be the herbe, whiche in some countrey is called Donge.

Personatus, tus, a maske.

Persono, personare, to sowne out, or sowne perfectly.

Perspecto, tare, to loke well about.

Perspectus, ta, tum, plainely perceyued or knowen.

Perspicacitas, tatis, quickenesse of syghte consideration.

Perspicace, aduisedly, with good consideratiõ.

Perspicaciter, idem.

Perspicientia, perfecte knowlage.

Perspicue, clerely, openly, euidently.

Perspicax, acis, he that seeth quickely, & dothe all thynges with consideration

Perspiceo, spexi, spicere, to see or vnderstand playnely.

Perspicuitas, tatis, clerenesse, properly in wordes or sentences, eatnesse.

Perspicuus, a, um, clere, playne, easye.



Perspissõ, an aduerbe, very late.

Perstino, are, to set a pryce on a thynge.

Persto, as, stiti, stare, to abide firmely.

Perstrepo, pui, ere, to make a great noyse.

Perstrictores, inglers.

Perstringo, perstringere, to wrynge harde, to towche a thyng shortely in speakynge or wrytynge, to dull or darke with to muche lighte. Perstringere aures, to fyll the eares with noyse. Perstringere nomen aut famã, to geue a man an yll name.

Persuadeo, persuasi, persuadere, to induce one to beleue or truste, to aduyse, to styre vehemently.

Persuasibile, & persuasibiliter, in such wise as it may perswade.

Persuasor, oris, a perswader or inducer to doo a thynge.

Persuasrix, a woman, whiche inducth or moueth one to do an acte.

Persuo, ere, to sowe vp all.

Pertædeo, dere, & pertædescere, to be verye werye.

Pertego, tegere, to couer all.

Per tempus, in tyme conuenient, in season.

Pertendo, dere, to extende.

Pertento, tare, to tempte, to assaye or proue muche.

Pertero, triui, terere, to rub or frot a thynge.

Perterreo, rui, perterrere, to make aferde.

Perterrefacio, cere, idem.

Pertesus, displeased, annoyed. Sermonis pertesus, wery of the communication.

Pertesus ignauiam suam, displeased for his slouthfulnes.

Pertexo, texi, texere, to make an ende, to conclude, properly to wayue out, or to wayue perfectly.

Pertica, a staffe, a cogell, a perche or poll, wherewith grounde is met.

Pertimeo, & pertimesco, pertimescere, to feare muche.

Pertinatia, obstinacie, perseuerance, constance.

Pertinaciter, obstinately.

Pertinatius, more obstinately.

Pertinax, acis, obstinate, he that holdeth fast.

Pertinatior, pertinacissimus, more and moste obstinate, sometyme constant.

pertineo, pertinẽre, to extende to a thynge, to touche a thynge.

In tuas pertinet ædes, it cometh home to thy house, or toucheth thy house.

Gratius mihi futurum, q̃ si ea tua liberalitas pertinuisset ad rem familiarem meam. It shall be to me more pleasure, than if ye hadde extended that your liberalitie towarde myne owne proper commoditie.

Pertinet, a verbe impersonall.

Pertinet adre, it belongeth to the, it concerneth

erneth the.
Pertinet ad rē, it appertayneth or belongeth to the matter.
Pertinet somniam ad hoc, it is even as ỹ dreamed.
Eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, it becometh no well the people to haue that goodnesse as other men.
Pertineo, pertinēre, to pertayne or belonge, to be ioyned to.
Pertinax certamen, a sore battayle, where neyther parte wyll gyue ouer.
Pertinax fama, a fame or bruite whiche dureth euer.
Pertingo, tingere, to touche muche, to ioyne harde vnto a thynge.
Pertisum, olde writers vsed for pertesum.
Pertolero, are, to indure to the ende, to sustayn valyantly.
Pertondeo, dere, to clyppe or shere all.
Pertractare, to touche or handell.
Pertraho, xi, here, to drawe to with force.
Pertranseo, siui, & sii, ire, to passe through.
Per transennam inspicere, to loke on a thynge farre of, or on parte, and not on all.
Pertranslucidus, so cleere that one may looke through it.
Pertundo, tudi, tundere, to stryke harde, or breake a thynge in stryuyng.
Pertundo, tusi, tūdere, to beate with hammers.
Perturbo, are, to trouble muche, or vexe.
Perturbatio, a trouble of mynde.
Perturbate, with trouble of mynde, vnquietly.
Pertusa uasa, vessells cracked or broken in some parte.
Peruade,
Peruado, peruasi, uadere, to go ouer all.
Paruagor, ari, to wander aboute, to bee published.
Peruello, elli, ellere, to plucke, sommetyme to pynche.
Peruellere aliquem, to plucke or pull at one.
Peruellere ius, to dispayre the lawe.
Peruelim scire, ỹ wolde fayne knowe.
Peruenor, ari, to hunt ouer all.
Peruenio, nire, to come to a place or to an ende.
Peruenire ad nummos, to come by the money that is owed.
Si ad herū hæc res peruenit periit pulchre, If this thing come to thy maisters eare, thou haste spunne a fayre threde.
Sine me peruenire quo uolo, let me speake that whiche ỹ intende to speake.
Perdenire ad manus, to come to handstrokes
Peruenire ad primos, to be sette amonge the beste.
Peruenire in potestatem, to be in subiection.
Peruenire in tutelam, to be in warde.
Peruersus, a, um, frowarde.



Peruerse, malycyously, myscheuously, ouerthwartly.
Peruerse uides, thou seest naughtely.
Peruerto, to make yll, to peruerte, or deprane.
Peruertere officium, to doo contrary to his duetie.
Peruertere aliquem, to destroye one.
Peruestigo, gare, to synde in studyenge.
Peruestigator, oris, he that seketh or loketh for a thynge.
Peruicax, acis, harde, ouerthwarte, vyle to intreate, stubburne, obstinate, sometyme cōstant.
Peruicatia, obstinacy: but sometyme it is vsed in a good part, and taken for a perseuerance, and constantie in a good acte. Pertinacia, all way in an yll part.
Peruicatior, ōtis, more obstinate, more stubburne, sometyme more constant.
Peruicaciter, obstinatly, stubburnly, constantly.
Peruico, for peruicaci.
Peruigil, lis, he that watcheth, also diligent and industrious.
Peruigilium, muche watche: also watchynges or vigiles before solemne dates.
Peruigilo, are, to watche all nyght.
Perninco, uici, uincere, to surmounte.
Peruitere, the olde writers vsed for perire, to be lost, to perysshe.
Peruiuo, uixi, uiuere, to lyue longe, or vnto the vttermoste. Et si peruiuo usq; ad summā ætatem, tamen breue spacium est perfruendi, quę minitas mihi, Although I lyue yet to the vttermoste age, yet is the tyme lytell to suffre all, wherwith thou threatnest me.
Peruius, ua, uium, that may be gone in, penetrable.
Aedes sient peruiæ, ye may come into the house whan ye lyste.
Peruia uentis domus, open to all wyndes or a wyndy house.
Peruolo, are, to flee out, or to the ende.
Peruōco, care, to calle them all.
Peruro, ussi, urere, to bourne all, or euery where.
Peruolo, peruelle, to desyre.
Perula, a lyttell dagge or scrippe.
Perusia, a cytte in Italy.
Peruulgatus, ta, tum, comonly vsed or knowen.
Pes, pedis, a foote, whyche nowe conteyneth xii. pedes, the olde foote conteyned xvi. digitos breded.
Pedes aduerbium, on foote.
Pedibus, idem.
Pedibus stipendia facere, to be a footman in warre.
Pedem nusquam, ỹ remoued not one foote.
Pedem efferre, to goe forth.
Per me pedibus licet trahantur, do what they wyll I care not.

Pedem

Pedem referre, to retraite.
Pedibus ire in sententiam, to be of the opinion that other are. It was the faction amonge the Romaynes, that the senate whan diuers had shewed their opinion, the residue toohe whiche parte they leaned vnto, they wente from their places to those whiche had supported according to their mindes and opinions, and these were called Pedani Senatores.
Pede presso, softe and soft, a soft pace.
Pes columnus, reade in Batrachion, & Ranunculus.
Pes gallinaceus, is one of the kyndes of fumitorie, growynge in walles, and hedges, and hathe leaues not vnlyke in facion, but greener, and hath a purple floure.
Pestanæ, certayne vallayes in Campania, where flowres do springe twyse in the yeere, wherof the moste perfyte roses be called Pestanæ rosæ.
Pessinus, nuntis, a towne in Phrygia.
Pedes, & pedibus, put for an aduerbe, signifieth on foote. Pedes agmen circuibat, the hoste wente about on foote. In agmine non nunquam equo, sæpius pedibus, ambibat, In the hoste he went alway afoote, sometyme tyme on horsebacke, but more often on foote.
Pes, a leafe: also a cordes, wherewith the sayle in a shippe is dreut.
Penna, olde writers vsed for pennas.
Pennas, in olde tyme vsed for pestis, Pestifere.
Pessimus, the superlatiue degree of Malus.
Pessime, very yll.
Pestifer, pestiferus, a, um, that whiche bryngeth in pestilence.
Pestilens, tis, pestilent, vnholsome.
Pessulus, a barre or bolte, wherwith doores or gates be made faste.
Pessum, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth backewarde, downewarde, vnder foote.
Pessum ire, to come to naught.
Pessum premere, to treade downe or vnder foote.
Pessundo, didi, dare, to caste vnder foote, to put to the worse.
Pessundare aliquē, to set at nought, to bring to naught.
Pestis, pestilentia, & pestilitas, a pestilence, a mortalitie of men.
Petalismus, a punyshment in the citie of Syracusa in Sicile, whyche was that the names of the citizens there beyng written in the leaues of olyues, they disioyng them selfe, the citizens whiche had offended were exyled for fyue yeres.
Petalitis, an herbe called hartes tunge.
Petalum, a leafe.
Petasatus, he that weareth a hatte.
Petasati, were the surnames of Castor and Pollux



Petaso, onis, a flyche of bakon.
Petasus, a hatte, a rounde couerynge of a house.
Petaurista, a iugler, a tumbler.
Petaurum, a corde, or a staffe, or a bourde, or other lyke thynge, whereon lyght personages doo daunce and plowe maystryes, it is also a rounde, where poulters doth spere in the night.
Petesso, sere, to aske or require.
Perigo, tiginis, a tetter that ouerneth ouer all a mannes face.
Petilansura, the house of a white horse.
Petilara, thynges that are dyce.
Petulus, la, lum, smalle.
Petilius, a floure whiche groweth among brembles, in the latter ende of sommer, and is lyke a wilde rose in colour, and hathe fyue smalle leaues, the budde of diuers colours, hauyng within it yelowe seedes.
Petilia, a citie in Lucania.
Petimen, a sore in the shulders of beastes, whiche I suppose is a fassion.
Petitia, a certayne kynde of appulles.
Petisso, sere, olde writers vsed for peto, to aske or demaunde.
Petitor, toris, he that asketh or demaundethe: amonge lawyers, he is called the demaundaunt, also it is a beggar, whiche asketh almes from doore to doore.
Petorium, a chariot or wagon.
Petiolus, a litell foote: also a perche whereon fruites or apples be hanged.
Petitio, onis, a petition.
Peto, petiui, petere, to aske, to gette or attayne, to desyre, to lye awaite, to abyde, to stryke, to goe to a place, to seke. Petere gladio, to stryke with a sworde. Petere veneno, to poyson. Petere blandiris, to flatter. Petere tactu, to feele. Petere mutuum, to borowe: also to remembre. Petere iugulum, to kyll, to folowe. Petere auribus, to here. Petere naribus, to smell. Petere oculis, to beholde. Petere oculis, to kysse. Petere ui, to inforce. Petere, is also to assaple or make assault on one.
Petra, a great roche growynge on the lande.
Petrones, carles of the countrey, also a wether shepe.
Petroselinum, an herbe called Perseip.
Petulans, tis, wanton, dishonest, reprochefull, proude, vicious, redy to do wronge.
Petulantia, wantonnesse, vicyousnesse, pryde.
Petulanter, wantonly, proudely, dishonestly.
Petreus, a, um, of a stone.
Petreleon, an oyle, whyche naturally runneth out of a stone.
Petrosus, a, um, stony or full of stones.
Petus, he that hath one eye lasse than the other.
Petulcus, wanton.
Peucedanum, an herbe whiche hath a tyetell stalke lyke to fenell, bushye by the grounde,

and

and hath a yelowe flowre, a blacke roote, and is full of iuyce, and hath a greate sauoure, he that dothe gather it, feleth peine and whyrlynge in his heade, except that his head and noselhyrles be annoynted with oyle of roses. Dioscorid. Ioan. Agricola, supposeth it to be that which is called Fœniculum Porcinum, whiche I suppose we do calle dogge fenelle.

Pexo, are, to kembe.

Pexæ uestes, some meane in expoundynge Plinye, doo suppose Pexas uestes, to be of suche thyng, as is sayne, as fine woullen clothe, or veluette.

Pexati, they whiche doo weare suche maner of clothe, or silke.

Pezitæ, mouslherons growynge at the rootes of trees.

## P ANTE H.

PHæaces, people of the Ile of Corcira.

Phæcasius, a shoe.

Phædra, the wyfe of Theseus, and stepmother to Hyppolytus doughter of Minois kynge of Creta.

Phaëton, Phaëtontis, a woorde of three syllables, the sonne of Phœbus and Clymenes, whoo with longe desyre optayned atte the laste of his father, that he moughte oone daye governe or lede the charyotte of the sonne, but he beynge unable to that offyce, the horses ouerthrewe the charyotte, and burned all the worlde. Whereof Jupiter beynge afrayde, leste that he also shoulde be bourned, therfore strikyng Phaëton with lightnyng threw hym into the ryuer called Padus and Erydanus.

Phaëtontides, the systers of Phaeton. looke Heliades.

Phaëtusa, doughter of the sonne, read Heliades

Phagedæna, a runnyng canker or poche, whyche shortly eateth the flesshe vnto the bones.

Phagones, greate eaters.

Phalacron, bolde.

Phalacrocorax, acis, a water crowe, it may signifie a coote.

Phalango, gare, to moue or dryue a thyng vpon rollers.

Phalaris, a cruell tyraunte, whiche reygned in the citie of Agrigentum.

Phagus, a beeche tree.

Phagineus, a, um, of beeche.

Phalangæ, staues, whereon men do carye packes, playne staues, also leauers, to lyfte thynges that be heuy.

Phalangarij, porters, whiche do carye packes.

Phalangium, a cyder, whyche stynglynge one, he dyeth soone after.

Phalanx, angis, an hoste of. viii. thousande foote men, sette in suche ordre, that they maye ioyne



comme with their enmies foote to foote, man to man, shylde to shylde. it is also the beame of a balance.

Phalanges, are the spaces or spaces in the syngare: They be also rollers, whereon shyppes or great peces of timber be remoued.

Phalangius, guarum, an armye of. xvi. thousand footemen.

Phalarica, an instrumente of warre, wherein wylde fyre is inclosed, that whanne it is by shotte fastened to tymber, it bournethe all shortly.

Phaleræ, a trapper or bardes for a horse.

Phaleratus, trapped or bardyd.

Phalerata dicta, gay wordes, pleasant speche.

Phalerij, a citie in Tuscane.

Phalernus, rede before in Falernus.

Phallisci, a certayn people in Italy on the higher part of Tuscane.

Phanaticus, frenetyche, he that hathe vayne vysyons.

Phaneta, one of the names of Bacchus.

Phanni, fantasies, whiche happen to men in dreames.

Phanias, is taken of Hyperides and Lysias for an vsurer.

Phanio, saint Augustine in his epystles sayethe, was taken for one, whiche brought good lucke with his commynge.

Phantasia, is diuersly taken of philosophers and physitions. Galenus interiorum. 3. The affections called Phantasia, is none other thig but the corruption of vnderstandynge. Aristoteles de animal. 2. Phantasia, is an operation of the power phantastical, that is to say a meuynge from the actuall sence. Also Phantasia, is of the treasure or power animall, keper of the fourmes or figures fyrste conceyued in the commune sense or perceyuynge.

Phantasma, matis, a vysion.

Phanum, a temple.

Pharao, was the name of all kynges of Egypte, vntyle the tyme of Salomon. In the Egyptian toungue Pharao, signifyeth kyng. Iosephus.

Pharetra, a quyuer for arowes.

Pharetratus, he that beareth a quyuer.

Pharias, pharix, a serpente, whyche maketh a furrowe in the grounde with his tayle, as he creepeth, and so lifteth hym selfe vp.

Pharisæi, were amonge the Jewes certayne menne, whiche professed a fourme of lyuynge more straygte and deuoute thanne other of that people, and therfore they were called by that name, for as muche as Pharez, in the Hebrewe tongue signifieth diuyded, they professed contynence, vrigynitie, chaste, or abstynence fromme meate twyse in the Sabbate dayes. They slepte only vppon

bourdes, somme vppon stooles, or elles on thorne, to kepe theym frome styrynge of fleshely appetite. They ware on theyr forehead scrowes of parchemente, wherin were writtē the tenne commaundementes, grauē by God vnto Moyses, whiche they called Philacterias. They hadde in great reuerence theyr elders, in soo muche as they wold not with a worde displeasē theim, not withstandynge they beleued that all thynge happened by constellation, and yet toke they not awaye free wyll from man. They affyrmed that soules were immortall, and that god shulde come in iudgement. Hereby they came in a wonderfull credence with people, wherby they drewe to them great multitudes, and of them were dyuers good men, amonge whome was saint Paule, as he hym selfe confesseth, Nicodemus and other, which were afterward Christis disciples, although the multitude, takynge that profession only for vaynglory, pertected that honeste forme of liuynge into hypocrisie, deceyuyng the people, whom Christ sharpely rebuked, and declared theyr folye, and yet with some of theym whiche by ighe hyhode were good men, he dyned, and otherwise vsed theym familyarlye. Euangelistæ, Paulus, Iosephus, Hieronymus, Chrysostomus &c.

Phariseus, a Pharisey, whiche was of a secte of Iewes, which lyued in a more straytar forme than the commune people dyd.

Pharius, a, um, is put for Aegiptius.

Pharmaceutice, that parte of physyke, whiche healeth with medycines.

Pharmacopola, a potticary.

Pharmacum, a medicine, sometyme it signifyeth poyson.

Pharos, a litelle yle in Egipte agaynste the mouthe of the ryuer of Nilus by the citie of Alexandria. In this yle was sette a verie hyghe towre, wherein were greatte lyghtes all the nyghte longe, for the comforte and suretie of theim, whiche were in vyage eyther on the sea, or on the lande. Wherof all other towres made for that pourpose be called Phari.

Pharusij, people of Lybia, whiche nowe are excedynge poore.

Pharsalia, a countrey in Thessalya, where the battaylle was betwene Julius Caesar and Pompey.

Pharsalos a citie in Thessalya, nyghe to the whiche was the great and sharp battaile betwene Julius Cesar and Pompeius, where Pompeius was vanquisshed and fledde. it is also called of Lucanus, Pharsalia.

Phase, a worde of hebrewe, whyche signifieth a departynge. It is commonlye called Pascha.

Phaselus, a litell shyp called a galyon.

Phaseoli, are a sorte of pouise corne, wherof be diuerse kyndes, one is named Dolichus, whiche groweth in gardeynes, with a longe stemme, and is succoured with styckes sette about it, they be shortly corrupted with wete. Aetius sayethe, that onely they amonge all other pouise were eaten with theyr huskes. But Ruellius affyrmeth, that it was not the commune Dolichi, but they whiche were of dyuers colours, and fatyomed lyke to ipetell kydneys. Looke of theym in Smilax. An nother kynde is called also Phasillus, whiche is very smalle, some beynge whyte, and somme redde, with litell stalkes rounnynge on the grounde, and yenge holowe, haueynge leaues lyke to safron to puy, but softer and full of veynes, coddes lyke to fengreke, the brothe of theym nourysheth, and maketh indyfferente iuyce. An nother is that whiche is also called Smilax, of whome reade in his place: An nother is called Isopyron, whose leafe is lyke to anyse, and hath on the toppe lyttelle heddes, full of sedes lyke to Nigella: I haue no certayne englysshe for this pouise, and I dare not conieete what it is for feare of dysdayne. But by these descriptions menne of meane wittes may fynde what it is, in beholdynge at theyr eies dyuers sortes of pouise.

Phasianarius, narij, he that breedeth fesantes.

Phasianus, a fesante.

Phasis, a greate ryuer in the countreye of Colchos, it is also a citie there.

Phasma, Phasmatis, an horryble vysyon or sight.

Phauorinus, a famouse and eloquente physosopher borne at Orleaunce in Fraunce. In hym were three thynges principallye to bee meruayled at. The fyrste that beynge a frenche manne, he not withstandynge was so excellente in the Grethe tungue, that besydes his greatte lernynge, he lefte beyonde hym a noble remembraunce of the grethe eloquence. The secounde, that beynge Eunuchus, or an imperfecte manne, he was accused of aduulterye. The laste was, that haueynge the emperour Adrians exceedyngely displeased with hym, he not withstandynge ouercame hym, neuer haueynge any dammage by hym, whyche was to the moste highe commendation of that noble Emperour, haueynge this sentence oftentymes in his mouth, but in grethe. The kynge is thanne to be estemed moste excellente, whanne he beynge displeased with his inferioure, refreyneth his anger.

On a tyme whanne the Emperoure dysputed wyth hym, and in the ende he semed to

suffre the Emperour to haue the victory. Afterwarde his frendes asked of hym, howe it happened, that he, whiche onely applied him to studye of letters, and was reputed to be the greatest philosopher in Athenes, moughte be vanquished of so great a pyrate, who was occupyed in the great affayres of the empire, he answered, that it was no shame, to be vanquished of hym, whiche had .xxx. legyons of men at his commaundemente.

Pherecydes, a famouse Phylosopher and wryter of Tragedies, whiche dyed of the lousy sycknesse.

Pheretra, thynges borne at great feastes or triumphes, as pageauntes, or iewels of golde or syluer, ymages, and suche lyke thynges.

Pheretrius, Jupyter.

Pheretrum, a thynge, whereon pageantes are borne, also beade corpse.

Phiala, the generall name to al plate, whiche serueth for wyne.

Phiala, a potte or cuppe of golde or syluer, whyche serueth for wyne.

Phidias, an excellente workeman, in makynge great ymages of golde or yuorye.

Phidiacus, ca, cum, of Phidias.

Phiditia, the soupers, whiche the Lacedemonians vsed, whiche were openly kepte wyth a meruaylous temperance, euery man byenge hys measurable porcion of meate and wine.

Philadelphia, a cytie in Mysia, ioynyng to Lydia.

Philadelphus, called Ptolomeus kynge of Egypte, who made a lybrarye, in the whiche were fyfty thousande bookes. He also caused the .v. bookes of Moyses to be translated into greke by .lxxii. interpretours doctours of the Jewes.

Philagathus, he that loueth goodnes.

Philanthropos, a louer of mankynde: also gentyll and kynde.

Philargyria, couetousnes, auarice.

Philargyrus, couetouse.

Philema, a kysse.

Phileni, were two brethrene Carthaginenses, of whome it is writen, that where they of Carthage, and they of Cyrene, dydde stryue for their boundes, it was agreed, that of eche cytie two men shoulde issue, and where that they mette shulde be the boundes. Than the saide brethrene being sent, they wente a great waye into the bounden of the other, er they moughte retourne. And whan they of Cyrene dyd se that they were preuented, they toke it displeasantly, and menaced the two brethrene that yf they wolde not go backe, they shoulde be put quicke into the erthe, but they not withstandyng wolde not departe. Wherfore they beyng buryed on lyue, their countrey made ouer them two autters, whiche at this daye be called Ara Philenorum, whiche are nowe within the royalme of Tunys.

Philenus, he that loueth wyne.

Philetes, a kysser.

Philetria, an herbe called wylde lauge, it was also a sterowe, which the pharisies dyd weare on their foreheades, wherein were wryten the tenne commandementes. Hieron. lo. Chrisost. In the decrees of Gregory they be taken for charmes or inchantmentes wrytten also in Concilio Laodicensi, we do rede Philetria facere.

Philippus, kynge of Macedonia, son of Amyntas, and father of the greate Alexander, a pyrate from his chyldhode of excellent wytte and poweye, of whome these notable thynges be remembred. After that he had vanquished the Athenienses at Cheronteam, he began to reioyce of his felicitie, but to the intente that he therfore shuld not be the more prone to iniuries towarde his subiectes, nor to haue indygnation at them whome he vanquished, he than and euer after caused a chylde to come to his chamber doore in the morynge, and to saie a lowde, Philip thou art a man mortall, whiche he obserued so constantly, that he neuer went out of his chamber, or receyued any counsaylours or suiters, vntyll the chylde had thryse spoken those wordes, notwithstandynge that he was a paynyme. Vnto tyme the Athenienses sente an ambassade vnto hym, whiche after that he had patiently herde, he sayde to the ambassadours whan they shulde depart, Know you (sayd he) any thyng whyche may be pleasure vnto youre citie, amonge them was Democrates, for yll tongue called Therlites, he forthwith answered the kynge, If thou sayde he, wylte hange vp thy selfe. Whiche answere troubled the residue of the ambassadours, and dyd set all the other hearers in an indignation with a greate charme. But Philyp moste gentyll and coldely answered: Say you to the Athenyenses, that they whiche for anger can not abstayne from suche wordes, be muche prowder of courage, than they that doo suffre it spoken without any punyshement, and do easyly digeste soo prowde an iniurye. Also where one named Machetas hadde a matter in varyaunce before hym, Philyppe tarynge lyttelle herde what was spoken, and sometyme sleppynge, at the laste he gaue iudgement agaynste Machetas, who cryenge out with a lowde voyce appealed, wherewith Philyppe beynge sore moued, with a grenouse looke, to whome I praye the (sayde he) dost thou appeale? I appeale saied Machetas, vnto your selfe,

Philip thou arte a man mortall &c.

Democrates had an yll tongue

Machetas appealed to Philip

but beynge better awaked, and takyng hede what is spoken. Philyp being throughe awaked, and herynge ettsones the matter, whan he perceyued that Machetas had wronge, he wold not reuerse the iugement, but the sume of money wherin Machetas was condemned, he hym selfe payd it of his owne treasure. Of his pacyence, subtilte of wytte, and valyant courage, many haue wrytten aboundauntly, whiche in the readynge are bothe pleasaunte and profytable. He was afore the incarnation of Christe .358. yeres.

Philippeus, pei, a certayn coyne of golde, sometyme vsyd in Grecia.

Philippi, a citte in Thracia.

Philippenses, men of that citte.

Philyra, a nymph, on whom Saturnus begat Chiron, who therfore is sometyme called Phillyrides.

Philius, an herbe called herbis tunge.

Philocalus, a good man, a kienly mā, or elegant.

Philocares, an herbe called horehounde.

Philoctetes, the sonne of Paean, was Hercules companyon, and buryed hym, and hadde his arrowes.

Philodolus, he that loueth his seruantes.

Philoginos, he that doteth on women.

Philologus, studious, or a louer of letters. also a great spreaker.

Philomela, a nyghtyngale: also a fayre mayden, whiche was defloured by Thereus husbande to her syster, whome poetes doo fayne was transformed to a nyghtyngale.

Philomusus, amorous of the Muses.

Philonicus, a brawler: sometyme a louer of victorye.

Philopaes, he that loueth chyldren.

Philoponus, laborious, peynefull.

Philosophaster, he that wolde be lyke a philosopher.

Philosophia, philosophye, the loue or fauourynge of wysedome.

Philosophice, lyke a philosopher.

Philosophicus, ca, cum, philosophicall.

Philosophor, aris, ari, to study wysedome.

Philosophus, a philosopher.

Philotheſia, a solemne feast among the Grekes

Philoxenia, hospytalitie.

Philoxenus, he that kepeth good hospitalitie.

Philtrum, a drynke charmed, whiche causeth a man to be madde for loue.

Philura, seu philyra, smalle thynges hangynge downe of trees or herbes lyke vnto heares.

Phyma, matis, a sore on the synger, which may be called a whytblowe.

Phineus, kyng of Arcadia who by the inticemēt of his secōd wyfe dyd put out the eies of his sonnes which he had by his fyrst wyfe, but by the iust vengeaunce of god he was also made blynde, and the foule rauenouse bryddes called Harpyie, defyled & deuoured the meate that was prepared for hym. but those bryddes at the last were dryuen away by Zetus and Calois, whom he had courteysly intertayned.

Phlebes, veynes.

Phlebotomia, bloudletynge.

Phlebotomum, the instrumente, wherewith blonde is letten, a fleume.

Phlegethon, ontis, a ryuer of helle, whiche alway bourneth.

Phlegias, the sonne of Mars, a kynge in Thessaly, and father of Ixion.

Phlegrei campi, be in Thracia where Iuppyter had battayle with gyantes.

Phlegma, matis, fleume.

Phlegmaticus, fleumatike.

Plegmon, onis, & phlegmone, ones, an inflamation of bloud, whiche groweth into an impostume in some part of the body or member.

Phlius, a place in Grecia.

Phlox, Phlogos, in greke, is in latine, a flame.

Phlox, a yelow floure lyke a violette.

Phoca, a sea calfe, it may be supposed to be a seale, which is fyshe, and bredeth on the land.

Phocis, cidis, a fayre countrey in Grecia betweene Atticam & Bœotiā. in Phocide, is the towne of Delphos.

Phocenses, people of Phocis.

Phoceus, & phocaicus, pertaynyng to Phocis.

Phœbus, the sonne.

Phœnices, people in Syria.

Phœniceus, a, um, ryght reymson.

Phœnicia, a regyon in Syria, nyxt to Judea.

Phœnicopterus, a great bryde, hauyng fethers of reymson colour.

Phœnissa, a woman of Phenicia.

Phœnix, nicis, a bryde, whiche lyueth aboue syx hundred yeres, and fynally carryeng swete spyces vp to a hygh mountayne, by the heate of the sunne, and labour of her wynges, kendleth fyre, wherby she beyng all bourned, of her owen eyseth an other lyke bryde. it is also a date tree, or paulme, also a fayre ryuer in Grecia. it was also the brother of Cadmus, whyche reigned in Phenicia. also one which was tutour to Achilles.

Pholoe, a mountayne in Archadia ful of wod.

Phonascus, ci, he that techeth one to pronounce and moderate his voyce.

Phorbas, a sheparde that founde Oedippum, after that he was hanged vp by the feete.

Phorcus, one of the sonnes of Neptunus, whiche was taken for a god of the sea.

Phoroneus, the most ancient kyng of Grecia.

Phosphorus, the day sterre.

Phocion, a noble Athenyence, which had ben disciple to Plato & Senocrates, afterward one of the chief gouernors of the citie of Athenes was

was a man of suche wonderfulle grauitie and constäce, that he was not lyghtly sene to change his countenance, eyther to laugh or to mourne, nor to haue his handes out of his habyte, except in warre, and whan he was in the countrey, he went alwaie bare foted, except it were in the colde wynter, wherof there was no better token than to see Phocion goo shodde. His speche was short, graue, vehement, and full of quycke sentences, and therefore the moste eloquente oratoure Demosthenes, called hym the hatchette that dyd cut of his wordes. He was of suche a constaunce, that where Apollo at Delphos made aunswere, that one man in Athenes was of a contrary oppinion to all the citie. Whan that was reported, Phocion rose vp and sayde, Leaue (sayde he) countrey men, to searche whome poure god meaneth, for I am that one manne, whome nothynge lyketh, whyche is nowe doone in the commune weale of this citie, whan he hadde made an oration vnto the people, and they prayseynge hym consented vnto hym, he toorned hym to theim that were nexte hym, and sayde, Alas what haue I doone, I feare me leaueloome foolysche woorde hath escaped vnwetynge me, seynge that the people seldomme allowed any thynge that was good, or not foolysche. On a tyme whan he counsonned contrary to the mynde of the people, Wherfore they murmured and wolde haue set hym, It is at youre pleasures countrey menne, saied he, to compell me to do that that I would not, but to speake otherwyse than I thynke, that no man liuing can cause me: he was so reuerende a personage, that the great kinge Alexander in the beginninge of his letters after that he hadde vanquisshed Darius, he saluted no man but hym and Antipater. He refused infinite treasure sent vnto hym by Alexander, and although he hadde bene the generall capitayne of the Athenienses in sundrye warres, and honourably achieued his enterprises, yet was he best content to lyue poorely. Finally he was of his vnkynde countrey menne condempned to deathe, whereto he went with the same countenaunce, that he hadde in authoritie, whan one whyche was condempned with hym, lamented and feared to dye. Phocion tournynge vnto hym sayde: Why arte thou not gladde, that thou shalt dye with Phocion? And whan one of his frendes asked hym, yf he wolde any thynge to his sonne, I would saied he, that suche wronge as the Athenienses doo to me, he shall not remembre. What a wounderfulle woorde of a paynyme was this, who folowed Christis doctrine, ere Christe was borne 333. yeeres.

Phrasis, The proper fourme, or manner of speache, whyche in one countrey is otherwyse



doyers, as Southerne, Northerne, Denemarsche, Almayne, Frenche, Pycarde, Gascoigne, Walon some do sette the negatiue before the affirmatiue, some contrarye, somme speache is quycke, some graue, some flouryshynge, some temperate.

Phrene, the myddrife, whyche diuideth the vmbles of a man or beast from the bowelles.

Phreneticus, he that is vexed with a frenesy.

Phrenitis, seu Phrenisis, a sycknesse called frenesye.

Phrine, a famous harlot at Athenes.

Phrygia, a royaulme in Asia the lesse, haupnge on the easte Cappadociam, on the southe Lycaoniam, on the west Troadem, on the north Galatiam.

Phrygium melos, was a melody or tune in instrumentes, wherein semed to bee (as Lucianus sayth) a maner of a dyuine fury, all be it Porphyrius calleth it barbarouse. Dallio dorus sayth, that the melody called Dorius giueth wysedome, and graueth chastitie. Phrygius stryreth to battayle, and inflameth the desyre of fury. Aeolius appeaseth the tempestes of the mynde, and bryngeth in sleape. Lydius quyckeneth vnderstandynge in theim that be dulle, and inuseth appetite of vnlefull thynges.

Phrygio, onis, a byowderer.

Phrynes, a lyzarde.

Phryx, gis, a man of Phrygia.

Phthia, a citie in Thessalia.

Phthiriasis, a sycknesse in the whyche lyse doo growe in suche multitudes, that they deuoure the bodye.

Phthiriophagi, people dwellynge nyghe to the greke sea, whyche lyued onely by fysshe.

Phthisicos, he that hathe the consumpcion of the lunges.

Physeter, a greate fysshe in the Frenche ocean sea, whiche eyseth lyke to a pyllar about shippes, and spouteth out water.

Phthisis, is a sore in the lunges with a consumpcion of all the body, comyng of a feuerouse heate consumyng, or of a hesse artificiall and humoure in the stomak. The cause is a reume sharpe and longe continuing of choler or salte fleume, it happeneth of a squince or apostume in the vuula, whan by the rupture of theim the putrified matter descenderh to the lunges, or of a pleurisy or Peripneumonia, whan they beyng healed, the putrified matter is not purged within the space of xi. daies, or by longe stoppyng of hemorroides or flowres, or by the coldenes of the ayre receyued, strayenge the spirituall membres, or by the heate of the aire byeng a scorchyng the lunges, or by a great and longe cough, or by other inforcement, in singing high, or bearing a heuy burdeine.

Phu, a plante or herbe, whyche some calle Valeriane.

Phygeton, a lyttell swellynge or botche, harde and redde, burnyng and pyrchynge.

Phyllira, a tree callyd also Tylia.

Phyllis, a womanne, doughter of Lycurgus, kyng of Thrace, whyche kynge her selfe, despayring of the coming of Demophoon, whom poetes fayne to be tourned into an almonde tree.

Phyllitis, an herbe called harttis tungue.

Physica, naturall causes.

Physicus, a physicion.

Physiologus, he that dysputeth of naturalle causes.

Physiognomia, seu physiognomia, a rule to knowe a mans naturall affections by his visage or fourme of his membres.

Phyton, one of the names of Apollo.

Phytonicus, & phytonica, he or she which hath a spirite within them, that gyueth answere of thynges to come.

## P ANTE I.

Piabile, for the whyche satisfaction may be made and god pleased.

Piacularis, are, that whyche is gyuen or offred to god for satisfaction.

Piabilis, that whyche may bee pourged or satisfied.

Piacularia auspicia, tokens in sacrifyce of some heuy chaunce to come.

Piaculum, any thynge done for satisfaction of some greuous synne, sometyme a greate and haynous offence.

Pigmen, seu piamentum, that whyche was gyuen or occupied about satisfaction.

Pica, a byrde called a pye.

Picatus, picata, picatum, pytched or raised with pytche.

Picea, a pytche tree.

Picenum, a countrey in Italye called Marca Anconitana.

Picens, tis, a man of that countrey.

Picentus, ta, tum, of the countrey of Picenum.

Piceus, a, um, of pytche.

Pico, care, to dresse with pytche.

Picris, wylde lettuse.

Pictarium, a table pertaynynge to Iudges or byshoppes. it is sometyme a playster for the stomake or heade.

Pictes, a wraster.

Pictones, a cuntrey in France called Poitiers.

Pictor, toris, a peynter.

Pictura, an ymage paynted.

Picturatæ uestes, embroudred apparayle, or rather of baudekyn.

Picturo, are, to make sundry pyctures.



Picus, a lyttell byrde, whiche maketh a hole in trees, wherin he bredeth: it was also the name of an olde kyng of Latines.

Picunnus, a pye.

Pie, & pienter, mercyfully, deuoutely, louingly.

Pieria, a mountayne in Frece, dedicate to the Muses.

Pieria, was a mayden borne at Mypos a cytie of Ionia, doughter of an honourable man, called Pythes, of whom is this hystory worthy of remembrance. There happened to bee warre betweene the inhabitantes of Miletū, and them of Mypos, but in suche gentyll facion, that the women of Mypos were alwaye suffered on the solemne feaste of Diana, to come to Miletum, and doo sacrifice to Diana, whiche there was chiefly honoured. Pieria comming thyther in the company of her mother, one Phigius the eldest son of Nebrus duke of Miletum, beholdyng her beautie, beganne to loue her exceedyngely, and after the maner of louers, desyryng to do some thynge thankefull vnto the mayden, demaunded of her what he mought do, which mought be to her moste pleasaunt and acceptable. The mayden beyng wyttye, and also louyng to her countrey and frendes, aunswered hym, that to her it shoulde bee the greatest pleasure, yf he would endeuoure hym self to bryng to passe, that she mought oftentymes with a greate sorte of her compaynyons repayre to Miletum, without any dammage. Phigius perceyuynge, that nothynge moughte so make the contente the mayden as peace. He callynge the people togyther, exhorted them to conclude a peace with them of Mypos to be with them in alyaunce, whereunto they accorded, and the name of Pieria was euer after in so honourable a remembraunce, that all honeste womenne vsed for a prouerbe, to wyshe so to bee louyd, as Phigius louyd Pieria.

Pierides, were doughters of one Pierus, whiche dyd compare in syngynge with the Muses, but they beyng vanquished, and gyuyng to the Muses reprochefull wordes, they were by them tourned into pyes. Ouidius Metamorph. 5. they be sometyme taken for the muse of an hylle in Thessalia called Pierus or Pierius.

Pierides, the Muses.

Piens, tis, mercyfull. &c.

Pientior, pientissimus, more and moste mercyfull, moste louynge towarde his parentes or countrey.

Pietas, tatis, the reuerende loue towarde a mannes proper countreye and parentes, of dyuynes it is taken for the loue and honoure dewe vnto god. Lactantius calleth it iustice

and

and deuoute worshyppyng and knowledge of god.

Pigeo, gui, gère, sometyme it is a verbe impersonalle. Piget, to be sooyre to haue doone a thynge.

Obsecro ne quid plus minus ue faxit quod nos postea pigeat, I requyre you lette hym not do any thynge moze oz lasse, wherefok we may after repent vs.

Id non piget, he repeteth not of that he hath done.

Piger, gri, slowe.

Pigritia, pigrities, pigredo, pigritas, pigritudo, slowneste, ydelneste.

Pigmentum, paynteynge, also false coloure in speakynge, dysceyteful wozdes, pleasant ipes.

Pigmentarius, a maker oz selicr of paynteynge.

Pigne, slouthe.

Pigneratio, a pledgyng oz gagynge.

Pigneratitius, a, um, that whiche is layde in pledge.

Pignora, is sometyme taken foz chyldren.

Pignora capere, to take a distreste.

Pignero, pignerare, & pigneror, pignerari, to laye to pledge oz guage, sommetyme to take pledge.

Pignus, pignoris, a gage oz pledge.

Dare pignus cum aliquo, to laye gauge agaynst one.

Ponere pignori, to lay in gage oz pledge.

Pignori opponere, to be bounde foz rente oz any other payment.

Pignora auferre, to take a dystreste.

Pignus amoris, a token of loue.

Benuolentiæ pignus, a token of fauour.

Pignora, chyldren.

Pignora capere, idem quod pignora auferre.

Pignoris capio, a nowne, sygnifyeth a distreste.

Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quenque pignerari solebat, The mooste valyant men be they, whiche in battayle be soneste dispatched, oz Mars vseth to seale foz hym selfe the valyantest men.

Pignerator, he that taketh a gage.

Pigresco, scere, to be oz waxe slowe.

Pigre, slowly.

Pigredo, slouthfulneste.

Pigrefio, fieri, to be made slowe.

Pigritia, slowneste.

Pigritudo, idem.

Pigror, idem.

Pigro, are, to holde backe, oz tary one.

Pila, a moztet, wherein any thynge is beaten with a pestylle. also a pyllar, a balle, oz any thynge rounde as a balle.

Pila ludere, to play at tenyse.

Pilades, a gentylman of Phocea, whyche was so faythfull a frende to Oreste (with whom he kepte company whyles he was madde) that he wolde neuer forsake hym, but followed hym into the countreye called Taurica, where straungers were sacrifised vnto Diana. Where Oreste being apprehended, whā he shulde be slayne, Pylades wold neuer dye foz hym that he myght escape.

Pilani, they whiche fyght with dartes.

Pilares, a certayne stone that is white.

Pilatim, one pylar by an other.

Pilarus, armed with dartes.

Pileatus seruus, a slaue that is solde with his cappe on his heed.

Pilentum, a wagan.

Pileolus, a lyttell bonette.

Pileus, a cappe. sometyme lyberte, foz asmoche as bondmen, whan they were infranchysed, were copped cappes.

Pilo, are, to begynne to be hearye, oz growe in heare.

Pilosella, an herbe called cōmonly mouse eare.

Pilosus, a, um, hearye.

Pilula, a lyttell balle, also a pylle made foz purgacions.

Pilum, a barbours knyfe oz rasour, also a darte of fyue foote longe and a halfe.

Pilumnus, a man whiche founde the maner to dunge lande, and to grynde cozne.

Pilus, a heare.

Pilus, idem quod pilum, it is also a pestell to bray oz breake any thynge withal in a moztet

Pimpinella, an herbe called Pympernell.

Pimpla, a place by the mountayne called Parnasus, of the whyche the Muses be called Pimpleides.

Pinaster, a wylde pyne tree.

Pina, a fysshe that hath two great shelles.

Pinachidia, tables made in bookes.

Pinachotheca, a vaste oz place wherin tables are put oz sette.

Pinarij, an auncient house oz family in Italye, of the whiche were the prestes that sacrifyced to Hercules.

Pindarus, a Thebane poete, and chiefe of them which were called Lirici. Wherfore Alexander whan he dystroyed the cittie of Thebes, he caused the house of Pindarus to be preserued with all his family.

Pindo, dis, si, sere, to bray oz grynde.

Pindus, a mountayne in Thessalia, also a cytie there.

Pinea nux, a pyne appull.

Pinetum, a wodde of pyne trees.

Pineus, a, um, of a pyne tree.

Pingo, xi, pingere, to paynt, to deuyse and set in ozder.

Pinguedo, & pinguitudo, tudinis, fatte, oz fattenesse.

Pingue, inconuenyent, sommetyme fruitefull, commodyous.

Pingues horti, gardeyns that bryngē forthe good herbes.
Pingui Minerua, grossely rudely.
Pinguefacio, cere, to make fatte.
Pinguesco, scere, to be fatte.
Pinguiarius, he that louyth that thyng whyche is fatte.
Pinguitudo, fatnesse.
Pinguiter, greasely.
Pinguis, gue, fatte, he that is fatte, corpse, vnwieldye.
Pingue, greafe.
Pingue onum, moche eafe or reste.
Pinguis toga, a gowne of course clothe.
Pinna, a quyll or penne, the harder parte of a fethee.
Pinnæ, implementes of a walle, a muskle, whyche is founden in muddy waters.
Pinnæ, the fynnes of a fysshe.
Pinnaculum, a pynnakle of a towre.
Pinnula, the outer part of the eare, a lytell quyl.
Pinsito, rare, to bray in a mortar.
Pinso, sui, sere, to bray or grynde.
Pinso, are, idem.
Pinsor, he that grindeth in a quern, also a baker
Pinsia, a towne in Spayne called Valladolice.
Pinus, pinus, a pyneappull.
Pio, are, to honour god.
Pipatio, a clockynge of a henne.
Pinetum, a place where pynes do growe.
Pinus, seu pinea, a pyne tree.
Pipare, to clothe lyke a henne.
Piper, eris, peppre.
Piperitis, an herbe whyche by his descripcion, semeth to me to be that whyche we do name costemary.
Pipio, iui, ire, to peepe lyke a chycke.
Pipio, onis, a pygeon.
Pipilo, are, to chyrpe lyke a sparowe.
Pipulum, a rebuke.
Pirum, a peare.
Pirata, a rouer or robber on the sea, a pyrate.
Piratica, the practyse of pyrates or robbers on the sea.
Pirrhica, a daunsynge in harneys.
Pisa, a citie in Grece betwene the two mountaynes of Olympus and Ossa: also a cytie in Arcadia.
Pisæ, arum, a citie in Italy called Pise.
Pisani, people of the citie of Pise.
Pisaurus, a ryuer in Italy.
Pisaurum, a citie in Italy called Pesero.
Piscor, aris, ari, to fysshe.
Piscaria, the fysshe market.
Piscarius, a, um, pertaynynge to fysshyng.
Piscarius, a fysshemonger.
Piscatorius, a, um, pertaynynge to a fysher.
Piscator, oris, a fysher.
Piscatus, tus, & piscatio, the acte of fysshyng.



Piscina, a fysshe ponde, it is also generally euery ponde, although therin be no fysshe.
Piscinalis, le, pertaynynge to fysshe.
Piscinarius, he that nourysheth fysshe.
Piscis, a fysshe.
Pisces, also one of the twelue synges.
Piscosus, a, um, that maye be fysshed, or is fulle of fysshe.
Pisculentus, idem.
Piscticulus, a lytell fysshe.
Pisei, people of the citie Pisa in Grecia.
Pisidæ, people in Asia.
Pistacia, a certayne kynde of nuttes.
Pisistratus, a noble manne of Athenes, whyche changed the cōmune weale of that citie from the rule of the people, to the rule of one gouernour: and therfore he was callyd a tyraunt, not withstandynge that (as he wrate vnto Solon, whyche mayntayned the populer astate) he ruled by theyr owne lawes, and was ryghtwyse and gentyll vnto the people.
Piso, sere, is properly to bray, for in the olde tyme men vsed to bray or breake corne in mortars, but after that they had querns to grynd with the handes, they vsed Pisere to grynde, and Pisor for a grynder.
Piso, sonis, the name of a noble famyly or house in Rome.
Pistillum, a pestyll.
Pistor, oris, a baker.
Pistoria, a citie in Italy.
Pistoricus, ca, cum, & pistorius, a, um, pertaynynge to bakynge.
Pistrilla, a mylle.
Pistrinum, & pistrina, a bakehouse, or grindinghouse, sometyme it sygnifieth for perpetuelle seruyce.
Pistris, a shyppe.
Pistrix, cis, a woman baker, also a monstruouse fysshe in the Indiane sea.
Pistura, the crafte of bakynge.
Pistus, ta, tum, grounden or brayed.
Pisum, a peafe.
Pithacusæ, yles in the sea agaynste Campania.
Pithacus, a certayne tyle, sommetyme made in Spayne, whyche bringe cast into the water, wouldē not synke.
Pitheta, a comette or impression in the firmament, whyche is lyke a tunne, and bothe appiere as it were through a mysle.
Pithecium, a deformed or yll fauoured woman.
Pithonoscomes, a place in Asia, where after the Ides of August, great flockes of storkes do assemble togyther.
Pitpit, in the olde tungue of Ostes, sygnifyed quicquid, what so euer.
Pitracus, one of the seuen sages of Grecia, and was of the citie of Mytelene
Pityocampe, a wourme which is in a pynetappull

pull tree, whose bryng is venomouse.
Pityſma, ſpyttell.
Pitho, the lady and preſidente of eloquence, to perſwade.
Pitiſſo, are, to ſyppe or drinke ſpyttell.
Pituita, fleume or reume deſcendyng feome the head, alſo the pppe, whyche chyckens haue.
Pituitoſus, fleumatyche.
Pityliſma, matis, an exercyſe, where a man goth faſte on his toes, and mouety his armes forwarde and backewarde.
Pityliſſo, are, to exercyſe in that fourme.
Pityides, the innermoſt kernel of the pineappul
Pityuſa, an yle by Creeta cailyd alſo Myletus, It is alſo an herbe of the kynde of ſpourge, whiche the Apothecaries do calle Eſula. Ietuarius wryteth, that the barbarouſe people do call the roote of Pityuſa, Turbit. but it is the turbit, whyche is whyte and thyche, and cometh from the hyll of Gargarus, which is of the ſeconde kind of ſpurge, and is not that turbit, whiche apothecaries nowe haue, erde more in Turbit.
Pius, a, um, religious, deuout, pitcous, gentyll, chaſt, he that loueth his parentes or countrey.
Pix, picis, pytche.
Pix liquida, tarre.

## P ANTE L.

PLacabilis, eaſy to be pleaſed.
Placabilitas, the vertue therof.
Placabiliter, thankfully, contentfully.
Placator, toris, a pacifier of debate.
Placæ, plates of golde or ſylver.
Placendus, a, um, that whych ought to content.
Placenta, any pleaſant thyng made in paſtry.
Placentia, a citte in Liguria.
Placentini, people of the citte of Placentia.
Placeo, cui, cere, to pleaſe, to lyke, to glorp.
Placet, it lyketh me or hym, or it is his pleaſure or aduyſe.
Senatui placet, the ſenate hath ordeyned.
Placet ſibi, he ſtandeth well in his owne conceyte.
Placide, quietly, patiently, peaſably.
Placidus, da, dum, gentyll, meke, patient.
Placidus dies, a pleaſant daye.
Placita, ſtudies or exercyſes. Ipſe placita maiorum colebat habitu ſeuero, He in a ſage garmente, haunted the ſtudies of the auncient fathers.
Placitum, a fyrme conſent in an opynion, an ordynaunce.
Placitus, ta, tum, that whyche lyketh or contenteth.
Placo, care, to pacifie, to appeaſe.
Pladarores, a diſeaſe, whereby the eye lydes waxe ſcbl., and wyll vneth be pluched vp.



Plãga, the fyrſte ſyllable beyng longe, ſignifyeth a wounde, the fyrſt ſyllable beynge ſhorte, it ſignifieth the arwyng cordes of a nette, alſo a greate ſpace of heauen and earthe called alſo Clima.
Plagæ, the ſheetes of a bedde, or blanketes.
Plagiaria lex, a lawe made againſt them whyche were called Plagiarij, whyche for theyr offence were whipped.
Plagiarius, he that whyppeth men. Alſo he that byeth a man for a ſlaue, knowynge hym to be free. Alſo he that inticeth a mans ſeruaunt to go from his maiſter. alſo a ſtealer of bokes.
Plagiger, he that is borne to be whyppyd.
Plagioſus, a ſchole maiſter, whiche is a greate beater.
Plagium, the offence, for the whyche one is whyppyd.
Plagoſus, full of ſtrypes, or he that beateth muche.
Planaratrum, the coulter of a ploughe.
Plancæ, plankes.
Planci, they whyche be ſplay footed.
Planctus, tus, waylynge, ſorowyng.
Plancus, a noble man of Rome.
Plane, truely, clerely, thyroughly.
Planeta, a planette.
Plango, xi, gere, to weepe or waple, to ſtryke or byte.
Plangor, plangoris, a noyſe made with the mouthe, as in laughyng, or weppng.
Planidus, playne.
Planidior, more playne.
Planities, a playne or leuell grounde.
Planior, playnner, euenner.
Planipes, he that gothe without ſhowes. alſoo a player in an enterlude.
Planta, the foote with the toes. Sometyme only the ſole of the foote. alſo a plante or tree newely ſette: ſometyme an herbe that groweth lowe.
Plantago, ginis, an herbe called Plantayne.
Plantaria, ſettes or plantes, or the places where plantes be ſette.
Plantaris, re, pertaynyng to the foote.
Plantarius, a, um, meete or redy to ſette.
Plantigeræ arbores, treeſ whyche bryngeth forthe ſettes.
Planto, tare, to ſette or plante.
Planula, a playne, a ſoyners inſtrument.
Planus, na, num, playne, euen, clere, apparant.
Planum facere, to declare or expounde.
Planus, ni, a deceyuour or mocker. alſo a ſugler, whiche maketh thinges to ſeme in appearance, where in dede no ſuche thynge is, as water to comme into the howſe, or treeſ to growe, or money of leaues or ſtones.
Plani pilæ, fyldes which be flat and not rounde
Plaſma, plaſmatis, the warke of a potter, or of

hym, whiche worketh in erthe. also a plaister.
Plasmo, are, to make potres, or any other thing of erthe.
Plastes, a warker of images or other lyke thing in erthe.
Plastice, the crafte of warkyng in erthe.
Platanus, a plane tree.
Platanetum, a place where plane trees doo growe.
Platanodes, a promontory or hyll in Italy.
Platanonis, ne, of plane tree.
Platea, a hygh waie or streete, also a courte in great places, moreouer a sea gulle.
Plataica, a byrde, whiche folowerth water fowles that do take fyshes, and do pecke them so on the head, that they let go theyr pray, whiche Plataica taketh, and fleeth therewith.
Platææ, a citie in Bœotia, not far frō Thebes.
Plateenses, people of the Citie of Platee in Greece.
Plato, the prynce of all philosophers, in wysedome, knowlage, vertue, and eloquence farre excedyng all other gentyles, was borne in Athenes, whose father was named Ariston of an auncient and honourable house, his mother was called Perictiona, descended from Solon the maker of lawes to the Athenienses and one of the seuen wyse men of Greece, lyenge in his cradell, bees were founden to bryng hony into his mouth without hurtyng the childe, whiche diuinours dyd interprete, was a signification, that frome hym shoulde flowe eloquence moost swete and dilectable. The nyght before that he was brought vnto Socrates to bee instructed, Socrates dreamed, that he held betweene his knees a white signet, who haueyng fethers quyckely growen, flewe vp toward heauen, and fylled the ayre with moste swete tunes. the daye after Plato beyng brought by his father to Socrates, he beholdyng the childe: this is, saied he, the byrde, whose image I beheilde the last nyght. His name fyrste was Aristocles, but after he was called Plato (as some doo suppose) bycause that he was brode in the shoulders, other do write, for as muche as he had a brode vysage. In his youthe he exercysed his body in wrastlyng and other feates of actiuitie: and vntyll he was. xx. yeres olde, he gaue hym selfe to make amerous verses, whiche after that he came to here Socrates, he threwe into the fyre and bourned, and than moste ardently and attentifely he herde Socrates doctrine duryng the tyme that he lyued. And after that, he dyd not only here the moste famouse philosophers and Geometricians in Grecia, but also he went into Italy into Affrica and Egypt, to here the mysticall sciences. and it is thought that he herde some of the prophetes, whiche at that tyme lyued, sens there be founden in his woorkes sentences not abhorryng from our catholike faithe. he was not ignorant of marciall affayres, for he had fought in thre greate battayles, he chase a place by Athenes called Academia, wherin he taught, and therfore his disciples were called Academici, there was in hym a meruayious sharpnesse of wytte, with an incomparable dexteritie in disputyng and makyng of answeres, his constaunce temperaunce and grauitie, with courtesy in language were of all other inōparable, he was so desyrous of knowlage that he was no lesse studious to lerne, than he was to teche other. Wherfore he being scorned of one, which asked of hym howe longe he wold be a scholar, so longe (sayde he) as I shall not repent to be wyser and better. He is called Diuinus Plato for his excellent doctrine, whyche conteyneth manye thynges (as sayeth Augustine sayth) whiche dothe accorde with holy scripture, in so moche as therein is perceyued the fyrst parte of Genesis vnto Spiritus domini ferebatur super aquas, & the mystery of the personages in diuinitie is therein expressed. he dyed as he was writyng, being of the age of foure score and one yeres, afore the incarnation of Christe. CCC. xiii. yeres, reades more of hym in Dionisius.
Plaudi, they whiche haue great hangyng eares.
Plaudo, plausi, plaudere, to reioyce with countenance, to clap the handes togyther.
Plausibilis, plausibile, that whyche the people dothe receiue with ioy, and clappyng of their handes, acceptable.
Plausus uel Applausus, the consente of people with voyce, or other noyse.
Plautus, a poet of comedies borne in Umbria, whan he had spent all his substance on players garmentes, and therby was brought vnto extreme pouertie, he was fayne for his lyuyng to serue a baker in tournyng a querne or handmyll, and whan he was vacant from that labour, he wrate most eloquent and pleasaunt comedies, wherin he was reputed so excellent, that Epius Stolo sayde of hym, he doubted not but that the muses wolde speake as Plautus dyd write, if they shulde speake latine. He was in the tyme of Cato called Censorius.
Plaustrum, seu plostrum, a carte.
Plausus, sus, a reioycyng with voyce and gesture, clappyng of handes togyther for ioye.
Plebecula, the poore people.
Plebeius, a, um, of the people.
Plebeius, plebeius, one of the comminaltie, not beyng a gentyman.
Plebeus, idem.

Plebico-

Plebicola, a fauourer of the comminaltie.
Plebiſcitum, a lawe which ſometyme was made by the oneiye conſente of the common people of Rome, without the auctoyitie of the senat.
Plebs, bis, ſeu plebes, plebei, the commune people.
Plecto, plexi, plectere, to punyſhe, to ſtryke.
Plecti capite, to be beheded.
Plectrum, an inſtrumente, wherewith menne played on the harpe or bulcymers, for hurtynge of theyr fyngers. Alſo a ſpurre ſette on a fyghtynge cocke, whan he lacketh naturall ſpurres.
Pleiades, the ſeuen ſterres, whiche mariners do vſe in tremge of coſtes.
Plemmyrium, a cittie in Sicilia.
Plene, largely, abundantly.
Plenilonium, full mone.
Plenitudo, dinis, fullneſſe.
Plenus, na, num, full.
Plena manu, abundantly, liberally.
Illum ingreſſum pleno gradu cohortari, nō intermittemus, we will not ceaſſe to exhorte hym with all our power, whan he is ones entred.
Graue & plenum carmen, a verſe which fylleth well the eares.
Pleniore ore laudare, to gyue more aboundaunce of prayſes.
Pleniſſimum teſtimonium, a very large teſtimonie or witneſſe.
Plenus animi, courageouſe.
Plenus officij, redye to do pleaſure to euerye man.
Plenus uini, dyuken.
Plenus ſanguinis, a great murder.
Plenus ſomni, ſleapy.
Adoleſcentia plena ſpei maximæ, youthe wherin men haue a ſpeciall hope.
In plenum dicere, to ſpeake generallye or of all.
Plerus, plera, plerum, of olde tyme was vſed for more. Plera pars, the more parte.
Plerique, plerſque, pleraq, many, a great ſorte.
Pleruſq, pleraq, plerunq, the more parte of anye thynge.
Plerique, ſignifieth ſome.
Plerique omnes, for the more parte.
Plerunq, oftentimes, ſometymes.
Pleonaſmos, a figure, wherein is ſuperfluitie of wordes.
Plethrum, a meaſure of lande, conteynynge a hundred feete.
Pleuritis, tidis, & pleureſis, a ſickenelle in the ſyde, called the Pleuriſie.
Pleuriticus, pleuritica, he or ſhe, whiche hath the Pleuriſy.
Pleuiras, vnnobilitie, baſtneſſe of blondde.
Plexus, a, um, wounden or boundem.



Plico, cauí, uel plicui, care, to folde.
Plicatilis, le, that whiche maye be folden.
Plinius, the name of two noble lerned men, the one wrate the moſte excellente warke, called the hiſtorie of Nature, the other wrate eloquent Epiſtles, and an oration to Traiane in his commendation, whiche oration is called Panegyricus. There is alſo a warke of the practiſe of phiſyke in the name of Plinius, but whether it were of the fyrſt Plinie or no, it is not very certayne. ſome calleth hym Valerianus.
Plocum, a ſmall reede.
Plodo, ſi, dere, to make noyſe with handes or feete.
Ploro, are, to weepe.
Ploratus, tus, weepynge.
Plorabundus, he that wepeth moche.
Ploſtrum, for plauſtrum, a wayne or carte.
Ploſtrarius, a, um, that whiche belongeth to a wayne or carte.
Ploſtellum, a lyttell wayne.
Plota, a lampraye.
Ploti, they whiche haue playne feete without holownes in the ſoles of the feete.
Ploxinum, a coffer or cheſte.
Plumo, mare, to be in fethers. Alſo to embrowder.
Pluma, a fether.
Plumula, a lyttell fether.
Plumarius, ria, rium, of fethers, a worker with fethers.
Plumatilis, le, made of fethers.
Plumbago, aginis, a vayne of mettall or ooze, wherin is both ſylure and leade, it is alſo an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke ſorrell, and a great rote and roughe.
Plumbea ira, wrathe whiche longe continueth.
Plumbatura, ſoulder of leade.
Plumbata, a pellet of leade.
Plumbatio, ſowlderynge.
Plumbarius, a plummer or worker in leade.
Plumbatæ, batles or clubbes of leade, wherewith men faught.
Plumbeus, bea, beum, of the colour of leadde, leadye, or herye as leade.
Plumbeus homo, a lumpyſhe man without courage or ſpirite.
Plumbo, are, to leadde, to ſowlder or ioyne mettalle.
Plumbum, leadde.
Plumeſco, ſcere, to be or waxe penned.
Plumare, idem.
Plumeus, a, um, of fethers.
Plumiger, that beareth fethers.
Plumo, are, to be fethered, or haue fethers.
Plumula, a lyttell fether or plume.
Pluo, plui, ere, to rayne.
Plura, many. Pluria, idem.

Plurifarius, a, um, of diuers factions.
Plurifariam, many wates, in many places.
Plurimifacio, cere, to set muche by.
Plurimum, very muche.
Plurimus, very muche, many, longe.
Plurifacio, cere, to make more of.
Plus, more. Pluris uendo, I selle for more or dearer.
Plus decem millia capta, there were taken mo than ten thousande.
Vt cum matre plus esset, that he mought bee the lenger with his mother.
Plures for multi.
Plus ue minus ue, more or lesse, or about that numbre.
Pluris authoritas, more auctoritie.
Pluris æstimare, to set more by.
Pluris ædificare, to buylde dearer.
Plurima tragula, good store of tapestry.
Hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum, that do I vse more than any other man.
Ibi plurimum est, he is moste often there.
Plurimum ætatis, the more parte of my lyfe.
Plusculus, a, um, a lyttell more.
Plutealis, le, that whyche is sette in a table or case.
Plutealia sigilla, smalle Images in tables or cases.
Plutus, called god of ryches who was paynted blynde.
Pluteum, a space or distaunce, whereby the lower pylers were diuided from the hygher in the front or forepart.
Pluteus, an engyne of warre, made of hurdels heuered with lether or sacke clothe, whyche kept in the warre, men whyles they wrought out of daunger of ordynance, vnder the whiche men do approche to the walles of a towne. also hutches or greatte coffers, or other lyke places, wherin bokes, tables, or suche thynges are kepte.
Pluto, tonis, called god of helle, the sonne of Saturnus.
Pluuia, rayne.
Pluuialis, pluuiatilis, & pluuius, a, um, rayny, or of rayne.
Pluuia aqua, rayne water.
Pluuiosus, full of rayne.
Plyssima, auncient writers vsed for plurima, very many.

## P ANTE N.

PNEVMA, atis, spirite or wynde, or breathe.
Pneumaticus, ca, cum, wherein wynde or breathe is vsed.
Pneumonici, they whyche bee sycke of the lounges.



## P ANTE O.

POCILLATOR, pocillatoris, he that bryngeth cuppes to the table, or a cuppe bearer.
Pocillum, a lyttell cuppe.
Poculum, a cuppe, sometyme a draught.
Pocillum, a diminutiue of Poculum.
Poculentus, ta, tum, all thynge good to be dronke.
Podagricus, & podagrosus, sa, sum, full of goute.
Podagra, a peynfull dysease in the legges or feete called the gowte, whiche commeth of a superfluouse humour, specially fleume rawe & viscouse, myxt with choler or sharpe blood, runnynge by the veynes called Vene capillares, and the fleshy partes of the membres, vntyll he be commen betwene the bones of the ioyntes: if the humoure be hotte, the place is red and exceedynge hotte, the peyne very greuouse, with muche swellynge, the vrine red: if the matter be sanguine, yf the humoure be colde, the rednesse of the place is lyttell: but more extendynge to whyte, moche swellynge and blewenesse of matter melancholye: Also more hardnesse and the vrine more clere.
Podalyrius, one of the sonnes of Aesculapius and a great surgeon, he came to the syege of Troye with his brother Machaon.
Podaris, a longe goune to the fete.
Poderis, a straite garmente of lynnen clothe, is nowe be called the Albe, whiche prestes do weare whan they saye masse.
Podex, dicis, the arse hole.
Podia, the coyde, wherwith the sayle is tyed.
Podium, a place made without a walle, for me to stande and beholde thynges, also a stage, wheron is set candelles or bokes.
Poëma, matis, & poësis, a poetes warke.
Pœnalis, le, penall, peynfull.
Pœna, peyne, tourment, execution.
Pœnam pendere, to suffer punishement.
Pœnas petere, to be auenged, to punishe.
Pœnas redere, to be punished.
Pœnas luere, idem.
Afficere pœna, to punishe.
Commitere pœnam, to runne in the daunger of a peyne, for doinge or not doynge a thynge.
Consurgere in pœnam, to aryse to punyshe one, or to se one tormented.
Dare pœnas, to be punyshed.
Exigere pœnas, to cause one to be punished.
Expendere pœnas, to be punished.
Persoluere pœnas, idem.
Persequi pœnas, to be reuenged.
Repetere pœnas homicidij, to bryng an appele agaynste one for murder.

Sumere

Sumere pœnas, to punyshe.
Pœnio, auncient writers vsed for Punio.
Pœnitendus, da, dum, to be ashamed of, to be lytel estemed, or mislyked.
Pœnitentia, repentaunce, penaunce.
Pœniteor, I am in payne, I am grieued.
Pœnitudo, repentaunce.
Pœnitet, tébat, tére, to repent.
Me haud pœnitet, I care not, I am not sory therfore.
Pœnitet ambarum ornatæ ut sumus, I am ashamed of vs bothe, that we be thus apparayled.
Eum pœnitet deformem esse natum, he is ashamed that he is so deformed.
Nosmet nostri pœnitet, wee be not contente with our selfes, we be ashamed of our selfes.
Senectutis eum suæ pœnitet, he taketh his age vnpatiently.
Tam diu autē uelle debebis, quo ad te quantum proficias non pœnitebit, Thou shuldest haue will to tary so longe, vntyll thou shalte be well contente and pleased with the profyte that is in that study.
Malo me fortunæ pœniteat, quàm uictoriæ pudeat, I had lieffer be sory for my fortune, than ashamed of the victory.
Pœnitet me meæ fortunæ, I am sory, or it greueth me to be in the state that I am.
Pœnitet me uerbi tui, thy speakynge dothe not content me.
Pœnitet me hominis, I am ashamed of the man.
Me quantum hic operis fiat, pœnitet, I am not well contente with that that is done.
Pœnitens, tis, he that repenteth hym.
Pœnitendum, a gerundise. Non est eius præceptoris pœnitendum, he nedeth not to be ashamed of that master, or maye be contente with suche a master.
Pœniturus, he that shall repente.
Pœnitentia, repentaunce, it is also nowe called penaunce.
Pœnula, a cloke.
Pœon, a man whom Homer calleth excellently lerned in physike.
Pœonia, an herbe called Pyonie: also a region or countrey in Macedonia.
Pœnicus, ca, cum, of Affrike, vrade punica.
Pœninsula, a place, whiche for the more parte is inclosed with water.
Pœnus, a man of the citie of Carthage, or an Affricane.
Poësis, the arte of poetes.
Poëta, a poete.
Poëtice, ces, poetry.
Poëtice, after the maner of poetes.
Poëticus, ca, cum, poeticall.
Poetor, aris, ari, to exercyse poetrie.
Poetria, & poetris, idis, a woman poete.
Pogonias, a blastynge sterre, with a longe beame afore lyke a berde.
Pol, an aduerbe of swearynge, as it were by Pollux.
Polemonium, an herbe, Leonicenus and Macarnbus do suppose it to be that which is called Ruta agrestis, wylde rue: some do call it woode sage, it hath a square stalke, en euery syde leaues lyke sauige, hore and somewhat roughe, and a tufte on the toppe, wherin is a blacke sede, a rote of the lengthe of a cubite, and somewhat whyte: some haue supposed it, to be the gilofloure called the stok gilofloure. Ruellius sayeth that it groweth on hyghe groundes and barayne.
Polenta, was barleye ordered in this fourme. They steped barley in water one nyght, and dried it, and the nexte daye they fried it, and than grounde it. and so kepte it longe, which they vsed in sauces and pultey dyd eate.
Polentarius, a, um, pertaynyng to barley grosid as is afore sayde.
Polité, freshely, gaylp, lienly.
Politia, ciuilitie, politike gouernaunce.
Politicus, ca, cum, ciuile or pertaining to a citie.
Politiones, they whiche are diligente in husbandrye.
Politura, turæ, polysshyng.
Politius, more cleane or trimme.
Polium, an herbe called poley.
Polen, linis, wheate floure, sometime poulder.
Polleo, lére, to maye.
Plurimum mari pollent, they be very strong on the sea.
Pollens medicina Hippocrates, Hippocrates was excellently lerned in phisike.
Pollere moderatione et constantia, to be very moderate and constante.
Pollere quæstu, to yelde muche gayne or aduauntage.
Plus pollet, it is of more force or puissance, or worthe.
Pollet eius authoritas, he is of great authoritie, or great estimation.
Pollent, they are very good.
Pollens, lentis, he that maie doo muche, he that hath great power.
Pollens uini, he that drinketh muche wine.
Pollentia, puissance, or power.
Polliceor, ceri, et polliceo, cere, to promyse.
Pollicitatio, a promesse.
Pollinaria cribra, a rangyng sieue, wherewith the floure is sifted from the branne, it maye be called also a bouter.
Pollinarius, a, um, pertaynynge to flowre.
Pollit, for pila ludit.
Polimenta, the stones of boore pigges.
Polio, polui, polire, to polysshe, to garnysshe.

or

oꝛ decke.

Politus, ta, tum, polyſhed, decked, trimmed.

Polities, tirantpnelle.

Polemia, power, alſo a citie.

Poleo, ére, to may, to haue power, to ſhine.

Polex, licis, a thumbe of the hande, it is alſo an inche, whiche is a fynger bredthe and a halfe.

Roſa metitur quæ pollice primo, the roſe cutte whiche is of the fyrſte gatherynge.

Pollicaris, re, of a thumbe.

Pollincio, linxi, lincere, to dreſſe a dead body with ſwete ointmentes, it maye be nowe taken foꝛ the cheſtynge of men, and dreſſynge them with ſwete gummes, that the dead bodyes maye be the lengar without ill ſauour.

Pollinctor, he that doth that maner of buſines.

Pollinctura, the miniſtration in baulmynge oꝛ cheſtynge deade bodyes.

Pollinctor, toris, a baker that ſyfteth meale.

Pollis, linis & pollen, inis, meale.

Pollubrum, a baſon, wherin men do waſhe theyꝛ handes.

Pollûceo, cére, to miniſter ſacrifice, ſpecially to Hercules.

Pollucére, to ſhyne bryght.

Polluctum, Pollucti, a magnifike and coſtly banket.

Pollucibiliter, coſtly, gorgiouſly.

Pollucibilis cœna, a coſtely ſupper.

Polluo, luere, to poiute oꝛ defyle.

Pollutus, ta, tum, poluted, defyled.

Polus, the pole, There be imagined to be two certayn poyntes in heuen, as it were the endes of an extree, whereabout heuen to meuyd, the one is in the noꝛthe, and is called polus arcticus, The other in the Southe, called Polus antarcticus.

Pollux, lucis, was bꝛother to Caſtoꝛ, bothe bringe borne at one bourden, which Poetes do fayne to come of one egge, layde oꝛ bꝛoughte fyꝛthe by a woman, called Leda, with whom Jupiter companied in lykence of a ſwanne.

Polyarna, he that hath many lambꝛes.

Polybotes, a giant, whom Neptunus ſlewe.

Polycarpus, he that hath many flouꝛes.

Polycnemon, an herbe called wylde oꝛganum.

Polycrates, a tyꝛaunt, which was ſo foꝛtunate that he neuer ſuffered any aduerſitie, oꝛ griefe, wherfoꝛe he at the laſte dꝛedyng the chaunge of the fauour of Foꝛtune, hauynge a ryng with a ſtone of an excellent valewe, dyd caſte the ſame ringe into the ſea, to the intent that he wolde ſuffer ſome diſpleaſure, and ſo ſatiſfye foꝛtune: but a fyſhe deuouringe the ring was the ſame daye taken of a fyſher, and giuen to the kynge, foꝛ the greatneſſe of the fyſhe, whiche beinge opened, there was the ſayde ringe founde and bꝛought to the kyng, whereat as well he, as all other about hym meruayled. Some after the ſame kynge was oppꝛeſſed by his people, and hanged.

Polydamas, a Tꝛoyane, one of theym whiche betrayed the citie with Eneas and Anthenoꝛ.

Polydorus, the ſonne of kynge Priamus and Hecuba, who was by his father in the tyme of the warres at Troy ſent to Polymneſtoꝛ king of Thracia with a great ſumme of gold, to be kepte out of the peryll of warres. But the citie of Troye beinge taken, Polymneſtoꝛ to enioy the treaſure ſlewe the chylde. wherfoꝛe afterwarde quene Hecuba ſcratched out the eyes of Polymneſtoꝛ.

Polygonon, an herbe, whiche is alſo called Sanguinaria, and hath leaues lyke to Rewe, but it runneth on the grounde as graſſe, the iuyce therof put into the noſe, ſtoppeth bledynge. It is ſuppoſed to be ſwynes graſſe, oꝛ knotte graſſe.

Polygonaton, an herbe, which Ruellius ſaith is called commonly Sigillum Salomonis. Manardus affirmeth it to be that whiche of the Arabians is called Secacul, of ſome Genicula, bꝛ Sigillum ſanctæ Mariæ, of Jo. Tagricola, it is ſuppoſed to be that, whiche Italions do call Fraxinella.

Polygonoides, ſemeth to Plinie to be that whiche Dioſcorides calleth Polygonaton.

Polyhiſtor, oris, he that knoweth muche, oꝛ of many thynges bone.

Polilogus, he that hath many woꝛdes.

Polymitus, mita, mitum, of twyne oꝛ twyſted thꝛedes.

Polymita, a garment made of twyſted thꝛede oꝛ ſylke.

Polyhymnia, one of the Muſes, whiche woꝛde ſignifyeth muche memoꝛy.

Polymorphus, of many formes oꝛ factions.

Polymyxos, a candell ſtyche, whiche beaꝛeth many lyghtes.

Polyphagus, a great eater.

Polyphemus, was a gyant that had one eie in his foꝛehead, whiche was put out by Ulixes.

Polypodium, an herbe lyke to fearne, growynge on trees.

Polypoſus, he that hath a foꝛe in the noſe.

Polypus, a fyſhe hauyng many feet, which changeth his colour often: Alſo a piece of fleſhe, growyng in the outmoſte parte of the noſe, whiche caſteth a ſtinking ayꝛe out of the noſe.

Polyrizon, that which hath many roꝛes.

Polyſyntheron, a figure where many aꝛtycles come into a ſentence, as Ille trahebat, Hic auferabatur, He dꝛewe, and he cꝛied out.

Polytes, one of kynge Priamus ſonnes.

Polytrichon, an herbe called maydenheare.

Polyxena, the daughter of kynge Priamus whome ſonne Pyrrhus ſlewe on the tombe of



Quene Hecuba ſcratched out the eyes of Polymneſtor for kyng of Thracy: for killing Polidorus the ſonne of kyng Priamus and the ſayd Hecuba:

of Achilles.

Pomarium, an ortharde, sometyme a place wherin fruites be kepte.

Pomeridianus, & postmeridianus, a, um, any thynge done after none.

Pomiferus, a, um, bearynge appule, haunge plenty of appules.

Pomilius, & pomilio, onis, a lyttel personage, a dwarfe.

Pomœrium, the grounde without the walles of the citie, whiche moughe neyther be plowed nor inhabyted, the territorie.

Pompa, a pompe, or solemne fighte.

Pompeius, called Magnus, for his sundry and incomparable victories, whose father was called Pompeius Strabo, had so god a grace in his visage, that from his chyldehode, he meued the people of Rome moste entierly to fauour hym, for his singular beneuolence, eminence of lyuynge, martiall experyence and knowlage, pleasauntnesse of speche, dexterite of maners, and easinesse in speakyng to. He neuer required any thing without shamefastnesse, nor granted any thyng but with a glad countenaunce. In his visage appiered alway bothe nobilitie and gentilnesse, so that whan he was in his flourishyng youth, there shyned in hym maners bothe princely and reuerende. Scilla, the cruel and proude tyrant, had him in suche estimation, that where he wolde not arise to any other man, were he neuer in so high a dignitie, he met with Pompeius comyng towarde hym, and puttyng of his bonet saluted hym by the name of great capitayne, called at that tyme in latine Imperator. He triumphed for his victories in Affrik beyng almoste a chylde, nor yet admitted into the senate, contrary to the auncient order of Rome. He vayncquished the valiaunt Cappytayne Sertorius, a man at that time moste famous in prowesse, beyng an exile in Spain, and before was inuincible. He also vaincquished Mithridates, the great kyng of Pontus: And where a great number of the concubines of Mithridates, women of excellent beaultie were taken and brought vnto hym, he wolde not company with any of them, but sente theym vnto theyr frendes. He subdued these realmes, Armeniam, Cappadociam, Paphlagoniam, Mediam, Cholcidem, Iberiam, Albaniam, Syriam, Ciliciam, Mesopotamiam, Judeam, and Arabiam: for the whiche he triumphed, after that he had twise before triumphed, for the wynnyng of Spain and Affrike. In this triumphe he brought in to the commune treasure, of golde and syluer, in money and plate. xx. thousande talentes whiche if they were commune talentes, it amounted to. xx. hundred thousande pounde.



If they were the great talentes. xxvii. hundred and. xxvi. thousande. DC. xii. li. xiii. s viii. d. in our money, besides that whiche was geuen to the men of warre, which had serued him, and that was to euery one, a thousande and lyue hundred drasons pence, of our money. vi. li. v. s. whiche in so great an hoste, as pertayned to the conquest of so many countraye, extended to a wonderfull sum of money. wherby may appere the ryches of the Romayns. Afterward by the mediation of the frendes of bothe partes, Pompeie tooke to wife Julia, the doughter of Julius Cæsar, whiche lived not longe, and the amitie betwene Pompei and Cæsar decreased, and at the last the insaciable ambition of them bothe brast out, the one not sustayning the others honour. wherof came the warres ciuile betwene theim, wherin Cæsar with a fewer number vainquished Pompei, who pitifully fled by sea into Egypte, where vnder the fayned conducte of the kynge Ptholomeus, he was slayne in a bote, his heade striken of, and his bodye caste on the stronde, where it was poorely buryed, whan he had lyued. lx. yeres and aboue, and from his youth in moste high honour welthe and prosperitee, on whome it semed that fortune had moste prodigally powred all her treasure.

Pomponius Atticus, an honourable Romayne of a gentill and auncient house, from his chylde hode, amiable of visage with a swete voice and pronunciation, and therwith haunge a sharpe wytte and apte vnto learnyng: for the diuision and partes taken at Rome, he went and dwelled at Athenes, where he was of the people moste tenderly beloued, as well for his honourable vertues as for his benefites toward them. For being lefte riche by his fathers substance and great reuenues, he often tymes relieued the necessite of the cõmune people, wherfore he was there had in a synguler reuerence: and for his abode in Athenes and excellencie in theyr eloquence, he was called Atticus. He dyd not only with his treasure kepe the people out of misery, but also in a time of scarcitie he gaue to euery citizen fiuen measures of wheate, called Medimni, whiche was of our measure. v. bushelles and di, one pecke, one galon, and one quarte, to euery one. He was loued of euery man, and he was charitable to all men. Whan Cicero went in exile, he gaue vnto hym. CCl. thousande Sestertios, whiche amounteth of ours money to M. xii. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. Sylla, not withstandyng his great pride, had hym in reuerence. He moste loued Hortensium and Ciceronem, princes of eloquence, and although he hym self were as well in the latine tunge as in the greke as perfecte as any man, yet wolde he neuer practise in matters, nor wolde aske or sue for auctorite, he releued with his money contrary to parties

partis, as Antonium and Brutum, one to the other mortall enemies. He lent greate summes of money without takyng of vsury, and holpe ladies, whose housbandes were banyshed, as well with money as with his counsaile and solicitacion. Of Pompeie and Cesar he was equally loued whan they were enemies togither. Finally his quiete liuynge was to no man annoyance, but to euery man thankfull: his house was pleasaunt, and not magnifike, nete and not very sumptuous, all his seruauntes were very well learned, and reade well, & wrate very faire, nor there was so simple a boy in the house, but that he could do bothe, the residue were artificers, suche as made thynges necessarie and conuenient for his house. Cesar Augustus, whan he most flourished, made aliance with hym for his excellent temperance and honestie in liuyng: for the which all noble men fauoured him: also he maried his wiues sonne Tiberius, who was afterwarde emperour, to the doughter of Actius doughter, and no daie escaped that the emperour wrate not vnto him: semblably did Antonius the emperours enemy. Such grace had he to be fauoured of all men, to liue out of the danger of enuious authorities, to passe his tyme in the moste delectable paradyse of knowlage, and to haue as well therof abundauntely, as also ryupnge sufficient for the maintenaunce of his estate beinge a knyghte, and to ayde his frendes and countreymen in theyr necessities. Whan he had lyued lxxvii. yeres, he died of a fistula, with a wonderfull patience and voluntary abstinence, and was buryed at Rome, all good men folowynge the corps, and the people and al other lamenting. He wrate dyuers excellent warkes in Greke and latine, whiche are perished, to the inestimable detriment of them that be studious.

Pompholix, is an herbe whiche (as Auanardus writeth) is that which the Apothecaries doo call Nill.

Pompeiopolis, a citie in Fraunce called Pampilona.

Pompeianus, of Pompeius parte, or a fauourer of Pompeius.

Pomum, the generall name of all fruites, it is moste vsed for an appull.

Ponderitas, hekte, poyse.

Pondero, raui, rare, to way, to ponder, to consyder, to esteme.

Pondo, indeclinabile, sometyme it signifieth a pounde weyghte, Olei pondo octaginta, foure score pounde weyght of oyle. sometyme weyghte onely. Corona aurea libræ pondo, A crowne of golde of a pounde weight. Sometime it signifieth a value of money, whiche like as Mina amonge the Grekes conteined a hundred Dragmas, so Pondo, amonge the Romains conteined an hundred Denarios of

Pondus, deris, poise or weyght (syluer.

Magna auri pondus, a greatte weighte or summe of golde. it dothe also signifie charge or bourden.

Habere pondus apud aliquem, to haue auctoritie aboute some man, or to be in great estymation with one.

Eius filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, His sonne is with me in the same, or as muche estimation as euer was he.

Ponduſculum, a lyttell or smal wayght.

Ponderoſus, a, um, waighty.

Ponderoſa epiſtola, an epistle contemninge matter of weight, or in wordes weyghtie.

Pone, after, or behynde.

Pone eum eſſe victum, put the case that he be vanquyshed.

Pono, poſui, ponere, to put, to set, to cesse, to buylde, to lay aparte.

Ponere ſpem, to hope.

Accuſatorem ponere, to suborne or hire one to accuse a man.

Ponere ante oculos rem aliquam, to set be for his eies, to cause hym to remember, to make a thynge to appere cleere.

De rebus ante oculos poſitis diſputare, to dispute of thynges cleere, and out of question.

Quod erat ante oculos poſitum, that no mā had any doubt in.

Bene ponere beneficium apud aliquem, to do pleasure to one that wyll requite it.

Caſtra ponere, to pitche or sette a campe in warres.

Poſitum conſilium in fortuna, Fortune hath therof the disposition, or it is at the wyl and pleasure of fortune.

Ponere curam, to set aside care.

Ponere curam in re aliqua, to take care for a thinge.

Cuſtos in frumento publico eſt poſitus, He had the charge gyuen to hym of the common graynardes.

Ponere dies multos in rem aliquam, to employe or dispende muche tyme about a thynge.

Eſt in poſitum in te totum, it is in the whether it shall be done or not.

Ponere exemplum, to alledge an exaumple.

Ponere ſe extra culpam, to discharge hym selfe of that whiche is layde vnto hym.

Ponere fundamenta, to laye the fundation.

Ponere in admirādis, to set it for a merualle.

Ponere aliquid in admiratione, to meruayle at a thinge.

Ponere aliquē in æquo duobus ſummis, to esteme one equally asmuch as two the greatest.

Ponere in æqualitate, to esteme the one as muche as the other.

Neque

Neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, alia sunt tua facta atq; consilia summa laude digna, Nor I accounpte this amonge thy prayse, there be other of thy actes and procedynges that deserue as muche prayse as maye be gyuen.

Ponere in promptu, to dysclose to all men.

Ponere in solem, to sette agaynst the sunne.

In optima spe sibi ponere aliquid, to haue good hope in a thynge.

Ponere in uino, to take it in an yll parte, to interprete it to the warste.

Ponere mala initia, to begynne yll.

Ponere loco contumeliæ, to reproche one of any thynge.

Ponere in beneficij loco, to take it for a frend ly tourne or pleasure.

Tantum in ea arte ponitis, ye set so muche by that arte.

Munus bene positum, a gyft well bestowed.

Ponere nomina rebus, to gyue names to thynges.

Ponere omnia in uoluptate, to esteme nothynge soo muche as voluptye or carnall appetyte.

Ponere operam, to bestowe labour.

Bene opera posita, peynes well bestowed.

Ponere operam alicui, to attend about ones busyneste.

Ponere oua, to lay as a henne dothe.

Ponere pro certo sum ueritus, I dare not affyrme it for trouthe, I dare not assure you that it is so.

Bene ponere officiū apud aliquem, I haue not loste my labour in doynge hym pleasure.

Sumptus nusquam melius potest poni, A man couide neuer haue better bestowed his money.

Ponere multum temporis in aliquo loco, to tary a great whyle in a place.

Vbicunq; posuit uestigia, by all the way that he passyd, where so euer he went.

Ponere iubebam de quo quis audire nellet, I bad hym purpose what soo euer they lyked to heare.

Tum uenti posuere, than the wynde ceassed.

Ponere consilium, to leaue hys enterpryse.

Ponere de manibus, to laye oute of his handes.

Ponere dolorem, to ceasse to be sorowfull.

Ponere feroces animos, to leaue his fiersenesse and cruelte.

Ponere arma, to lay asyde theyr weapon, or harneyse.

Ponere merum, to take a good harte.

Ponere pudorem, to be shamelesse.

Ponis mihi porcum, thou serueste me at the table with porke.

Ponere pallium, to laye his garmentes to



pledge.

Pone cum esse uictum, put the case that he is vanquyshed.

Ponunt philosophi, the philosophers doo wryte. &c.

Ponere in gratia uel gratiam, to bryng into fauour. Cic. ad At.

Pons, pontis, a bryge.

Pontia, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum, on the southe parte of Italy, wherein Pylatus was borne, and thereof was called Pontius Pylatus. *Note where Pontius Pilatus was borne*

Pontica nux, a kynde of fylberdes, whyche came frome the countreye called Pontus in Asia.

Ponticum, is a taste, whyche hath no sente to be discerned.

Ponticulus, a lyttell bridge.

Pontifex, ficis, an archebysshoppe. *The Dignitie of a Bysshoppe pontificatus*

Pontificatus, tus, the dignitie of a bysshop.

Pontificius, a, um, of a bysshoppe.

Pontones, whyte bottes.

Pontus, is the sea, whiche is betweene the fenne called Mæotis, and the yle called Tenedos. It is also a great countraye longynge to that sea, whiche conteyneth the royalmes of Colchū, Cappadociam, Armeniam, and other dyuers countreys. it is sometyme put generally for the sea.

Popa, fatte, greace.

Popana, fatte oyntmentes.

Popanum, a cake of bradde.

Popellus, the lyttell or poore people.

Popina, a tauerne or vittaylynge house, where meate is eaten out of dewe tyme, a cookes shoppe.

Popinatio, ryotte.

Popinalis, le, pertaynynge to ryotte, or places of ryotte.

Popino, nonis, a commune haunter of vittaylynge houses.

Popinor, aris, ari, to eate out of dewe tyme, to be riottous.

Poples, poplitis, the hamme of a mans legge behynde the knee.

Poppisma, matis, the noyse made with the mouthe and the hande, in ryotyng, or wanton daliance.

Populabundus, wastynge the countreye, or he that gothe in fourragynge or robbynge of countreys.

popularis, re, pertaynyng to the people, accepted or fauoured of the people. Also it signifyeth a familiar frende, or as we vse to call, countrey man.

Nihil tam populare quam bonitas, Nothing more pleaseth the people than goodnesse or vertue.

Præstat diuitem esse ac popularem, quam

nobilem ac mendicum, It were better to be of the commynaltie, and ryche, than of the nobilitie, and a beggar.

Popularia loca, places where the comminaltie doethe assemble.

Populari nomine a nobis appellantur, ℈n the commune furme of speakynge, they be callyd. ꝛc.

Populare ingenium, holdynge with the lyberte of the people.

Popularitas, frendshyp by occasyon that they be cuntreymen. also the fauour that one beareth to the commune people.

Populariter, & populare, homely, lyke the people, accordynge to the maners of the people.

Populatus, ta, tum, wasted, distroyed.

Populatia, bores playes.

Populatim, of all the people, also euerychone.

Populatio, a wastynge of the countrey, a forragynge.

Populare, to gette the fauour of the people.

Populator, a furrageour or waster of countrayes.

Populeus, a, um, of a poplar tree.

Populinus, idem.

Populnus, & populneus, idem.

Populetum, the place where poplar trees doo growe.

Populifugia, was a day in the moneth of June, at the whiche day by reason of a rumour, the people fledde.

Populor, popularis, to waste or dystroye a countrey.

Populosus, a, um, full of people, populouse.

Populus, people, properlye it is all the states of the people besydes the souereigne Gouernour: All be it the Romaynes made a dystynction betwene the Senate and the people, wrytynge in theyr standerdes and coyne. Senatus populusq; Romanus, The Senate and people of Rome.

Populus, a tree callyd a popular, wherof one is callyd whyte poplar, whose stemme is long and playne, and the leaues alway shakynge, grene within and whyte on the backe, the other is callyd blache poplar, whiche hathe the barke rough, and fewer leaues than the whyte.

Porca, a sowe, a rydge of lande, a balke.

Porcarius, a, um, of a swyne.

Porcarius, a swyneherde.

Porceo, cere, to prohybyte.

Porcetra, a ponge sowe or pelte.

Porcinus, na, num, of a hogge.

Porcellus, a pygge.

Porculus, idem.

Porculatio, byngynge vp of swyne.

Porculator, a fatter of swyne.



Porculetum, idem quod porca.

Porculus, a shoote, a poyntte.

Porcus, a hogge.

Porcus troianus, a hogge rooted with many other beastes and fowles within his bealye.

Porgam, used of the auncient wryters for porrigam, ℈ wyll deliuer or take to one.

Pori, pores in the bodye, out of the whiche issueth sweate.

Porphyretes, a redde marble.

Porphyreticus, ca, cum, of redde marble.

Porphyriacus, ca, cum, of purple colour.

Porphyrio, a byrde whiche dyuyneth as yf he dydde byte the water, he hathe longe redde legges and bylle.

Porraceus, cea, ceum, of the coloure of leeke blades.

Porrectè, streyght out.

Porrectus, ta, tũ, extended in length or bredthe, stretched.

Porriginosus, a, um, lyke to lepres.

Porrigo, porrexi, rigere, to spreade out, to offer, to ouerthrowe.

Herbam porrigere, to confesse to be vanquished.

Porrigere manum, to gyue aide or succours.

Porraceus, a, um, of a leke.

Porro, surely, also longe before, farre of, after, in tyme commynge, beyonde, forthe.

Porro. Si ire porro pergas, yf ye go further.

Vt quiescant porro moneo, Fynally ℈ aduise them to leaue or sette styll.

Quid restat nisi ut siam miser? What remayneth, but that in the ende ℑ am vndooner?

Etiam ne est quid porro? Is there any thynge elles?

Quid deinde porro? What more followed after?

Porro, is sommetyme a coniunction, and is as muche as Sed. sometyme it is a coniunction expletyue, to fylle vp only the number of the sentence.

Porro autem, and that more is.

Neq; porro, for neq; etiam.

Se porro pueros ad senibus audisse dicebat, That they beynge verye ponge, hearde olde men saye. ꝛc.

Porrus, & porrum, leekes.

Porsena, the name of a kynge that besieged Rome, to haue brought in Tarquinus.

Porta, a gate.

Portendo, dere, to signyfye before a thynge happeneth.

Portentiferus, tifera, tiferum, that whyche signifieth straunge or monstruouse thynges commynge.

Portentificus, ca, cum, idem.

Portentosus, a, um, monstruous, synisterous pilfache or aduenture.

Portentum, a thyng monstruous, or verye seldome sene, whiche maye signifie somewhat to come.

Porticus, cus, a porche

Portio, onis, a portion.

Portiuncula, a litteil portion.

Portiusculus, the pylate of a shippe, whiche ruleth the mariners.

Portitor, oris, the customer of a hauen. also a porter, that bothe beare thynges that be bought, whither as the byer wyll haue him. Also he that beareth men fro the hauen to the shyppe.

Porto, tare, to beare, to bringe.

Portorium, the fraite payde for passage or cariage of marchaundise. also custome or tallage.

Portulaca, an herbe called Purslan.

Portuosus, full of hauens.

Portus, tus, an hauen.

Re sese in portu, the matter or thyng is safe.

In portu nauigare, to be out of danger.

Posca, a sawce made with vineger and water.

Poscinumius, a, um, that whiche requyreth the money.

Posco, poposci, poscere, to aske, to require, to prouoke, to assayle.

Poscunt pugnam, they offer to fyght, or doo battayle.

Poscere maioribus poculis, to quaft or drink depe one to an other.

Poscere aliquem clamore, to crye after one.

Vbi res poscit, where it is requisite.

Cum usus poscit, whan nede is.

Pos, a bridge.

Positio, a settynge of a thyng.

Positura, idem.

positus, ta, tum, put or sette.

positura, & positus, tus, a settyng or puttyng.

possessio, onis, possession.

Possessio fiduciaria, a possession whiche one graunteth to an other, vppon condition that he shall redelyuer possession vpon certayn thinges performed, or whan he were thereto requyred by hym, whiche gaue possession: It mought haue bene called a possession in vse, whanne feoffementes of truste were vsed in Englande.

Possessor, oris, he that hath the possession, the owner.

Possibilis, le, possible.

Possideo, sedi, sidère, to possede.

Bona ex edicto possidere, whan one hathe goodes graunted hym by iudgement or decree.

Bona publicè possidere, to haue goodes forfayted or confyscate.

Possidere palmam, to get the pryce.

Breui tempore totum hominem, totamq; eius præturam possederat, In a litteil whyle he had gotten into his handes both the man and his office holly.

Possum, potui, posse, to make.

Non potuit quin suo sermone aliquem familiarium participauerit, He could not forbeare but with his talkynge he made some of his companyons pryuy, or of his counsayle.

Huc fac ad me ut uenias si quid poteris, Do what ye canne to come hyther to me, yf it be possible.

Potest plurimum ad Cæsarem, he maye doo muche, or is in good credence with Cesar.

Potin es ut desinas? Canste thou not lette alone?

Incende hominem amabo te quoad potest, On good felowshyp pryche forward the man as muche as is possible.

Post, afterwarde, behynde.

Postea, afterwarde.

Posteaquam, after that.

Postergo, are, to leaue behynde, to caste backe.

Posteri, they whiche do succede vs in bloode, as sonnes, they? chyldren, and they? succession.

Posterior, he that commeth after.

Non posteriores feram subaudiur partes, I will not be the laste.

Paulo ætate posterior, a litteil yonger.

Omnia libertate posteriora ducere, To regarde nothynge or passe vppon nothynge but lybertie.

Posteritas, tatis, the worlde to come.

Posterius, later, slower, vlter.

Posterus, ra, rum, that whiche commeth after.

Postera dies, the daye after. Posteri pedes, the hinder fete.

Postfero, to sette after or behynde, to sette lesse by.

Posthabeo, bère, to put backe or set lesse by.

Posthac, from henceforthe.

Posthumus, ma, a chylde borne after that the father is deade.

Posthumus, ma, mum, folowyng, or to come.

Posticum, & posticus, a backedoore.

Postica, all that is behynde vs, lyke as Antica is al that is before vs. It is also a tyne which deuideth the fieldes from the east to the west.

Postilena, a crouper.

Postis, a poste.

Postliminium redire, is whan any manne happeth to go from vs to our ennemyes, and after retourneth home.

Postmitto, tere, to leaue behynde, to forgette.

Postmodum, afterwarde.

Postquam, after.

Postremo, finally.

Postremum, superlatiuũ aduerbiũ, the last time

Postridie, the day after to morow, the day folowynge the day before expressed.

Postomis, a brake, wherwith a horses mouthe is broken, & is made to beare his head eastly

Postremus, a, um, the laste of all.

Postremi homines, vngracious men.

Postremum me uides, it is the last tyme that thou shalt see me.

Postuenio, uenis, Postueni, to come after.

Postulo, are, to require, to demaunde a thynge whiche is dewe to the asker. also to accuse or shewe one in the lawe, or to complayne on one. sometyme to desyre.

Postulare quæstionem, to desyre that the parties mought be straytely examyned, properly by tortures or tormentes.

Postulare reum, to accuse one.

Postulare ius, to make a reasonable request. Budæus in annot.

Postulatio, a supplycation made to a prynce.

Postulationibus uacare, to dispache supters, to here complaynes.

Postularus, tus, a request, a demaunde.

Postulationes, supplications or billes of complayntc.

Potens, tis, myghty, puissaunt, hable.

Potentia, Potentatus, tus, power, puissance, habilite, greate rule. also Potentia is a place in Italy called Sancta Maria de Loretto.

Potenter, myghtily, puissantly.

Pote, for potis.

Poterium, terij, à græcis dicitur quod nos poculum dicimus, a cuppe.

Potestas, tatis, power, auctorytie, counsayle, and reason.

Potestatem sui facere, to suffre men to come to hym, or to speake with hym.

Potestatem, gerere, to exercise an authorytie or office.

An erat hæc optio & potestas tua? Shall it be at thy choyse.ne.

Præsertim cum tota potestas huius rei tua sit, Specyally seyng all the matter resteth in the, or is in thy power to bringe to passe.

Quæ tum erat potestas, accordynge as it was lefull at that tyme.

Vix adipiscendi potestas modo fuit, Scarcely or with great payne I mought come by it.

Potestas mittendi non fuit citius, I could no sooner sende.

Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas, erit quibus recte dem, non prætermittã. &c. When or as often as I may haue sure men, to whom I may delyuer my letters, I will not forgette to write vnto you.

Cum potestate proficisci in prouinciam, to go into the countrey appoynted hym, hauyng authorytie to rule there.

Potestatem dare, to lette or suffer, to graunte.

Potestatem facere, idem.

In potestate alicuius esse, to be vnder an nother mans rule or obedience, or to be at his commaundement.

Peruenire in potestatem alicuius, to be brought in subiection.

Ponere in potestate alicuius, to put hym vnto his mercy.

Potestur, for potest, he may.

Potio, onis, a drynke.

Potiono, are, to gyue a medicine.

Potior, potitus sum, potiri, to haue in possession, to obtaine, to take pleasure of.

Potiri urbis, to wynne the citie.

Potiri uoluptatum, to lyue in pleasure.

Potiri rerum, to be kynge or maister of all the worlde.

Potiri regni, to wynne the countrey.

Potiri laborem, to endure payne.

Qui bello potiti sunt, whiche haue wonne it at the swordes poynt.

Potior, for Fruor.

Potior, potius, et potissimus, for Melior, Optimus.

Potior sit qui prior ad dandum est, Let hym be in better condition, or haue more aduauntage, that firste gyueth.

Iudicabit nulla ad legendum his esse potiora, he shal iudge none more worthy to be rad than they.

Nihil mihi potius fuit, quàm ut Masinissam conuenirem, There was noo thynge that I more longed than to mete with Masinissa. The fyrste thynge that I dyde I went to Masinissa, I desyred nothynge more than to see Masinissam.

Potissimus, a, um, the best of all other, or the chiefe or the principall.

Potius, rather.

Potissimum, or potissimè, moste rather, chiefely, principally.

Potitij, was an auncyente family or kynrede, amonge the olde Latynes, whome Hercules called to his banckette, after that he had slayne Cacus, And afterwarde they were constitute the priestes of Hercules, vnder Fenestellam.

Potis sum, I mate, potis est, it is possible.

Potitius, Hercules priest.

Potito, tare, to vse to drynke.

Poto, are, to drynke, Also to gyue drynke to one.

Potare totos dies, to sitte all day drynkynge, to be dronken.

Potatum dare, to gyue drynke to one.

Potator, & potor, a dronken knaue.

Potorium, a cuppe.

Potus, ta, tum, that whiche hathe dronke, and that whiche is dronken.

Potus, tus, drynke.

# P ANTE R.

PRAE, before, in regarde, or in compary-son, for. Præ amore, for loue. Also of. Prę studio, of studye. Pręut, signifieth than. Modestior nunc quidem est de uerbis pręut dudum fuit, he is more sobre or gentyll of wordes, than he was wonte to be, or than he was late.

Præ se ferre, to shewe semblaunt or by countenaunce.

Sanus fiſim, præ te medicum mihi expe-tam, If I be wel aduised, I will loke to haue a better phisicion than thou arte.

Nihil hercle hoc quidem, pręut alia dicam, This is nothinge in regarde of that that I wyll tell the.

Præ formidine, for great feare that he had.

Præ gaudio, for ioye.

Præ manu, et præ manibus, before hande.

Præacutus, very sharpe.

Prælatus, very depe.

Præbitere, to passe by, or passe forthe in iourney. Someryme perire, to lese, to caste away.

Præbeo, bui, bere, to gyue, to shewe.

Præbere aurem, to harken.

Præbere aures conuitijs, to suffer patiently rebukes.

Ceruices prębere, to offer his head to be stri-ken of.

Prębet errorem, it gyueth occasion of error.

Præbere indignationem, to be cause of in-dignation.

Iusta prębere, to doe tache, to do that, that he hath taken vpon hym.

Non possum satis narrare quos ludos præ-bueris intus, I can not well tell howe many mockes thou haste gotten amonge them, or howe they laugh at the within in the house.

Os præbere, to take blowes, or suffre to be bobbed.

Os præbere ad malè audiendum, to suffre one to speake yll to his face.

Strenuum hominem præbuit, He plated the man, he shewed hym selfe valiant, or dyd va-liauntly.

Se æquum præbere, to be indifferent, to do iustice without rigour.

Se æquabilẽ prębere, to be alway of one sort

Se attentum auditorem præbere, to be a di-ligent hearer.

Quoquomodo se in ea quæstione præbebat, &c. Howe soo euer he behaued hym selfe in that matter.

Se credulum præbere, to giue lasty credēce

Se docilem prębere, to be easyly taught.

Se alicui facilem prębere, to graunt gentilly to ones desyre.

Se facilem prębere in hominibus audiendis admittendisq, to be wyllynge and gentyll to here men, and to be spoken with all.

Gladij speciem præbet, it is like in facyon to a sworde.

Erroris speciem præbere, to gyue occasion of errour.

Speciem triumpho præbēre, to set forth the triumph to the best shewe.

Tyrannum præbēre, to behaue hym like a tyraunt.

Vim glutini præbet, it is as good as glewe, or it is of the same sorte that glewe is.

Baculorum usum senectuti præbet, It ser-ueth olde men in the stede of a staffe.

Præbia, orum, thynges gyuen to speche men.

Præcaluus, balde before.

Præcarus, ra, rum, very dere.

Præcaueo, uere, to prouyde that a thyng hap-pen not.

Præcedo, cessi, dere, to goe before.

Præcello, lui, lere, to excelle.

Præcentio, that whiche is songen or playde at the begynnynge of a songe or balade.

Præcentor, toris, he that first syngeth, it may be taken for the chaunter in a quyre.

Pręceps, cipitis, a high place steepe downe.

Pręceps, headlynge, sodaynely, hastily.

Præceps homo, he that is to hasty in his bu-synesse, and dothe thynges vnaduisedly.

Præceps ingenio in iram, hotte or hasty in wrath.

Præceps in auaritiam et crudelitatem ani-mus, The mynde inclyned to couetousenesse and cruelte.

Quo iure quaq; iniuria pręcipitem me in pi strinam dabit, Be it right, be it wronge, he wyll thruste me into the myll house.

Præcipitem abire, to come to myserp.

Pręcipitem dare, to thrust one out headlyng.

Agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ ciuium Ro-manorum quo secuti percussit, The cruelle punyshement of the Romayns whom he had byheaded, caused hym to falle so hastily.

Pręcipitem ferri, to rounne downe or falle down from a high place.

Præceps in occasum sol, the sun was downe

In pręcipite esse, to be in great daunger.

Pręcipitem trahere, to pull hym downe from a high place, or astate.

In præceps, sodaynly, hastily.

Bis patet in præceps tantum, it is twyse or two tymes soo depe.

Præceps animi, lourdye or hastye in all his actes.

Præceps senectus, at the pyte brynk for age

Præceptum, a precepte, a rule gyuen, a com-maundement.

Præcingo, ere, to gyrde about.

Præcidanea porca, a swyne, whiche the pay-

nyms dyd sacrifyce before they dyd cut downe their corne.

Præcidaneus, a, um, that which is fyrst kylled.

Præcido, dere, to speake or tell precisely, or certaynly, to stryke, to cutte of, to beate, to denye stiffely. Plane sine ulla exceptione præcidit, Trewely he stiffely denyed it without exception.

Præcidere spem, to put out of all hope.

Præcino, nui, nere, to synge before or fyrst, also to tell a thynge before it happeneth.

Præcipio, cœpi, cipere, to prevent or take first, to forsee, also to commaunde.

Præcipitium, a downe ryghte place or steppe, daungerous to be gone on.

Præcipito, tare, to throwe downe headlynge.

Præcipitanter, headlynge, vnadvysedly.

Præcipuus, a, um, chiefe, special, principall, soueraygne.

Præcipue, chiefly, specially, principally.

Præcisè, precisely, determynately.

Præcisum, harde, intractable, cutted, verye shorte. Qui præcisis conclusionibus obscuri, Salustium atq; Thucydidem superant, The whiche being harde to be vnderstand in theyr cutted sentences do excede bothe Salust and Thucydides.

Præclamo, are, to crye before.

Præclare, very excellently, very nobly, very wel

Præclarus, very noble. sometyme it signifieth good.

Præcognitus, ta, tum, knowen before.

Præco, conis, a crier, a publisher of thynges.

Præco feralis, the bylle man whiche in some town goth about declaring who is late dead.

Præconium, a solemne cry, sometyme it signifieth prayse or glory.

Præcoquor, queris, qui, to be soone rype.

Præcordia, the shynne, which deuideth the ouer part of the body from the nether, it is also taken for the place vnder the rybbes, some tyme all the numbles, as the hert, the splene, the lunges, and lyuer.

Præcox, cocis, et præcoquus, a, um, soone rype, or tymely rype.

Præda, a pray, a thing goten or take in warres.

Prædabundus, gopnge on forragynge in the tyme of warre.

Prædaceus, a, um, of a pray. Prædatiuus, idem.

Prædator, a seker for a praye.

Prædator ex socijs, a robber of his company.

Prædensus, a, um, very thycke.

Prædestino, are, to purpose before.

Prædes, uide præs.

Prædiator, oris, a man of lawe expert in actions reall, or matters concernyng landes.

Prædiatorius, a, um, pertaynynge to landes.

Prædicatio, a publyshyng or open declaration.

Prædico, care, to publyshe, to tell a thyng open-



ly, to prayse.

Prædico, xi, cere, to tell before.

Prædiolum, a lytell manour.

Prædisco, didici, discere, to vnderstand before.

Prædius, ta, tum, adourned. also Prædius mœrore, replenyshed with heuynes. Prædius lachrymis, washed with teares, or ful of teares

Prædius authoritate, in authorite.

Prædius spe optima, to haue good hope.

Prædium, a manour.

Prædonulus, a lytel robber.

Prædo, donis, a robber of countreys.

Prædor, aris, ari, to robbe a countrey, or to take prayes.

Prædoriunt, they cherefly desyre.

Præduro, are, to be harder than it was wonte.

Præeo, iui, ire, to go before.

Præfacio, feci, facere, to set more by.

Præfanda, not honest to be spoken or rehersed.

Præfari, to speake or sale before.

Præfari honorem, to where one sayth to his better, Sauinge youre reuerence or honour.

Præfari Diuos, to praye to god, before that one enterpryseth any thinge.

Præfatio, onis, a preface.

Præfecturæ, maye be called Sherysshewyckes, amonge the Romayns it signified the prouinces, where the sayd officers had iurisdictiõ.

Præfectus Prætorij, was with the emperours the principall officer in his court, as nowe in Fraunce the great mayster.

Præfectus urbis, was a great officer in Rome, to whome it belonged to see that the hyghe wayes to the citie were well mayntayned, that the waters were kepte cleane, that the chanell of the ryuer of Tiberis, were shoured & kept from shelues. also to deliuer grain out of the communs garners, and diuyde it amonge the people. He was also called Præfectus Annarum, as Gellius wryteth.

Præfecti prouinciarum, may be taken amõg vs for sheriffes, but more properly for suche as haue lyke iurisdiction as the chaumberlayne of Northwales, and the hygh wardes of southewales were wonte to haue, that is to sale, peculiar authorite to determe matters within the compasse of theyr office.

Præfecti ærarij, were they whiche hadde the charge of keppynge the communs treasure.

Præfectus fisci, was he whiche kept themperours treasure.

Præfectus scriniorum, was a lyke officer as now to the master of the rolles, and was also called Præfectus libellorum, in the whyche office was Papinianus the greatte lawyer in the tyme of Seuerus the emperour.

Præfero, tuli, ferre, to preferre.

Præfericulum, a great balon, whiche was caryed before hym that dyd sacrifyce.

Præ

Præfestino, are, to make to muche haſt.
Prefica, a woman, whiche is hyred to lament at the burynge of men or women.
Præficio, fęci, ficere, to put in auctoryte, or to grue rule.
Præfectura, an auctoryte or rule.
Prefectus, a ruler.
Prefigo, xi, gere, to thutte afore.
Præfinio, nui, ire, to determyne before, to aſſygne or appoynt.
Præfinitus, ta, tum, prefyxed.
Prefluere, to runne before a place.
Præfoco, care, to ſtrangle or choke.
Præformido, are, to be afeerd or the ſtroke com.
Præfractus, cta, ctum, harde & vnflexible, whiche will rather breake than bowe: alſo that whiche was before broken.
Præfracte, obſtinately.
Præfrigidus, da, dum, very colde.
Prefulcio, cire, to fortifye.
Prefulgeo, fulſi, gere, to ſhyne muche.
Præfurnium, the mouth of an ouen or furneys.
Prægelidus, da, dum, exceadynge colde.
Prægeſtire, to leape for ioye.
Prægigno, nere, to begynne, to bringe in fyrſt.
Nolebam ex me morem pręgigni malum, I wolde not that an yll cuſtome ſhoulde be brought vp by me.
Prægeſtio, ire, to reioyce muche.
Prægnans, antis, a woman with chylde. it is the ſame of any beaſt.
Prægnans ſus, a ſowe with farrowe.
Prągrandis, de, very great.
Prægrauatio, a great greefe.
Prągredio, gredi, to go before.
Prągrauo, are, to greue muche.
Præguſtare, to take aſſay.
Prąhendo, di, dere, to take. Manum prąhendere, to take by the hande.
Prąhenſatio, a ſollycityng or labourynge for the attaynynge of ſome great office.
Prąhenſo, are, to imbrace or ſette hande on one to ſolycite.
Prąiacio, ieci, iacere, to caſt before a thynge.
Præiacio, cui, cere, to lye before.
Prąire iuramentū, to miniſter or gyue an othe.
Præiudicium, a thynge whiche beinge ones decyded and determined, maketh a rule or example to men that do folowe, to diſcuſſe ſemblably in a lyke matter. As thoſe whiche we do call ruled caſes or matters in the law, whi che be as examples to iuges.
Præiudico, to iuge before, ſommetyme to iuge by example of an nother lyke matter before iudged or diſcided.
Præiuro, are, to ſweare before other.
Prąiuratio, the othe that is taken by hym that fyrſte ſweareth.
Prąiurator, toris, he which fyrſt taketh an othe as the fore man of a iurye, or the fyrſt wytneſſe, or any other, after whom other men do ſweare, accordynge to the othe gyuen vnto hym.
Prælabor, beris, bi, to falle fyrſt, to ſlyde.
Præliaris, are, pertaynynge to battaylle.
Præliator, toris, a warryour.
Prælicenter, very wantonly.
Prælior, aris, ari, to fyght in battayle.
Præliganeum unam, à præligando, whiche I ſuppoſe to be ſoo called, eyther becauſe it is fyrſte tourned or put into beſſelles, or elles becauſe it is put into a ſathe, whiche is faſte knytte afore.
Præligo, gare, to bynde afore.
Prælium, battayle, alſo the fyght in battayle. ſometyme the acte of generation.
Prælongus, a, um, very longe.
Præloquium, the begynnyng of a communication, or thyng ſpoken, as that whiche in rhetoryke is named exordium.
Præloquor, queris, qui, to ſpeake or tell before.
Prælucco, cere, to beare lyght before one, as a torche or candel, alſo to gyue more light than an other.
Prąlucere alijs uirtute, to ſhyne in vertues before other.
Præludium, a proheme, or that whyche muſicians and mynſtrelles doo playe at the begynnyng, ere they come to the ſong, whyche they purpoſe to playe.
Prąludo, ſi, dere, to playe before.
Prąlum, a preſſe.
Prąlumbo, are, to breake ones loynes.
Prąluo, luere, to purge or waſhe cleane afore.
Prąmando, dani, to ſende before.
Prę manibus, redy at hande.
Prąmature, to ſoone, or before the iuſte tyme.
Prąmature uita careo, I die afore my tyme.
Prąmeditor, taris, tari, to adupſe before a man doo a thynge.
Præ me fero, præ me tuli, præ me ferre, to declare by dede, worde, or geſture.
Præ te fers iracundiam, Thou ſheweſt thy ſelfe to be angry, alſo to confeſſe, alſo to haue before hym a thyng (as it were) in remembraunce.
Præmercor, caris, cari, to bye afore hande.
Præmeſſum, a ſacrifice or offering to Ceres, of the eares of corne that was fyrſt reaped.
Præmetium, the fyrſt croppe.
Præmiatores, theues which ſteale by nyght, as we moughte ſaye, whiche commytte burglary.
Præmiator, a rewarder.
Præmineo, nui, ere, to be better than an other, or excell about an other in eſtate or degree.
Præmior, aris, ari, to gyue rewardes.
Præmiolus, eyther of money.
Præmiſſio, a ſendyng afore.
Præmitto, miſi, tere, to ſende afore.

pendi q̄ apud inferos ardere, It were better for a theefe to bee hanged here, than to lye in the fyre of hell.

Præsto, an aduerbe, redy at hande. Præsto sis, helpe me. Præsto esse, to appere as men doo in places of iudgementes, also to be redy to helpe.

Præstolor, aris, ari, to tary, to be at hande, or redy to doo seruice.

Præstringo, xi, gere, to bynde faste, to shutte, to dasell the eien, to touche quickely, or shorely, to shaue, to greue somewhat.

Præstruo, struxi, struere, to ordeyne fyrste, to buylde.

Præsul, lis, a prelate.

Præsularus, tus, the dignitie of a prelate.

Præsulto, are, to leape or daunce afore.

Præsultor, præsultoris, he that leadeth a daunte.

Præsum, fui, præesse, to bee afore or aboue an other, to be of more dignitie, to be in auctoritie.

Præesse negotio, to be chiefe in the busines.

Præsumo, sumpsi, sumere, to take fyrste, to presume.

Præsumere animo, to conceete.

Præsumptio, a takynge or receyuynge before: it is also that, whiche is called prœoccupation, whan we declar. fyrste what our aduersarye wyll saie, or what is the iudges opinion: and agaynst that we do argue, to disproue it with reason.

Præsuo, ere, to sowe afore.

Præsurgo, gere, to ryse afore or fyrste.

Prætego, gere, to hyde or couer chiefly.

Prætendo, ere, to laie (or a thyng ere it come: also to carye or beare afore, also to shewe or pretende, to allege, to set a thynge aboute for an inclosure.

Prætendere auribus, to stoppe the eares.

Prætendere retia, to laie nettes.

Prætendere sepem, to make an hedge about.

Prætento, tare, to tempte or assaie afore.

Prætenuis, e, very smalle.

Prætenue, very selinderly.

Præterduco, cere, to leade afore, to leade forth.

Prætergredior, di, to passe by, to go beyonde.

Præteritus, ta, tum, passed.

Præteriti, deade, departed, deceased, also they whiche in synge for an office, byd suffer repulse, or were put backe.

Præter propter, for an other cause than that whiche is rehersed.

Præter, extepte, also beside, ouer and about, before. Præter oculos, before the eien, against or contrary. Præter morem, against the custome or faction. Præter spem, vnlooked for.

Præter opinionem, otherwise thā I thought

Præter cætera, more than the other. Præter æquum, agaynst reason.

Prætereo, tui, ire, to go ouer or passe, to leue out a thynge, whyche shoulde bee spoken of, to passe ouer.

Præterire non potui quin et scriberem ad te I could not forbeare but that I muste write vnto you.

Præterijt me hæc res, I had forgotten that matter.

Et hoc te præterit, non id solum spectare solere? And doest not thou knowe, that not only the thynge is to be considered?

Non me præterit, I knowe well inough.

Hos nobilitate Mago præterijt, Mago was the best borne of theim all, or was of a greater bloud than any of theim.

Præterfluere, to of a water to rūne by a place.

Prætermitto, misi, mittere, to leaue vntouched, to forget, to leaue out, to passe ouer a thyng, leauyng a thyng vndone or vnspoken.

Prætermissio, forgettynge or leauynge out of a thynge.

Præterquam, but onely, otherwyse than, moreouer, beside.

Prætery q̄ quod, but.

Prætexo, ere, to make or ordeyne fyrste, to couer or hyde, to speake colourably.

Prætexta, a longe garment myxte with purple silke, whiche was the vesture of noble mennes sonnes, vntyll they came vnto .xvii. yeres of age, and therfore suche children were called Prætextati, but they had also aboute theyr neckes, a lyttell rounde iewell of golde, facioned lyke a herte, wherein was inclosed some thynge of great vertue. Prætexta, was also the robe of estate, whyche the kynge of Romayns, or the other chiefe officers did weare whan they sate in theyr maiestie.

Prætexta comœdia, an enterlude, wherin are personages of high dignitie.

Prætextatus, ta, tum, dishonest, or vncleane in speeche or actes. Festus taketh it in the contrary parte.

Prætextati anni, youthe.

Prætextata ætas, idem.

Prætextati mores, honest condicions.

Prætextatus sermo, communication without rybauldry.

Prætextatus, he that dyd weare Prætextam.

Prætextum, a pretence or colour.

Prætiamitatores, officers whiche wente before the prelates called Flamines, proclaymynge openly, that all men shoulde cease of theyr warke, because it was not lefull to those prelates to beholde any man warking.

Præcimeo, ere, to be sore aferde.

Prætingo, gere, to touche afore.

Prætondeo, to shere or klippe, or rounde before

Prætoritius, a, um, for Prætorius.

Prætorium ius, lawe made by the Pretor.

Prætor, tôris, in the olde time was euerie officer whiche had the rule of any armye. Asconius. Afterwarde he had iuridicall auctorytie, beynge as it were the chiefe iudge, and had as it were other iudges, sittinge vnder him, whereof the full number in the citie of Rome was.lxxv. Cic. in Pisonem. But Asconius vpon the oration Pro Milone, saith that the iudges appointed were. lxxi. and after that as well the plaintife as the defendaunte had eche of them drawen out. v. there remayned but. lxi.

Prætorianus, he that is attendant to him that is Pretor.

Prætorium, the house or pauilion of him that is Prætor, it is also a princes palaice, or manour: it is sometime the place, where iudgementes are giuen, sometyme the counsayle, whervnto Pretores are assembled.

Prætorius, he that hath been Prætor.

Prætorius, a, um, belongynge to the office of Prætor.

Prætura, the dignitie and ministration of hym that is Prætor.

Prævaleo, lere, to preuayle, to be better or of more value.

Prævalidus, da, dum, very stronge or mighty, sometyme very great.

Prævaricatio, is a collusion: also it is where one toucheth a thinge lyghtely, whiche ought to be inculked with a more playne declaration, or elles repeted, as makynge muche to the purpose.

Prævaricor, aris, ari, to swarue frome truthe, to go out of the right waye, to leaue vnsaide that, whiche shulde be spoken, to touche a thynge shortely in speakyng, to warke by collusion, in sufferyng his aduersary to optayne, to hurte an other person.

Prævaricator, toris, he that leaueth the right way, or speaketh not that which ought to be spoken: also he that in speakinge for him selfe apeth the cause of his aduersary, or doethe any thinge by collusion.

Prævcho, here, to bringe forthe.

Prævelo, are, to couer or hide afore.

Prævello, lere, to pull or plucke afore.

Prævemo, nire, to come before or preuente.

Prævention, a preuention.

Prævndeo, dere, to forsee, to beware.

Præversus, a, um, that whiche is done or sped first or before any other.

Præverto, uertere, to sette more by, or to care more for. Nec me uxorē prævortisse dicant, præ repub. Not let them not say, that I set more by my wife than by the weale publike. Also to tourne or sette a side. Neq; præcipio pulpamentum, neq; prævorto poculum, Not I take away thy meate, nor set or turne aside thy dyshe.

Prævertor, deponens, idem quod prævertо, also to goo afore. Inde illico prævertor domum, from thens I wente home afore. also to be tourned forthe. Foreis enim clausit, ne prævorteretor foras, he hath shytte fast the doore, lest he shulde be tourned forthe. Also to doo any thinge first or before any other thynge. Prævorti hoc certum est rebus alijs omnibus, Surely this shall be done before any other thyng.

Prævertere serio, to tourne it to ernest. Si quid dictum est per iocum, non æquum est id te serio prævortier, If any thinge be spoken in iape, it is not reason to tourne it to ernest.

Præverti pigritię, to be taken with slouth. Caue pigritiæ prævortier, beware that thou be not taken with slouthe.

Prævertere aliquem præ republica, to sette more by one than by the weale publike.

Prævertі rebus omnibus, to be more sette by than any other thinge, or to be first done. Mandatis rebus prævertі uolo, I will firste do that whiche I am commaunded.

Nec aliam rem prævertі censebat, Nor he woulde that any thinge shulde be done before that.

Prævertere animum alicuius, to obteyn ones fauoure before any other man.

Prævertere serio, quod dictum est ioco, To take a thing ernestly that was spoken in iape.

Illud prævertamur, let vs firste speake thereof, or we come to the matter.

Iusiurandi religionem amori prævertere, To esteme the othe more than the loue.

Præversum fulgur, lyghtenynge whiche is not knowen, whether it be by daye or by nyghte.

Prævius, he that goeth before, or leadeth the waye.

Prævstus, ta, tum, burned at the fore ende.

Prævolo, are, to flie before.

Pragmaticus, a practiser in the lawe.

Pragma, in Greke, is in latine negotiatio, an acte or busynesse: also an exercise of marchandise.

Pragma-

Pragmatica sanctio, a determination of pȝ
ctisians of the lawe.
Prandeo, prandi, et pransus sum, prandere,
to dine.
Prandiculum, a breakefaste.
Prandiolum, a litteil dyner.
Prandium, a diner.
Pransito, tare, to dine oȝ eate often.
Pransor, oris, he that is at diner, oȝ he that is
boden to diner.
Prasinus, na, num, greene like leekes.
Prasius, a grene stone.
Prasoides, a stone of the coloure of leekes.
Prasium, an herbe called hoȝehounde, Wede
Marrubium.
Pratensis, se, of the medowes.
Pratense fœnum, medowe haye.
Pratulum, a litteil medowe.
Pratum, medowe.
Praue, shrewedly, naughtly, vnhappyly, ouer-
thwartly.
Prauitas, shrewdenesse, vnhappinesse, ouer-
thwartnesse.
Prauus, a, um, croked, shrewde.
Praxiteles, an excellent caruer in stone.
Precarius, a, um, that whiche is boȝowed, at
the wyll of the lender, that whiche is occupi-
ed, at an other mannes pleasure.
Precario, by desire at a nother mans wyll.
Preces, prayer.
Precium, pryce, value.
Precious, a, um, deere, pȝecious.
Precor, aris, ari, to pȝaye.
Prehendo, prehendi, dere, to take. Et manum
prehendi, & osculum detuli tibi, I toke you
by the hande and also gaue you a kysse.
Prehenso, uel prenso, are, to solicite oȝ labour
men to giue theyr voyces to some man.
Prelum, a pȝesse, suche as pȝintoures haue.
Premo, pressi, premere, to presse: sometyme
to bere, to dygge, to pȝease on, to thrust, to
destroye, to thrust downe, to constrayne, to
restrayne.
Premere dolorem, to hyde heuynesse oȝ so-
rowe. Premit alto corde dolorem, he hydde
his sorowe in the secrete parte of his herte.
Premere, to driue oȝ put oute.
Premere, to shit oȝ close. Pressity oculos, ac
uulnera laui, I closed his eyes, and washed
his woundes.
Premere, to cut awaye, Et ruris opaci falce
premes umbram, and with a sith thou shalt
cut a way the shadow of the darke fieldes.
Premere, to treade downe. Veluti qui sentibus
anguem, pressit humi nitens, lyke as he, whi
che thrusting his foote to the ground, treadeth
down the snake, that lieth in the brembles.
Premere testimonio, to conuicte a manne by
witnesse.



Prendo, lyke Prehendo.
Presa porca, a swine whiche was offered in sa-
crifice to Ceres, in satisfaction foȝ a hoole
householde, foȝ as muche as a parte of that
sacrifice was made in the pȝesence of the coȝpe
whiche than was to be buried.
Pressatus, ta, tum, oppȝessed, charged, troden
downe.
Presbyter, byteri, an auncient, oȝ father in pe-
ces oȝ dignitie. it is vsed foȝ a pȝeste.
Presso, are, to pȝesse oȝ thruste togethere.
Pressus, sa, sum, subtille, compacte, heupe,
pȝessed.
Pressura, oppȝession.
Pressus, sus, & pressura, pȝessinge, also op-
pȝession.
Presse, in a fewe woȝdes, bȝiefely.
Prester, a venemouse woȝme called also Dipsas.
Pretiosus, a, um, pȝecious, deere, of greate
estimation.
Pretiosior, pretiosius, moȝe pȝecious oȝ deere.
Pretium, the pȝice oȝ value, also the reward:
sometyme perill oȝ daunger. Pretio empta
meo, bought with my perill oȝ daunger.
Pri, of olde tyme was vsed foȝ præ.
Priamus, the noble kinge of Troye, whose his-
stoȝie is to no man vnknowen.
Priapismus, a sickenesse, wherin the pȝiuie mem
ber of man alwaie standeth, without ha-
uynge any appetite to lecherye.
Priapus, an ydole, vnto whome the Paynims,
committed their gardeynes to kepe.
Pridem, late, sometyme longe agone.
Pridianus, a, um, that whiche is doone the
daye befoȝe.
Pridiani cibi, meates dȝessed the daye befoȝe.
Pridie, the day befoȝe.
Primæuus, a, um, the elder.
Primarius, a, um, chiefe.
Primas, matis, in chiefe auctoȝitie amonge the
people.
Primanus Tribunus, he that assigned tribute
to the fiȝste legion.
Prima lux, the spȝinge of daye.
Prima uespera, the euenynge.
Primæ, the chiefe pȝayses. Cui primæ sine cõ
trouersia deferebantur, to whome the chiefe
pȝaises were giuen without any controuersy.
Primas tenere, to haue the pȝeminence, to
be chiefe, to holde the better parte.
Primas dare, to esteme aboue other.
Primâtus, the chiefe auctoȝitie.
Primitus, fȝiste.
Primitium, sacrifice of the eares of coȝne, whi-
che were first gathered after that they were
reaped.
Primores, the toppes of any thinge.
Digitulis primoribus, with the fingar
toppes.

Labris

Labris primoribus, with the foze parte of the lyppes.
Primoribus labris gustare, to touche a thyng scantely, to smatter of a thynge, and not to knowe it substancially oz perfytely.
Primicerius, chiefe ruler.
Primigenus, gena, genum, fyrste borne oz growen.
Primigenius, a, um, that commeth naturallye of it selfe, and is vnmyxte.
Primigenia, the title of the eldeste chylde in inheritaunce.
Primipara, she that hath her fyrste chylde.
Primipes, he that in battaple fyghteth fyrste with a swozde, and after chaungynge his fourme of fyghtyng, vseth a Iauelin oz dart.
Primipilaris, is he that fyghteth next to the standarde. It is moste properly the capytayne of a company in the fowewarde.
Primitium, the principall oz chiefe.
Primipilus, a Capitayne of a companye in the fozewarde oz vauntgarde, whiche had vnder hym foure hundred souldiours.
Primiter, et primitus, fyrste.
Primitiæ, the fiest fruites, which be offred to god.
Primitius, a, um, the fyrst oz formost.
Primitiuus, a, um, that whiche hath none other begynnyng.
Primesius, a stake, wherto a cabell oz rope of a shyppe is tyed.
Primò, an aduerbe signifyethe fyrste.
Primodum, foz Primo.
Primogenia uerba, wozdes whiche be not diriued from any other.
Primogenitus, ta, tum, fyrste begotten.
Primordium, the fyrste begynnynge..
Primores, the fyrste, the chefe. Primores uiri aut fœminæ, Noble men oz women, oz gentylmen and gentylwomen.
Primulus, the diminutyue of primus.
Primulum, forthwith.
Primum, an aduerbe whiche signifyeth fyrste, er euer, at the begynnynge.
Primus, a, um, fyrste, beste, the chiefe. Primo quoque tempore, at the fyrste tyme.
Prima quaq; occasione, at the fyrste occasyon that shall happen.
Primula ueris, some do suppose it to be daysies. Ruellius supposeth it to be a kynde of Verbascum.
Princeps, cipis, a prynce, the fyrste oz chiefe.
Principalis, le, principall. also pertaynynge to a prince.
Principaliter, principally.
Principatus, the soueraynetie, oz lozdeshyp.
Principiò, an aduerbe fyrste, oz at the beginninge.
Principia, the place in a Campe where as are pyghte the pauilions of the head capitaynes.



but the moze proper signifycation thereof is, that it is the second ward in battayle, where in olde tyme were the princes and noble men. Also it was taken foz the ozder of raye of noble men.
Principior, piari, to begynne.
Principor, pari, to rule.
Principium, the begynnyng.
Prior, prius, the fiesste.
Priora tempora, the olde tyme.
Prisce, aduerbium, after the maner of olde time oz of tyme paste.
Priscus, a, um, auncient, oz of the olde tyme.
Pristinus, na, num, that whiche was many yeres passed. Sometyme it signifyeth the fyrst, auncient.
Pristis, a fisshe, of wonderfull length, & slender, which cutteth the wawes, as he swymmeth.
Priuatus, he that is in none auctozite oz dignite
Priuatus, ta, tum, that is properlye a mannes owne, that whiche pertaynyth to one man oz fewe, also particular. Sometyme it signifieth depryued.
Priuatim, et priuatè, pztuily, a parte.
Priuernum, a towne in Campania.
Priuignus, na, the chylde by an other husband, oz other wyfe, whiche is dead, son oz doughter in lawe to the husbande oz wife.
Priuilegium, a lawe concernynge priuate persones, also a priuate oz speciall lawe.
Priuo, are, to take awaye, to depryue.
Prius, an aduerbe, signifyeth before.
Priusquam, before that.
Priuus, ua, uum, priuate, singular, euery mans owne oz proper.
pro, foz before Pro rostris, at the bar oz place of pleadynge. Pro tribunali, in the place of iudgement. also after oz accozdyng. Pro Platonis sententia, accozdynge to the sentence of Plato. Pro opere, in the warke. Pro merito, accozdynge to his deseruynge. Pro curia, before the courte. Pro uirili, to my power.
Pro comperto, foz a surette.
Pro explorato, idem.
Proindiuiso, without diuision.
Pro nihilo ducere, to set nought by.
Pro ridiculo putare aliquem, to laugh at one and make hym a foole.
Nemo satis pro merito gratiam Regi refert No man dothe thanke the kynge, accozdynge to his merites.
Pro opibus nostris, accozdynge to our power
Pro mea cõsuetudine, accozdig to my custom
Pro spe nihil contigit, no thynge happned accozdynge as men hoped.
Pro uirili parte, to my power, oz his power.
Pro rata parte, accozdyng to his rate oz portion.
Consilium pro tempore et pro re capere,

to

to take counsayle accordyng as the tyme and matter requireth.
Pro horum temporum perturbatione, consyderynge this troubloule tyme.
Pro mea authoritate videor posse, men think that I maye do it haueynge regarde to myne auctoritie.
Pro re nata, accordynge to the affayres that do happen.
Pro meo iure dico, I tell you frankely.
Pro meo iure, by myne auctoritie.
Pro suo iure agere omnia, to do all thynges at his own pleasure or by his owne auctorite.
Pro cætera diligentia, accordynge to the diligence whereto he hath ben accustomed.
Excubare pro templis, to watche in the temple or churche.
Laudari pro contione, prayse before all the people, or at a great assembly.
Pro suggestu, in the pulpyte.
Pro æde Iouis, before the temple of Iupiter.
Pro se quisq; euery man to his power.
Pro testimonio dicere, to beare witnesse.
Maior q̄ pro numero hominum editur pugna, the battayle was greater than one wold haue thought shuld haue ben of that number of persones.
Pro eo ac debui grauiter molesteq; tuli, I toke it greuously, euen as I had cause.
Prō sancte Iupiter, O blessed Iupiter.
Prō deum atq; hominum fidē, O the faythe of god and man.
Proauus, my great graundfather.
Proauia, my great grandame.
Probabile, that whiche maye be proued.
Probabiliter. Illa cur é uenianr quis probabiliter dixerit, Howe that mought be who can tell by any reason.
Probabilitas, an apparance of trouth.
Probatica piscina, a ponde, where sheepe are washed.
Probatio, a proufe.
Probatus, ta tum, proued.
Probé, honestly, well, wysely, ioyned with an nowne adiectiue, it signifieth Valde.
Probiter, idem.
Probus, a vertuous man, a good man.
Probitas goodnes.
Problema, tis, a sentence purposed, haueyng a demaunde therto annexed.
Probo, are, to proue, to prayse, to approue, to allape, to shewe by reason, or example that a thynge is good.
Probare se, to declare hym selfe an honest mā
Tuo ex ingenio alienos mores probas, Thou estemest other men to be like the, or to be accordynge to thy condicions.
Proboscis, idis, a longe snowte, as an Olyphant or swyne hath.



Probro, are, to reproche or rebuke.
Probrosus, a, um, reprochfull.
Probrum, a reprothefull act. also a reproche or rebuke, an infamie.
Procax, cacis, malapert in askyng, or desiryng, shamelesse, wanton in craueynge, pil tounged.
Procacitas, malapertnes, or wantonnes in askynge or craueynge.
Procare, to wowe, to craue, to be importunate.
Procapis, a progenye, whiche commeth of ons heade.
Procaciter, malapertely, wantonlye, without shame.
Procalo, are, to call one to.
Procatum, & procium, boyde, or of none effecte.
Procedo, cessi, cedere, to go forthe, to proceede, to prosper.
Procede tu huc, come forthe.
Procedere, to go from his house with great pompe.
Procedere obuiam, to go to mete with one.
Procedere in medium, go forthe.
Procedere in philosophia, to profite in philosophy.
Processit ætate, he is nowe olde.
Processit eo insolentiæ, he is woxen so wanton.
Eo ira processit, the anger so increased.
Totidem dies procedent emptori, the byar shall haue so many dayes profite.
Nihil procedit, the thyng came not forward.
Processus. Scripsit se in græcis litteris magnū processum habere, he wrate that he had moche profyted in greke.
Proci Penelopes, was a name gyuen to them whiche in wanton pastimes do consume both their owne goodes and also other menne.
Procella, a storme.
Proceleumaticus, a foote in meter of foure sete shorte.
Procello, ere, to strike, to tourne vp so downe.
Procellosus, a, um, stormye.
Procensu, the company or felowshyp of ponge men in the citie, as we behold in London the Bacheliers togither, whan the Mayre taketh his othe.
Prōceres, Procerum, plu. num. the hea demen of a towne.
Procērus, a, um, longe, talle.
Proceritas, lengthe, tallnesse.
Procerter, an aduerbe, which signifieth long, or of lengthe.
Procerius, rita, rium, inensed or prouoked with an yll spirite, madde or woode.
Proceriti lapides, hengeable.
Pro certō, surely.
Procet, for pronocet, lette hym prouoke, lette hym appeale.

Pro-

Proceſſus, us, proceſſe or ſucceſſe.
Proceſtrium, a galerie to go from one chaumbre to an other. alſo the ouermooſte parte of the walles within the imbattlementes, where men maie go: ſome do call it a trenche before the campe, in defence therof from artillery.
Prochyta, an yle in the ſea, in the gulfe or rode of Puteolis, a citie in Campania.
Procidentia, whan any thynge falleth oute of his place.
Procidentia ani, whan the bone of the foundement appereth out.
Procido, dere, to fall downe proſtrate.
Procieo, ere, to prouoke or call from farre of.
Procinctus, tus, the prouiſion before that any thynge is done. alſo the ſtate of an armye whē they be redy to giue battaile.
Procingo, xi, gere, to prepare, to make redy.
Procinctus, ta, tum, redy, prepared.
Procincta claſsis, a nauye prepared redye to fyght.
Procino, cinui, nere, to prouounce in ſyngyng, to ſynge out.
Procio, ciui, ire, to aſke.
Procito, tare, to prouoke.
Proclamo, are, to crie out, to proclaime.
Procliue, redyly, eaſily in doinge.
Procliuis, ue, redy to fall, inclyned. Alſo redye or eaſy to be doone.
Procliuitas, tatis, inclinacion to euyll, facilitie.
Procliuiter, eaſyly.
Proclus, a noble philoſopher of the ſecte of Plato.
Proco, & procor, ari, to aſke malapertly. alſo to daly with wanton language, to eye or beholde a woman wantonly.
Proconſul, lis, he that was ſent with an extraordinarie power of Conſull into a prouince of the Romaynes.
Proconſularis, re, pertaynyng to the Proconſul.
Procraſtinatio, a delaie.
Procraſtino, nare, to prolonge the tyme, to deferre.
Procreo, are, to begette chylderne.
Procreatus, ta, tum, begotten.
Procubitor, toris, he that kepeth watche and warde without the campe.
Procubo, bare, to watche.
Procudo, dere, to ſtryke or beate a thynge, to make it leſſe or thynner.
Procul, farre of, from farre.
Procul urbem, farre from the citie.
Procul muros, farre from the walles.
Proculco, care, to treade downe.
Proculdubio, out of doubte, doubtleſſe.
Proculcio, ere, to extende, to prompte.
Proculiunt, olde writers vſed for promiunt, they prompte.
Proculus, he that is borne whan his father is farre out of the countrey.
Procumbo, cubui, cumbere, to lye flat or proſtrate, to come narowe togither.
Procuro, rare, to doo or ſolicite an other mans buſyneſſe, to increaſe diligently, to helpe or ſuſteyne, or ſuccour.
Procurare prouinciam, to gouerne and rule the countrey.
Procuratorius, ia, ium, pertaynynge to a proctour or factour.
Procurare prodigia, to vſe certayne ceremonies and ſacrifice, to the intent that thynges monſtruous ſhulde not take any yll effecte.
Procurator, toris, a proctour or factour.
Procuratio, myniſtracion of thynges concernyng an other man.
Procurro, rere, to runne farre, or beyonde.
Procuruus, ua, uum, verye crooked.
Procurſatores, ſoye ryders in battaile.
Procus, a wowar, to haue a woman in marryage, but moſte properly where there bee two, whiche woweth euery one for hym ſelfe.
Procyon, a ſterre, called the dogſterre, whyche appereth in the canicular daies.
prodeambulo, are, to walke forthe.
prodeo, diui, uel dij, to go forthe, or out of a houſe, to come before one.
Prodire in aciem, to fyght in the vantgarde of an hoſte.
Prodire obuiam, to go againſte one, or to go to mete with one, whiche is commyng.
Prodire in publicum, to go abrode, to go in the ſtretes.
Prodigium, a thynge ſeldome ſeene, whiche ſignifieth, that ſome thynge ſhall happen very good or very yll, as blaſynge ſterres, fyres, or fygures in the fyrmament, thynges monſtruous or agaynſt nature.
Prodigioſa precia, vnreaſonable prices.
Prodigo, digere, to laſhe out money in vayne, or in thynges not neceſſary, ſometyme to ſygnifie ſome ſtraunge thynge to happen.
Prodico, dixi, dicere, to ſpeake more or prate.
Quamobrem excutiemus omnes litorum delitias, omnes ineptias, ſi prodixerint,
Wherefore we will ſet forthe all theſe menues pleaſures and fantaſies, yf they wille prate any more.
Prodigalitas, prodigalitie, or outragious expenſes.
Prodige, exceſſiuely, outragiouſely, prodigally, waſtefully.
Prodigialis, digiale, that whiche pertaynethe to the procuryng of ſtrange tokens or ſignes.
Prodigiator, he that by ſtraunge tokens or ſignes, telleth before what ſhall afterwarde happen.
Prodigioſus, ſa, ſum, that whyche maketh ſtraunge ſignes or tokens.

Prodigitas, prodigalitie.
Prodigus, prodigall, wastefull, an outragious expender.
Prodimentum, a treason or betrayinge.
Prodinunt, for prodiunt, used of Ennius, to issue or come forthe.
Prodius, further in.
Proditio, treason.
Proditor, toris, a traytour.
Prodo, didi, dere, to put of.
Tibi nos prodimus ac confitemur te cistellam habere, Thus we laie and confesse vnto the, that thou haste the casket.
Prodere conscios, to appeche his felowes.
Prodere dogma, to disclose the secretes.
Prodidisti et te, et illam miseram, & gnatū, Thou haste deceyued thy selfe, and also the poore woman and thy sonne.
Antequam arcem proderent hostibus, before that they had rendred vp the Castell to theyr enemies.
Prodere posteris, to leaue to them that come after vs.
Prodere patriam, to betraie his owne countreye.
Prodere exemplum, to punysshe men to the example of other.
Prodere fidem, to falsifye his faythe, to doo contrarye to his allegiaunce, or his solempne promyse.
Prodere legem, to frustrate the intente of the lawe.
Prodere officiū, to do contrary to his dutie.
Prodere gloriam & laudem posteris, to leue after hym example of prayse and renowme.
Prodere uitam, to put his lyfe in ieoperdy.
Prodere interregem, to name hym that shall be in that roume.
Prodere, to put in writynge.
Prodere uitam, to put his life in daunger.
Prodidit memoria, it is written.
Vt quidam poetę prodiderunt, as some poetes haue written.
Proditus, betrayed or deceyued.
Prodromus, he that runneth before, as a lacquey, or he that bryngeth tidinges of ones comynge. Prodromi, be also sterres in heauen, the whiche doo rise in the Morthe easte. viii. dayes afore the canicular dayes.
Produco, duxi, ducere, to prolonge, to bryng forthe, to consume or spende. Producere aliquem falsa spe, to hold or kepe one in a foolish paradyse, to put forwarde: also to folow.
Productilis, le, that whiche is made out at length with beatynge.
Producere, to set forth to hyre. Audientem dicto mater produxit filiam, Thou being his mother, and he beinge obedient vnto the, thou haste set her to hire.



Producere filios, to beget children.
Productio, the makyng of a thyng longe.
Productè, an adoerbe, signifieth longe.
Productus, ta, tum, made longe or lette out at lengthe, also brought or put out.
Proædificor, ari, to buylde.
Proædificatum, that whiche beinge a priuate place, is made commune or publyke.
Profanatum templum, the Churche suspended, where any horrible crime is therein committed.
Profano, are, to conuert thynges beynge halowed to a temporall vse.
Profanum facere, idem.
Profanus, na, num, that whyche is not halowed, temporall, men vnlerned, and that doo hate lerned men. Also that whiche is ioyned or annexed vnto the temple.
Profari, to pronounce, to speake abrode.
Profectio, a passage or iorney forwarde a viage, a departynge from the place, where a man is.
Profectò, in deede, forsothe.
Profectus sum, the preterperfect of proficiscor, I wente.
Profectus, tus, profite.
Profectum facere, to profite or goo forthe, properly in study or lernynge.
Profero, tuli, ferre, to bryng forthe, to shewe furthe, to pronounce, to inlarge, or dilate, or make greatter, to prolonge.
Proferre dolum, to put a deceit in experience.
Proferre gradum, to aduaunce hym selfe forwarde.
Professio, an open confession, an open redyng or lecture.
Professor, oris, a reader in open scholes.
Festi dies, warkedaies.
Proficio, ficere, to profite, to procede.
Proficiscor, ciscī, to go and to come, to departe from a place.
Profiteor, to prompte openly, to telle frankelye or boldly. Also to telle or declare, how muche a man hath of money, cattell, coyne, or any other thynge. Also to speake or auaunte. Also to discouer or confesse a thynge. also to reade openly a lesson.
Profligare, to bryng downe with a blaste.
Profligo, gare, to ouerthrowe, to bryng awaie, to bring to distruction, to put to flyght.
Profligatus, ta, tū, ouerthrowen, driuen awaye, put to flyght, distroyed. sometyme it signifieth finished, brought to a poynt.
Profligari homines, men that haue in folye wasted theyr substaunce.
Profligo, gis, gere, to stryue muche.
Profluo, ui, ere, to runne out.
Profluens, tis, a ryuer, beinge a participle, it signifieth flowynge.

Pro-

Profluo, xi, ere, to rounne oute of a thynge, to runne from farre.
Profluuium, a fluxe or laske.
Profluus, a, um, that whiche floweth.
Profore, to profyte. Quæ nocuere sequar, fugiam quæ profore credam, That whiche hath done harme wyll I folowe, and eschewe wyll I those thynges whyche I beleue shulde profytte me.
Profugio, gere, to flye farre.
Profugium, a place whereto a manne flyeth for succoure, also a thynge, whereunto one resorteth for succour.
Profugus, he that goth farre out of his owne countreye.
Profunditas, depenesse.
Profundo, fudi, fundere, to poure out largely, to spende exceadyngly.
Profundere palmites, is of a vine, whan it sendeth forth a great noumber of braunches.
Profundere clamorem, to crye out as loude as one maye.
Profundere in aliquem, to doo to one all the pleasure that lyeth in his power.
Profundere uires animi atq; ingenij, to employ all his power and wytte in bryngynge a thynge to passe.
Profundere uitam pro patria, to spende his lyfe in defence of his countrey.
Profunda auaritia, insaciable auarice. Profunda cupido, insaciable couetyse. Profunda libido, insaciable lecherye.
Profundus, da, dum, depe. somtyme hygh.
Profusus, exceadyng lyberall.
Profusæ epulæ, excellius banketynges.
Progener, ri, the housbande of my daughters doughter, or sonnes doughter.
Progemmare, to bourgen.
Progenies, progeny, succession in bloud.
Progermino, are, to branche out abundantly.
Progero, gessi, progerere, to caste or put out.
Progigno, nere, to get a chylde.
Prognare, openly.
Prognariter, hardyly.
Prognatus, ta, tum, borne.
Prognosis, prescience, or knowlege afore that a thynge happeneth.
Prognosticon, a pronostication.
Progredior, gressus sum, gredi, to go forthe or before.
Progressus, sa, sum, passed ouer.
Progressus, us, a marchyng forthe, or passynge forthe. Progressio, idem.
Progymnasma, an assay or proffe in exercyse.
Prohibeo, bui, bere, to prohibite, to forbyd, to tourne away.
Prohibere à nobis uim meam, take hede that I do you not displeasure.
Prohibere aditum matris à filij sanguine, Turne or lette ye the mother that she slea not her sonne.
Prohibere potione, to kepe one from dryncke.
Prohibere uinere, to stoppe hym of his way.
Proiecta, the ouer partes of a house, whyche do leane outwarde from the nether part, as they be nowe in some townes toward the streete: some men do call them garrettes.
Proiectare aliquem probris, to rebuke one.
Proiectitius, a, um, a chylde cast forth and noryshed of a straunger.
Proiecto, tare, to cast often.
Proiectura, a penthowse to conuey rayne from the walles.
Proiectus, ta, tum, throwen or caste out a farre.
Proiecta audatia, folehardynesse.
Proiectus puer, a chylde whiche is layde abrode in the streete, no man knowyng who is the father or mother.
Proiectus ad audendum, foolehardy.
Proiicio, ieci, icere, to throwe or caste, to sette forth, to leaue, to extend or holde out a thynge at length.
Proin, therfore.
Proinde, therfore, wherfore, lyke as.
Prolabor, beris, bi, to slyde or slyppe forthe.
Prolabi timore, to falle downe for feare.
Prolabi longius, to wander farre of.
Prolabi in misericordiam, to becom merciful.
Prolabi cupiditate, to be abused by his couetousenesse.
Prolapsa huc libido, his willsulnes is com to this.
Prolambo, bere, to lycke.
Prolatio, an extendynge forthe. also pronouncynge, or pronountiation, somtyme bryngyng forthe or shewynge of a thynge.
Prolato, tare, to deferre or put of, vntyll a longer tyme.
Prolatus, ta, tum, set forthe, brought forthe.
Prolectare, to prouoke pleasantly.
Prolectibilis, le, that whiche tyckleth or pleasantly moueth one.
Prolepsis, a figure in speakynge, where we do preuente, to dissolue by reason that, which we thynke to be in the opinion of our aduersary, or of the iudge.
Proles, issue or fruite of a mannes body. also of a beaste.
Proletarij, amonge the Romaynes were they, which for pouertie were not able to go to the warres, and therfore they were lefte at home to get chylderne.
Prolibo, are, to tast, or to sacrifyce afore.
Prolicio, prolixi, prolicere, to induce or drawe.
Eius amor cupidam huc me per tenebras prolicit, The loue of hym hath drawen me hyther in the darke, beynge desyrous of his company.
Prolixe, lyberally, abundantly, at length.

Prolixo, prolixare, to make a thynge that pein length. Quare magnopere mouendus, putator est, ut prolixet acie ferramenti, & quantum possit, nouaculæ similem reddat, wherfore the cutter of the vine oughte to be warned, that he make sharpe in lengthe the poynt of the instrument, and as muche as he maye, that he make it like to a raser.

Prolixus, a, um, longe, large, sommetyme superfluo use.

Prolixitas, & prolixitudo, length, largenes.

Prolocutio, the fyrste speche or fyrst entrees into communication.

Prologium, idem.

Prologus, a prologue.

Prolongo, are, to prolonge, to deferre.

Proloquium, the begynnynge of an oration or sentence.

Proloquor, queris, qui, to speake at lengthe, to tell a long tale. Also to speake before, to speke that whiche we thinke, to declare oure opynyon.

Preludo, dere, to flourisshe, as musittians do, before they come to the principal matter, and as fence men doo with the sworde, or the two handstaffe.

Prolugeo, xi, gere, to mourne longer than hath ben accustomed.

Proluo, ere, to washe muche, to drowne or surrounde.

Prolumies, the fylthe or ordure, whiche is washed of any thynge.

Proluuium, idem. Also prodygalitte.

Promelliere, to promote or sette forthe supte in the lawe.

Promercalia, thynges set forthe to be sold, specially that whiche is solde by retayle.

Promercale aurum, golde solde in suche wyse, that besides the iuste value, soo muche golde remaynyth to the sellar, as may serue to his proper vse, as our nobles and royalles solde beyonde the sea, at a greatter price than they be valued at here in this realme.

Promercor, caris, cari, to bye thynges good cheape, to the intent to sell them dere, to bye at the fyrste hande, to sell them at retayle.

Promereo, rui, rere, to deserue, to do pleasure or seruice to one.

Promereor, reri, idem. Also to bind one by his actes to do for hym. also to helpe, to profite.

Promereri de aliquo, to do a mā a good turn

Promerens, tis, he that dothe pleasure or seruyce. Promerenti optime, hoccine præmij, redditur, He that hathe done dere good seruyce, shall he haue this rewarde for his labour?

Promeritum, desert, pleasure or seruice done.

Promeneruat, olde writers vsed for monet, he exhorteth or warneth.



Prometheus, the sonne of Japetus, he fyrste inuented the makynge of ymages, wherfore the paynymes supposed that he made men. And fayned, that he wente vp into heuen, & there dyd steale fyre to make his ymage haue lyfe, wherwith Jupiter beyng wroth, caused him to be bounden on the hylle called Caucasus, and an egle standynge by hym, eatynge his herte, by the which is signified that he was studiouse and a great astronomer.

Promico, are, to extende or sette out at length.

Prominenter, at lengthe.

Prominentia, the extendynge or settynge oute at length.

Promineo, nui, nere, to appere farre of.

Promiscā, olde writers dyd vse for promiscue

Promisceo, cui, cere, to mingle togyther.

Promiscue, one with an other, myxte.

Promiscuus, scua, scuum, confused, myngled one with an nother.

Promiscuam operam dare, one to do for an nother.

Promissa barba, a longe bearde.

Promisse, longe, in length.

Promissio, a promise.

Promissor, he that promyseth.

Promissum, a promyse.

Promitto, misi, mittere, to promyse, to let grow in length, also to threten.

Promo, prompsi, mere, to speake out, to tel, to take out of a coffer, or other lyke thyng.

Promontorium, a mountaine or hygh place of a lande or countrey whiche lyeth as it were an elbowe into the sea warde.

Promoueo, uere, to aduaunce or profite, to inlarge, sometyme to go backe or deferre.

Promptarius, a, um, that frō whens any thyng is brought or taken.

Promptaria cella, a prison from whens men be broughte to be whypped or hanged.

Promptarium, et promptuarium, a storehous.

Prompte, promptip, redily.

Promptior, more prompte or redy.

Promptitudo, promptnesse.

Prompto, tare, to bringe often forth.

Promptus, ta, tum, prompte, redy to do a thinge without tarryenge. also redye. Promptum ingenium, a redy witte. Res est in promptu, The thynge is redy. also manyfest. In promptu res est, The thynge is manyfest.

Manu promptus, redy to strike.

Promptus ingenio, quicke spirited or hauynge a iuely witte.

Nec promptū est dicere, it is not easy to tel.

Promulco nauis agitur, the shippe is drawen with a bote.

Promulgator, & promulgatrix, he or she that dothe publisshe a thynge.

Promulgo, are, to publisshe.

Promulgatio, a publycation.
Promulsis, idis, mete, made with water & hony.
Promurale, a countermure, one wall without another.
Promus, he that hath the kepynge of the store house or dyr larder.
Promuscis, promuscidis, the hande or snoute of an elephant.
Pronepos, potis, & proneptis, my sonnes or daughters sonne or daughter.
Prone, redyly.
Pronis, olde wryters vsed for prona, prostrate or on the grounde.
Pronomen, a pronowne.
Pronuba, she that attendeth on the bryde, and is housewyfe duryng the feast.
Pronubo, psi, bere, to haue a rule in weddynges or tornynge of couples.
Pronubus, he that leadeth the bryde home to his husbandes house, and hath the surueying of the howse, duryng the tyme of the solemnisatiō.
Pronubus, he that doth celebrate the solemnitie in mariage, it maye be nowe taken for the priest, whiche dothe mynyster the solempne wordes of matrymonye.
Pronunciatio, a pronunciation or vtteraunce of speeche.
Pronunciator, a wryter, or reporter, that recyteth a tale or history.
Pronuntiatum, a statute.
Pronuntio, are, to pronounce, to declare openly, to gyue sentence, to say.
Pronuper, longe agone.
Pronurus, the wyfe of my sonnes sonne, or daughters sonne.
Pronus, redye, inclyned, stowpynge downe, nygh hande.
Pronus ad meridiem locus, the place lyeth towarde the southe.
Prooemium, a proheme or beginyng of a mater.
Propago, gare, to spreade as a tree doth on the toppe, to make to spreade, to sende farre of.
Propagatio, a spreadynge.
Propages, a longe rewe.
Propago, ginis, an olde vyne spredde in many braunches. Sometyme it signifyeth kynde or generation.
Propalam, openly, clerely in the sight of all men
Propalo, lare, to tell abrode, to grow in length
Propatruus, my great grandfathers brother.
Propatulus, a, um, wyde open.
Propecto, pexui, uel pexi, propectere, to kemb streight downe.
Prope, nygh, almoste.
Prope diem, nowe euery day, shortly.
Propello, propuli, pellere, to dryue or putte awaye, farre of.
Propemodum, almoste.
Propendeo, di, dere, to hange vp. Also to examyne or consyder farre of.
Propensus, inclyned.
Propenso animo facere, to do it with a good wyll.
Propensior in neutram partem, indifferent.
Propere, quickely, hastily.
Properatim, properanter & properiter, quickly
Properantia, et properatio, an approchyng.
Properitas, the same amonge olde wryters.
Properus, a, um, quicke, sodayne.
Propero, rare, to go quickely or hastily, to saye or do any thynge quickely or hastily.
Propetro, trare, to commaunde that a thynge be doone.
Prophasis, an excuse.
Prophetis, & prophetissa, a woman prophet.
Propheto, tare, to prophesye, to synge prayses to god: sometyme it signifieth to preache or interprete.
Propheta, a prophete, he that telleth thynges, whiche shall happen.
Prophetia, a prophecye.
Propilo, are, to make sharpe before.
Propina, a place by the cōmune baynes, where after bayenge men take their refection.
Propino, nare, to drynke to an nother man, to quaffe, to bryng to, sometyme to gyue.
Propino tibi salutem, I salute the.
Propinator, a cupbearer.
Propinquus, a neyghbour. Also a kynsman, of alyaunce.
Propinquitas, affynitie, alyaunce.
Propinque, nygh.
Propinquior, quius, nerer.
Propitiabilis, le, that whiche is soone bowed or inclyned to desyre. Propitialis, idem.
Propitiatio, sacrifice to appease or pacify goddis displeasure.
Propitium, sometyme signifieth very deuoute or louynge.
Propitius, content, not displeased or angry.
Propity, peasyble men, or men soone appeased or satisfied.
Propius, nerer, or, nerre.
Proplastice, ces, the craft to make moulds, in the which any thynge is cast or fourmed.
Propingeon, the place in a baine or hot hous, in the which fire inclosed, sendeth forth heate.
Propitiatorium, a table sette on the arke of the olde testament.
Propitio, et propitior, ari, to appease, or to make mercyfull, or fauourable.
Propitius, a, ū, appeased, fauorable, mercyfull.
Propior, nerer.
Propoma, a drynk made with hony and wyne.
Propola, he that selleth any thynge at retayle, specially victuayle, a huckster.
Propolis, a fubburbes of a towne. It is also that whiche bees do make at the entrie of the hyue, whereby colde and other annoyance is

is defended.

Propono, proposui, ponere, to purpose, to be a doyser, to proumise a price or reward for any notable acte, to sette out to the shewe.

Propontis, a sea betweene Greece and Asie.

Proportio, a proporcion.

Propositio, a matter pourposed to be disputed or reasoned. It is also that, wherby we shew generally, whereof we will speake.

Propositum, a purpose.

Propretor, toris, he that was in the steede of Prætor, or mayre.

Propriè, properly, partyculerly.

Propritim, idem.

Proprietarius, a, um, wherunto the propertye of a thynge belongeth.

Proprietas, propertie.

Proprius, propria, prium, proper, or particuler.
Culpa mea propria, in myne owne defaut.
Some tyme it signifieth perpetuall.
Voluptates deorum propriæ sunt, The pleasures of the goddes be perpetuall.

Propter, for. Sometyme nygh, also at or in.

Propterea, therfore.

Proptosis, a disease where the eyen meued with inflamation, do fall out of theyr places.

Propudium, shame, dishonestie. Also the moste abhominable vse of lecherye, in an inconuenient fourme.

Propugnaculum, a fortresse, a stronge holde.

Propugnator, toris, a defendour.

Propugno, are, to fyght farre of, to fyghte valyantly, to defende.

Propulsator, he that repelleth a thynge, or dryueth any thynge way.

Propulso, are, to put of, to dryue away.

Propylæum, a porche.

Proquæstor, toris, he that exercyseth the office of Quæstor, in his absence.

Prora, the fortpart of a shyppe.

Prorepo, prorepsi, prorepere, to creepe further.

Proreta, he that hath the rule of the forshyppe or decke.

Prorideo, ridere, to laughe afarre of.

Proripio, pui, pere, to withdrawe or departe, ioyned with me or se, Domum se ex curia proripuit, he departed or withdrewe hym homewarde from the court.

Pronto, tare, to prouoke.

Prorogatio, a prolongynge or delayenge.

Prorogo, gare, to prolonge.

Prorsus, et prorsum, vtterly, alway, I any wise, streyght towarde a place, surely.

Prorsi, lymyters in boundyng of landes dyrected into the east.

Prorumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake forthe, to sende forthe with violence, to leape or go out of a place with violence, to blast out.

Prorvo, ruere, to dryue downe, or beate downe.



Prosa, prose, that whiche is not meter.

Prosapia, a progenye, a dyscente of bloudde, a petygree.

Prosceuia, the place wherein enterludes were played by the personages.

Proscindo, scidi, scindere, to cut out or vnder, to infame, to rebuke shamefully.

Proscribo, scripsi, scribere, to sell openly, to proclayme any thyng to be solde, to banysshe, to condemne.

Proscribere, is properly to cause by ordinaunce to be proclaymed, that who so euer kylleth one, he may lefully slea hym, and haue a reward for his labour.

Proscriptus, he that is so proclaymed.

Proscriptio, that maner of condemnation, also an attaynder.

Proscripturio, ire, to ymagyne a proscription.

Proseco, are, to cut a sunder.

Prosecta, bowels cut in sacrifice.

Proseda, a strumpet or common harlot.

Prosedanum, a disease, whyche happeneth to rammes at dyslomyng tyme.

Proselytus, a straunger borne, conuerted to our fourme of ipuynge.

Prosemino, are, to sowe forthe.

Prosequium, an affection.

Prosequor, qui, to folowe after, to pursue.
Prosequor amore, I loue. Prosequor odio, I hate. Prosequor honore, I honoure. Prosequor uerbis, I chafe hym with wordes.
Prosequor officijs, I shewe to hym greatte hyndernesse, I do hym many pleasures. Prosequi præmio, to reward.
Prosequi dicto improbum uerbum alicuius, to rebuke sharpely one for speakyng dishonestly.

Proserpere, to creepe or slyde forthe lyke a serpente.

Proserpina, the wyfe of Pluto, doughter to Iupiter and Ceres, she is taken sometyme for the moone.

Proserpinaca, an herbe called also Polygonon, reade there.

Proseuche, a prayer to god, also a beggyng.

Proseucha, a beggar.

Prosferari, to be opened.

Prosicium, that whyche is cutte of frome any thynge, and caste away.

Prosilio, lij, lire, to leape forthe.

Prosocer, ceri, the father of my wynes father.

Prositum, olde wryters vsed for Propositum, purposed.

Prosodia, the craft of accentyng.

Prosonomasia, the lykenesse of oone worde or name to an nother: as locus and lucus, orator, and arator.

Prosopis, the clote leafe or great burre.

Prosopopœia, where as personnages are supposed

poled or feigned to speake, as one man to an other, a mā to a beast, one beast to an other &c.
Prospectus, tus, a syghte farre of, a prospecte.
Prospecte, aduisedly.
Prospecto, are, to beholde, properly farre of.
Prospere, prosperously. Prosperiter, idem.
Prosperitas, prosperitie.
Prospero, rare, to geue prosperitie.
Prospica, et Prospicus, he that beholdeth a thyng farre of.
Prospicies, for prospice, beholde.
Prospiro, are, to fetche breathe or wynde.
Prosper, prospera, prosperum, that whiche geueth prosperitie: Felix, he that receyueth it.
Prospera valetudo, good healthe.
Prospicientia, prouidence, circumspection.
Prospitio, spexi, spicere, to se farre, to foresee, to prouide, to be ware.
Prospicuus, circumspecte.
Prostasis, preeminence.
Prosthesis, an addicion of a letter, as gnatus, for natus.
Prosterno, straui, sternere, to ouerthowe, or to vanquisshe in battayle.
Prostibulum, a commune brothelhouse, also a commune harlotte. Prostibula, idem.
Prostituo, tuere, to be a commune harlotte.
Suam pudicitiam prostituere, to abandone her chastitie to any man that wyll companye with her.
Prostituere pudicitiam, to be commune to all men or women in the acte of lecherie.
Prosto, stare, to stande farre of, or afore, also to stande to be solde or hyred.
Prosubigo, gere, to digge deepe.
Prosum, fui, desse, to be profitable.
Prosumia, a lyteil barke.
Prosumitium, a place without the walles of Rome, where the bysshoppes of the gentyles made their diuinations, or toke their signifiacions of thynges to come.
Prosupero, are, to excede, or haue more than ynoughe.
Protasis, a proposition.
Protego, texi, tegere, to defende.
Protectio, a defence.
Protector, toris, a defendour.
Protentus, ta, tum, stretched out.
Protelo, lare, to deferre or tracte the tyme, to put out, to dryue awaye, to vexe.
Protendo, dere, to sette forth, or put forthe, to stretche forthe.
Protenus, a great way hens.
Protero, triui, terere, to treade downe.
Protermino, to encroche.
Proterreo, rere, to make aferde farre of.
Proteruia, wantonnesse, it was also a sacrifice, wherin the maner was, that as much as was left vneaten, shulde be consumed with fyre, wherof came the prouerbe nexte folowynge,
Proteruiam fecit, he hath consumed al that is lefte.
proteruio, ire, to play the wanton.
proterue, proudely, immoderately, shamefully. Quis est, qui tam proterue, foribus facit iniuriam? Who is he, that so proudely rappeth at the doore? Ecce autem tu quoq; proterue iracundus es, Lo and thou also art shamefully angry.
Proteruiter, idem.
Proteruitas, tatis, pryde, folye.
Proteruus, he that is so proude and fierse, that nowe he striketh one and beateth down an other, and treadeth hym vnder his feete. also lewde or knaysshe and malapart.
Protesilaus, duke of the citie called Phylax in Thessalia, who went with other to the siege of Troy. And when there was answere geuen to the Troyanes, that who firste toke lande in the countray of Troy, shuld be slayn. Protesilaus with a valyaunt courage, arryued before any other, and was slayne by Hector, whose wife wepte soo muche for hym, and wolde neuer be comforted, that she also dyed.
Proteus, the sonne of Oceanus and Tethys called of the Paynymes a god of the sea, whome Homerus nameth to be the herdman of the fysshes called Phocæ, and also a prophete, not withstandynge he wolde not geue answere, but dryuge constrayned by Vlysses, he also couerted hym selfe into sundyre fygures, sometyme dryue lyke a flame of fyre, sometyme lyke a bulle, an nother tyme lyke to a terrible serpente. Homerus Odyss. Vergilius Georgic. 4. In veray deede he was kynge of Egipt in the tyme of Priamus kynge of Troye. Of him came this prouerbe Proteo mutabilior, More chaungeable than Proteus, apyred to hym, whyche in his actes or wordes is vnstable.
Protestor, staris, stari, to declare manifestly, what shulde be exchued and not done.
Protestator, he that manifestly declareth what is to be exchued and not done.
Protestatio, a protestation.
Protina, for protinus, forthwith.
Protinus, a farre of. also forthewith, without tarying.
Prothymia, promptitude, also gentil entertaynmente. Proh Di immortales quot ego uoluptates fero, quot risiones, quot iocos, quot suauia, saltationes, blanditias, prothymias? O lorde god, howe many pleasures haue I, what lawghynges, what pastymes, what dallyynges, daunsynges, dalyaunces, & sweete entertaynmentes?
Prothyrum, a porch at the vtter dore of a house

Protipon opus, an ymage or fourme, wherof mouldes are made, in the whiche thynges be cast of mettall or erthe.

Protocollum, that whiche is fyrste made or wryten, which requireth correction.

Protogenes, of the fyrst kinred or kynshyp, it was also the name of an excellent paynter.

Protogenia, the daughter of Deucalion & Pirra.

Protogenus, the first childe. (rha.

Protologia, a preface.

Protollo, lere, to prolonge, to abuaunce, to put forwarde.

Protomartyr, the firste martyr.

Protomedicus, the chefe physityon aboute a prince.

Protomysta, the chiefe preest or deane.

Protonotarius, a protonotary, or chiefe scribe or Secretary.

Protopages, & protopagus, fyrste made or wrought, or late made.

Protoplastes, & protoplastus, firste fourmed, so was Adam called.

Protos, proton, firste.

Prototocos, a woman late bryngynge forthe her fyrst chylde.

Prototomus, the stalke whiche is first cutte.

Prototypus, & prototypon, the first example, or paterne.

Protraho, traxi, trahere, to differre or prolonge.

Protrepticus, a boke to instruct one, a doctrinal

Protriments, meate minced smalle.

Protrudo, trusi, trudere, to strike forwarde.

Proturbo, bare, to thrust out by force.

Prouectus, a, tum, promoted.

Prouectus ad dignitatem, promoted or abuaunced to honour.

Prouectum ingenium, a longe proued witte.

Prouectus, aged.

Prouectus ætate, aged, runne farre in yeres.

Proueho, uexi, uehere, to bryng or cary further. also to promote, abuaunce.

Prouenio, ire, to come forthe, also to growe, or increase, to happen or chaunce. Nimis prouē tu est nequiter, Ye is vngraciously chaunced.

Prouentus, tus, reuenues, yerely profites.

Prouerbe, dyrygently.

Prouerbium, a prouerbe.

Prouide, circumspectly.

Prouidens, dentis, forseinge, prouident.

Prouidentia, prouidence, forsyght, sometyme it is vsed for god.

Prouidentior, prouidentissimus, more prouydent, most prouident or circumspect.

Prouideo, dere, to prouide, to forsee, to beware

Prouidus, prouident, circumspect.

Prouincię, were countrayes, whiche the Romayns gate farre from Rome, where onely their officers dyde rule. Prouincia, is some tyme taken for the rule or auctorytie of an officer. also an office, also for a countray or realme. also charge.

Prouinciam suscipere, to take charge of a thynge.

Prouinciam cæpisti duram, thou haste taken a matter vppon the harde to bryngе about.

Prouincialis, he that dwelleth in a prouynce.

Prouinciatim, frome countray to countray, or one countray with an other.

Prouiso, sere, to see or beholde, to go to see.

Prouocator, he that prouoketh one, or he that appealeth, the appellant.

Prouocatio, an appeale to an higher courte.

Prouoco, care, to calle from a farre, to stere, to inuite, to prouoke, to exhorte. also to appeale to an hygher iudge, to defye one in battayle. De Cæsare transactum est nec iam prouocari in integrum potest, As touchynge Cesar that is at a poynte, nor it can in any wyse be called agayne, or that whiche is doone, can not be vndone.

Prouolo, are, to flye waye, or beyonde. also to runne from afarre.

Prouoluo, uere, to rolle or tumble a great stone, or other lyke thynge. sometyme to lye downe prostrate.

Prout, for Sicut, as.

Prox, of old writers was taken for proba vox, a good voyce or noyse.

Proxeneta, a broker.

Proxime, next.

Proximi, for proximo. Die proximi, the nexte day.

Proximitas, nyghenesse, neighbourhead.

Proximior, more nere.

Proximo, are, to approche or drawe nygh.

Proximurium, a place without the walles, foynyng to the citie, where bishops dyd assemble in their conuocation.

Proximus, a, um, nexte.

Prouulgo, aui, are, to publische, or declare openly to the people.

Prudens, prudentis, wyse, prudente, knowynge, experte.

Prudenter, wysely.

Prudentia, wisedome in despynge and eschewynge of thynges.

Prugnum, old writers vsed for pronum, prone or apte.

Pruina, froste.

Pruinosus, a, um, frosty.

Pruna, a bournynge cole.

Prunella, an herbe called commonly Brunella, burnette.

Prunellus, the tree that beareth wylde sloes.

Prunetum, an orchyarde sette with damsyne trees, or plumme trees.

Prunioli, smalle mulberons.

Prunus, a damsyn tree or plomme tree.
Prunum, a damsyn, prune, plum, slo, or bullase.
Prurio, rys, rire, to pyche.
Pruritus, tus, ytchyng.
Prurigo, ginis, pychyng with a delectacion, as in the steryng of lechery.
Prusias, a kyng of Bithynia, vnto whom Hannyball fled, after that he was banyshed from Carthage.
Prymnesius, a poste or stake, whervnto the cabull of a shyp is tied.
Prymnos, a nymph or mayden of the sea, one of the doughters of Oceanus.
Pryrancia, a counsayle assembled of great officers and iudges.
Prytaneium, a counsayle house.
Prytanis, the president or chiefe of the counsell.

## P ANTE S.

PSallo, lis, lere, to syng.
Psalmodia, a dyuerse or myxt song.
Psalmus, a songe properye to god, or of God.
Psalterium, an instrument lyke to a harpe, also the Psalmes called the Psalter.
Psaltes, a singyng man.
Psaltrix, tricis, & psaltria, a syngynge woman.
Psecas, adis, a dyoppe.
Psegma, the poulder or duste, whych commeth of the fylyng of bryasse.
Psellus, the name of an olde wryter, whyche wrote of diete.
Psephisma, atis, a decree.
Psephopecta, an auditour or caster of accõpte.
Pseudoadelphus, a counterfayte brother.
Pseudoangelus, a false messager.
Pseudolus, a false seruaunt.
Pseudomartyr, a false witnesse.
pseudopropheta, a false prophet.
Pseudothyrum, a false posterne.
Pseudo, fauise or counterfait, and euery other nowne ioyned therwith, is therby made false or counterfayte, as Pseudopropheta, a false or counterfayte prophete.
Psilotrum, an oyntmente to take away heares
Psimmithium, that whyche we do calle Ceruse or whyte leade.
Psitta, a fysshe whyche we call a playce.
Psittacus, a poppiay.
Psycolutres, he that delyteth to bathe in colde water.
Psycomantium, a place where Nigromancers do call vp spirites.
Psora, scabbidnesse.
Psora, an herbe, whyche Matthias doubterhe whyther it be that whyche we cõmonly calle Scabiose, but that hath a long leafe, and beynge broken on sunder, hath in the breakyng



yettell thredes lyke to a copwebbe, and hath a fayre blewe flowre. it groweth commonlye in dyp medowes.
Psylli, people in Lybia, whose bodyes are venym to serpentes, and they also doo cure the stynggynge and poysonnynge of serpentes by suckyng the place whiche is venimed.
Psyllium, an herbe called also Pulicaris herba.

## P ANTE T.

PTE, a syllable ioyned oftentimes to the ablatiue case, as meapte, tuapte, suapte, mine owne, thine owne, his owne.
Pterigium, a yettelle skynne, whyche groweth fromthe corner of the eye, and hyndreth the syght: it is also a grieke vnder the foreparte of the nayle, whan the fleshe gothe from the nayl with peyne.
Pteris, ferne.
Pteromata, great arches ouer the rooffes made like wynges.
Pterna, the lower part of a sayle.
Phthia, a parte of Thessalia where Achylles raigned.
Ptisana, the water, wherin barley is sodden, also barley husked, or excorticate, also frumenty made of barley.
Ptisanarium, a morter, wherin barley is bryed.
Ptocotrophia, an hospitall for beggers, a spittell house.
Ptolomeus, the name of dyuers kynges of Egypte.
Ptosis, ruyne, also the case of a nowne.
Ptolemais, maidis, the name of a cite in Phœnicia, fyrst called Acha.
Pryas, adis, an adder hauyng the colour grene, drawyng toward the colour of golde.
Prynge, a rauenous [illegible], whyche taketh his pray by nyght, and [illegible] fyghteth with the Egle so valyauntly, that [illegible] grabbyng together, they fall bothe downe to the ground, and are taken by shepardes.
Ptysis, is spettyll, it is also an exulceration or sooze in the lunges, with a consumpcion of all the body, and spettyng of bloud.

Note what peop[illegible] be in Libia

physis is an vlcer[illegible]on or sore in the lunges

## P ANTE V.

PVbens, he that is betweene a ponge man and a boye, of the age of. xiiii. yeres.
Pubesco, scere, to growe as a chyld dothe toward mans state. it is also of herbis & trees
Pubeo, es, & pubesco, ere, to begynne to haue a beard beneth, sometyme to spryng, as herbes done.
Puber, beris, & Pubes, beris, a ponnge mosye bearde, whyche spryngeth in the nether partes of a man at fourtene yeres of age, of a womanne at ponger yeres. Wherfore a man or womanne at those yeres is called Pubes.

sometyme youthe, or a multitude of younge men: also the priuy partes of the body. also beyng an adiectiue, it signifieth yong or tender

Pubertas, the younge aege of men and women whan they begyn to be apte vnto generation, it is also the fyxte commyng forthe of heares. about the priuie membres.

Publicani, were they, whyche toke in feeme of the people of Rome the rentes and reuenues due to the citie at a rent certain.

Publicanus, a fermour.

Publice & publicitus, openly in the face of the worlde. Sumptus publice dati, his expences borne of the citie or towne.

Publice redimere, to bye it of the commune treasure.

Publice bona possidere, to haue goodes confiscate or forfaited.

Publice uenire, to come before al the worlde.

Publice dicere, to make an oracion before the people.

Publice propter duas causas nihil scripsi, for two causes I wrate neither to the senate, nor to the people.

Quæ prohiberi publicitus interest, The whiche it shall be expedient for the people that it be forbode, or it is the peples part to forbede.

Publicola, a fauourer of the people, the which name was gyuen to Valerius, whyche was one of the first consules of Rome.

Publico, care, to publyshe, to manifest, to make openly knowen. also idem quod edere, to abandon in communt as harlotes done, some tyme to confiscate.

Publicus, ca, cum, commune, but more properly publyke, that is to saye, pertaynyng to euery state of the people joyntely and seuerally. See the true definition thereof in my booke called the Gouernour.

Publicum consilium, the commune counsail.

Carere publico, not to come abrode, or amõg people.

Publica sacra, sacrifice doone for the people.

Publica fides, a saufe conduete, a generall lycence.

Publipor, poris, Publius boy, or seruaunte.

Publius, the name of a Roman, as Marcus is.

Pucinum uinum, wyne growynge nyghe to the gulfe of Uenice.

Pudefio, fis, fieri, to be ashamed.

Pudenda, the priuy membres.

Pudendus, a, um, a thyng to be ashamed of.

Pudens, tis, shamefast.

Pudenter, with shamefastnes, bashefully.

Pudeo, dui, dere, to be ashamed.

Pudet, pudebat, puduit, puditum est, to be ashamed.

Pudibunde, shamefastly.

pudibundus, da, dum, shamefast.



Pudice, chastely, honestly.

Pudicitia, chastitie cleannesse of lyuyng.

Pudicitiam habere, to be vyolated in the acte of lechery.

Puditum, ashamed. Nonne esset puditũ, si hanc causam agerent seuere? Hadde it not been a shame, yf that they had pursewed that matter rigorously?

pudicus, ca, cum, chaste.

pudor, doris, a moderacio̅ that letteth the mind that it do not any thing wantonly, or dishonestly, shamefastnesse, to saye or doo any thynge dyshonest.

Puella, a wenche.

Puellaris, re, chyldyshe.

Puellascere, to wax yong again, to be maidenly

Puellus, a litteli chylde, a babe.

Puer, a chylde, a boy. also a seruant.

Puera, a woman chylde, called in Cambrydge shire, a modder.

Puerilis, puerile, of a chylde, chyldyshe, or boyisshe.

Puerilitas, a chyldes act, childishnes, boyishnes

Puericia, chyldehode.

Puerulus, an infant.

Puerpera, a woman that lyeth in of chyld.

Puerperium, the tyme of a woman to trauaple. of chyld. sometyme the child, also the byrthe.

Pugil, a champion.

Pugillaris, & pugillare, pluraliter Pugillares, a paper of tables to wryte in.

Pugillatorius follis, a balle fylled onely with wynde, whyche is stryken with a mans fyste, and not with the palme.

Pugiunculus, a shorte dagger.

Pugillatus, wrastlyng with coiers.

Pugillus, a handfull, in gatherynge of herbes or other lyke thyng.

Pugio, onis, a dagger.

Pugna, battaple, the acte of lechery, also an assault, a diseett.

Pugnaciter, valiantly in battayll.

Pugnator, toris, a fyghter.

Pugnax, acis, a great fighter.

Pugnatior, & pugnacissimus, more or moost fyghtyng.

Pugnicula, a shrympshe.

Pugnitariola, idem.

Pugnitus, in battaple.

Pugno, are, to fyght, sometyme, to repugne, to stryue.

Pugnus, a fyste.

Pulcher, chra, chrum, fayre, strong, good, tall.

Pulcherrime, most beautifully.

Pulcherrimus, a, um, fayrest.

Pulchralis, le, fayre.

Pulchre an aduerbe, sygnyfyeth fayre, beautyfully, well fauouredly, sometyme valyantly. also wysely. sometyme it is put for valde.

Ac

P ante V.

Ac dum accubabam, quam uidebar mihi esse pulchre sobrius, And whanne I layde me downe, I thought my selfe to be very sobre.

Pulchellus, a fayre ipetell one.

Pulchellus puer, a fayre ipetell boye.

Pulchrior, oris, & pulchrius, fayrer.

Pulchritas, beaultie.

Pulchresco, scere, to be fayre.

Pulchritudo, dinis, beaultie, talnesse of personage.

pulegium, an herbe, wherof there is male and female, the male hathe purple floures: the female whyte, it is taken for commune penyroyall: but Hermolaus Barbarus doubteth, whether Pulegium, be peny royall, or a kynd of Calampynt. Manardus writeth, that there is no diuersite betwene our Pulegium, from the other hauynge in it the same qualities. Theophrastus & Plinius doo write, that the braunches therof hanged vp in the larder, in the depe of wynter, do brynge fuethe floures, whiche also nowe moughte be easily proued. also beinge drunke with mellicrate, that is to sale honye and water boyled togyther, it purgeth melancoly exceedyngly.

Pulex, licis, a flea.

Pulicinus, a, um, of a flea.

Pulicosus, a, um, full of fleas.

Pullarius, the keper of chykens.

Pullarus, a weesell or Stote, whyche kyllethe chyckens.

Pullaster, a ponge chycken.

Pullatio, hatchyng of chyckens.

Pullatus, a mourner. Somtyme a man in poore apparayle, somtyme rude, vnlerned.

Pullesco, scere, to spryngne or burgen.

Pullicenus, a newe hatched chycken.

Pullicies, a bryngynge furthe or hatchyng of chyckens. also the folyng of coltes.

Pulligo, ginis, blackenesse.

Pullinus, na, num, of a colte. Pullini dentes, coltes tethe, whiche be fyrste caste.

Pullulatio, a spryngyng furthe of a thynge in growyng.

Pullulasco, scere, to bourgen.

Pullulo, lare, to spryngne, to come vp yong.

Pullus, ponge, tender, in all kynde ipryngne, also a colte or fole, also a chycken.

Pullus, a, um, russet, sometyme blacke, but rather puke colour, betwene russet and blacke.

Pulmentarium, potage made with flesshe or fyshe, as forced gruell, or colepse.

Pulmentum, gruell.

Pulmo, the lunges or ipghtes.

Pulmonarius, he that is diseased in the lunges.

Pulmonaria, an herbe called lungwoorte.

Pulmonia, be certayne apples, which be called in some place a hundred shillinges.

Pulpa, the woode of all trees whiche maye be diuided by ſtrynges. it is also taken for carnolitie or fleshy partes. sometyme for the sole matter, whiche is inclosed in an harde shelle, as pulpa calsiæ fistulæ, for the inner parte therof, whiche is called also Medulla.

Pulpamentum, a delycate dyshe or meate.

Pulpitum, a hault place or pulpite.

Puls, a meate made of meale, water, honye, cheese, and egges. It maye bee taken for potage.

Pulsatiles uenæ, the pouises of a manne or womanne.

Pulsatus, ta, tum, strychen as a harpe or other instrument is, whiche hath strynges.

Pulsim, as a thyng were strychen.

Pulso, are, to beate, to strike, to hurt, to playe on a harpe, or other lyke instrument.

Pulsare hostium, to knocke at the dooze.

Pulsus, the wyest of the arme, wherto the hand is logned: but it is more properly the pouise or stroke that the arteries or beatynge vaynes do make, wherby the strengthe or debilitie of the sickenes is knowen in touchyng them.

Pultarius, a potage dyshe.

Pulto, tare, to beate at a dooze.

Pulticula, a ipetell potage.

Pultiphagi, & pultiphagonides, Great eaters of potage.

Puluero, rare, to laie with douste, to be dusty.

Puluereſco, scere, to be tourned into poulder or duste.

Puluerius, a, um, of poulder or duste.

Puluerulentus, ta, tum, full of duste.

Puluerulo, ratio, a laying of fyne erth about vynes.

Puluinar, a bolstar of a bedde. also a bed whiche was wonte to bee made in temples, as it were for the goddis. It is taken sometyme for a temple, also a tabernacle, wherein an ymage standeth.

Puluinatus, ta, tum, lokte as a pyllowe.

Puluinus, a pyllowe, sometyme a fetherbed, also a cushyn, also a bedde of herbes in a gardeyne, also grauell, also an engyne, wherwith shyppes are brought into the docke.

Puluis, ueris, poulder, duste.

Puluiſculus, fyne poulder or duste.

Pumex, micis, a pomeyle to make parchement smothe, also to take cleane out spottes or letteres.

Pumico, care, to pomeyle.

Pumicosus, a, um, lyke a pomeyle.

Pumigatio, pomeylyng, or polyshyng.

Pumigatus, ta, tum, pomeiled or polyshed.

Pumilis, ipetell in stature.

Pumilio, onis, et pumillus, a dwarfe, or any thynge ipetell in stature.

Punctim, foynynge.

Punctus, seu punctum, a poynte or tittle.

Punctus temporis, a moment, the leaſt part of

of tyme.
Pungo, pupugi, pungere, to pycke.
Punicus, a, um, of Affrica.
Bellum punicum, the warre that Romayns had with Carthaginenses.
Punicum malum, a pomegranate.
Puniceus, aut puniceus color, redde.
Punio iui, ire, to punyshe.
Punitio, punyshement.
Pupa, a ponge wenche, a gyrle, a modder, it is also a poppette lyke a gyrle.
Pupilla, the ball or apple of the eie.
Pupillaris ætas, the nonage of hym that is in warde.
Pupillus, he that is in warde, or within age, not able in yeres to occupy his propre lande, also he that hath no father alyue.
Puppes, & puppis, the hynder parte or borde of the shyppe.
Pupus, a ponge chylde, a babe, also a poppet, or ymage lyke a chylde.
Pupugi, the preterytence of pungo. I haue pricked or punched.
Pure, purely. Puriter, idem.
Purgamen, seu purgamentum, fylthe whiche commeth of any thynge that is clensed.
Purgano, a purgacion or purgyng.
Purgo, gare, to make cleane, to pourge, also to excuse.
Purifico, to purifie or make pure.
Purificatio, a purifying.
Purime, olde writers vsed for purissime, moste purely.
Puritas, tatis, pureneſſe, cleanneſſe.
Puro, rare, to make pure.
Purpura, a purple, which is a shell fyshe, whereof purple colour commeth. Sometyme it signifieth a garment of purple.
Purpurarius, a, um, pertaynynge to purple colour.
Purpuraſco, ſcere, to be of purple colour.
Purpuriſſum, idem quod purpuriſſa.
Purpureus, a, um, of purple colour.
Purpuratus, apparayled in purple.
Purpurati, be the noble men of the realme called Peeres.
Purpuriſſa, red paynting, wherewith harlottes do paynt theyr vysages.
Purpuriſſo, are, to paynt the vysage ruddye.
Purulentus, ta, tū, full of matter or corruption.
Purus, ra, rum, cleane, pure, fyne.
Pus, puris, matter, whyche commeth out of a sooye.
Puſillanimis, fayntherted, feble corraged.
Puſillanimitas, fayntcourage, cowardyse.
Puſillanimiter, cowardely.
Puſillus, a, um, lyttell.
Puſio, a bope.
Puſtula, a pushe or lyttell wheale.



Puſulæ, blysters, whiche do ryse on bread whē it is baken.
Puſum, et puſam, old writers vsed for puerum & puellam, a boye and a gyrle.
Puſtulatum argentum, roughe syluer whan it is newe molten.
Putamen, minis, the shale of a nutte, or paryng of an apple or peare.
Putcal, the seate of a great officer, also the couerynge of a welle.
Putealis, et puteanus, a, um, of a pyt or welle.
Puteana aqua, well water.
Putearius, he that diggeth a pitte or welle.
Puteo, tui, tēre, to stynke.
Puteoli, a citie in Campania.
Puteus, a welle.
Puticuli, places where the commune people was buried.
Pudus, da, dum, stynkynge, vnsauery, vnpleasaunt.
Putilatum aurum, pure or fyne golde.
Putiſco, ſcere, to stynke.
Putitius, a foole.
Puto, taui, tare, to cut of, or pluche awaye that whiche is superfluous, proprely frome trees, also to suppose, to consider, to discusse, to gather or conferre, to esteme, to iudge. Putare rationem, to make accompte, or to take accompte.
Rem ipsam putasti, thou haste saide trouthe.
Rationem secum putare, to consider ye waye the mattier.
Putor, toris, stenche.
Putrefacio, to make to stynke.
Putreo, triui, trere, to waxe leane, to bee resolued into stynkynge matter.
Putreſco, ſcere, to putrifie.
Putris, tre, corrupte, rotten.
Putridus, da, dum, idem.
Putredo, dinis, corruption.
Putulentum, stynkynge.
Putus, ta, tum, pure, tried, fyne.
Purum putum, fyned.

## P ANTE Y.

PYCNOSTYLON, a house or place buylded, where pyllars stande thycke togyther.
Pycta, & pyctes, a wrastler with a cestar.
Pyctarium, a table, wherin the names of Iudges were written.
Pygargus, a beaste lyke to a falowe dere: it is also a bryde lyke to a hauke, hauyng a white tayle, I suppose hym to be that, whiche we calle a ryng tayle.
Pygmachia, wrastlyng with cestars.
Pygmachus, a wrastlar.
Pygmæi, people betweene Inde and Aethyop.

whiche

whiche are but one cubyte longe.
Pympleides, the muſis.
Pyr, fyre.
Pyra, a bonfyre, wherin deade bodies were burned.
Pyralis, a flye, whiche commeth of the fyre, and as longe as he is therein, he lyueth: and whan he is farre from it, he dieth incōtinent.
Pyragmon, one of the names of Vulcanus. It was alſo one of the graūtes called Cyclopes, who ſo alſo called Acmonides.
Pyrama, a certayne roſen.
Pyramus, a ponge man, whiche ſlewe him ſelfe for the loue of a mayden called Thiſbe, it is alſo a ryuer in Licia.
Pyramis, midis, a great thynge of ſtone or other matter, whiche is brode beneth, and vpwarden is ſmalle and ſharpe, as it were the flame of fyre.
Pyramidatus, ta, tum, made ſteeple wiſe brode beneth, and ſmall and ſharpe vpward.
Pyratium, a kynde of fodder, called Pery.
Pyrauſta, a worme lyuing in the fyre. Ire is alſo a kynde of ſpyders, whiche hurteth hony combes.
Pyrenei montes, mountaynes, whiche do departe Fraunce from Spayne.
Pyretrū, & pyretra, an herbe called Pelitory.
Pyrethi, certayne inchantours in Cappadocia.
Pyrethia ſepta, places incloſed whiche had in the myddeſt of them an aultar, on the whiche was kepte fyre continually bournynge.
Pyretus, a burnynge feuer.
Pyræus, an hauen at Athenes.
Pyrgi, is thought to be an olde citie.
Pyrguis, the herbe called hartes tunge.
Pyrgobaris, a houſe buylded lyke a towre.
Pyrgoteles, was a cunninge graueur in ſtones.
Pyrgus, in latyne a towre: alſo a boxe, out of the whiche men doo caſte dyſe, whanne they playe: it is alſo a certayne company of horſe men in battayle.
Pyriaſis, a certayne playſter to aſſuage the burnynge of a feuer.
Pyrim, a lyttell kernell.
Pyrites, euery ſtone, out of the whiche fyre maye be ſtryken.
Pyrobola, a ſmythes hammer, wherewith he beateth on hot yron.
Pyroboli, arrowes or dartes whiche ſende forthe fyre, whan they be ſhotte or caſte, and do burne the thynge that they do touche.
Pyrobolarij, they which do ſhote ſuch dartes.
Pyrocorax, a crowe with a redde byll. I ſuppoſe it to be of the kynde, wherof comyn chowghes are.
Pyrodes, he that fyrſt ſtroke fyre out of a flint. alſo a ſtone of fyry colour.
Pyromantia, a dyuination by fyre.



Pyrrhica, uel Pyrrhiches, was a certain ferme of daunſyng, and was the fyrſt exercyſe to the warres of the Lacedemonians, whiche they begonne whan they were but fiue yeres olde.
Pyrrhiadæ, was the auncient name of the people called Molooſſi.
Pyrrhichiſtæ, uel Pyrrhicharij, they that do exercyſe the ſayde daunce called Pyrrhica.
Pyrrhichius, a foote in meter of two ſhorte ſyllables.
Pyrrho, a philoſopher whiche was fyrſt a peynter.
Pyrrhus, in latine Flauius, ſiue Rufus, he that hath a ruddye or fyry viſage, by the whiche name a kyng of Epyre was called, which dyd make warre to the Romaynes. Alſo Neptolemus Achilles ſonne was called Pyrrhus, a fierce and bolde ponge man, whiche ſlew Priamus at the aultar, and Polyxena at his fathers graue.
Pyrum, a peare.
Pyrus, a peare tree.
Pythagoras, a man of excellente wytte, borne in an yle called Samos, whiche bringe ſubdued by Polycrates the tyraunte, Pythagoras forſoke his countrey and wente in to Egypt and Babylonia, to lerne inſtytucyons ſciences, and afterwarde came into Italy, where he continued the reſydue of his lyfe. He was the firſt that named hym ſelfe a philoſopher, where before men of great lernynge were called wiſe men: and by cauſe he wolde exchue the note of arrogance, whan one demanded of hym what he was, he ſayde Philoſophus, whiche ſignifyeth a louer of wyſedome. He was in ſharpneſſe of wytte paſſyng all other, and founde the ſubtill concluſions and miſteries of Arthemetike Muſike and geometrye. Plato wondereth at his wiſedome: his doctrine was dyuine, and commodyous, the whiche he teachynge to other, inioyned them to kepe ſilence fyue yeres, and here hym diligently, or they demaunded of hym any queſtion. He neuer wolde do ſacrifice with any blonde, he wolde eate nothynge that had lyfe, and lyued in a meruayllous abſtynence, and continence, and was in ſuch auctorytie among his diſciples, that whan in diſputions they mayntayned their opinion, if one demāded of them why it ſhuld be as they ſpake, thei wold anſwere onely Ipſe dixit, He ſayde ſo, meanynge Pythagoras, whiche anſwere was reputed as ſufficient as if it had ben proued with an inuincible reaſon, ſo muche in eſtymation was he for his approued trouth and incomperable lernynge. He was noted to be expert in magike, and therfore it is written of hym, that nyghe to the citie of Tarentum, he beholde an oxe byteynge the toppes of beanes

Pythagoras was a man of excellent witte and was the firſt that named hym ſelfe a Philoſopher whiche is a louer of wiſedome.

Pythagoras wolde eate nothynge that had life

nes there growynge and treadinge it downe with his feete, wherfore he bade the herde man to aduyse his oxe, that he shulde abstayn frome graynge: the herde laughynge at hym, sayde, that he neuer lerned to speake as an oxe, but thou (sayde he) that semeste to haue that experience therin, take myne office vpon the. Forthwith Pythagoras went to the oxe, and layinge his mouthe to his eare, whistred some thynge of his art. A meruaylous thing, the oxe as yf he had ben taught, left eatynge of the corne, nor euer after touched any, but many yeres after mildely walked in the citie, & toke his meate only of them that wold gine it hym. Many lyke wonderfull thynges is written of hym. Fynally his disciples, for their wysedome and temperaunce were alwayes had in great estimation. he was before the incarnation of Christe. 522. yeres.

Pythagoricus, he that was of the secte of Pythagoras.

Pythagorista, idem.

Pytheum, was the place in the whiche Apollo gaue aunswres.

Pythius, one of the names of Apollo.

Pythia, thiorum, playes made in the honour of Apollo.

Pythius, a Lydiane dwellyng at a town in Phrygia called Celene, who hadde suche aboundance of gold, that he receyued Xerxes kinge of Persia with al his hole army whiche was innumerable, and that with great magnyficence, and offered moreouer to gyue treasoure as well for prouysion as also for wages, to haue had his sonne discharged of the warres, whiche Xerxes takynge displeasauntly, caused the yonge man in his fathers syght to be cut in sunder. This man gaue also to Darius, father to Xerxes, a plane tree of gold and a vyne of the same mettall, yet he takynge thought for his sonne, inclosed hym selfe in a sepulchre whiche he lette make, and there fynyshed his lyfe myserably, and in extreme sorowe.

Pytho, a citie in the countrey called Phocis, the people whereof were named Delphi.

Python, a dragon, whiche was slayne by Apollo.

Pythopolis, a citie in Asie in that parte, whiche is called Mysia.

Pytisma, matis, a spyttynge out of smal spyttell

Pyxacantha, & Pyxacanthos, a barberye tree.

Pyxis, idis, a boxe.

Pyxidicula, a lyttell boxe, properly wherein medicines are put.

Pyxidatus, ta, tum, made lyke a boxe.

VA, whyche waye, by what place.

Qua, sometime is put for Tum, Qua dominus, qua aduocatus fibilis cõ scissi, Now the mayster and than the aduocates were hyssed at.

Qua itineris, qua de Bruto, What for the vyage, what for the affayres of Brutus.

Non qua filius alicuius, sed qua homo æstimatur.

Men haue not regarde whose sonne he is, but that he is a man.

Quadantenus, vnto what parte.

Quadi, people of Boeme, or Bocmia, whiche dyd eate the flesche of horses and wulues.

Quadra, a tenther wheron meate is cut. sometyme a lose of breed, eutte square.

Quadragenarius, naria, narium, of forty yeres olde.

Quadragenus, a, um, forty. Quadragena scuta, forty crownes.

Quadragesima, Lente.

Quadragesimus, a, um, the fortieth.

Quadragies, sometime signifieth forty tymes, but in computation, sometyme it signifyethe but his owne number, and that being added to an other number, to multiply it, as quadragies centena, xl. hundred, quadragies milena, xl. thousande: but beinge set by it selfe to signifie the quantitie of a thynge, it was multiplied by an hundred thouland, as quadragies sestertium, forty hundred thousande pence. Like wyse all other aduerbes of that sorte, as Decies, duodecies, uicies, tricies, centies, ten hundred thousande, twelue hundred thouland. &c. L. Portius, supposeth that in the olde tyme was some difference, as an N, or a titel added to the word whan it was multiplyed by an hundred thouland, as Deciens, whiche mought be omytted in the default of the wryter or pryntour, and he putteth an example of Varro de Analogia, and an other of Pedianus in .2. act. in Verrem. This shulde I haue wryten before in the declaracion of Decies, whiche may be done at the nexte edition of this warke.

Quadrans, the foureth parte of As, also a quarteron of a pound. sometyme it signifyeth the accorde in reckenyng, where the receipt and allowaunce be equall.

Quadrans operæ, the fourthe parte of the tourney or tal he in labour, or warke.

Quadrans pedis, a quarter of a foote.

Quadrantalis, le. Plin. Crassitudine quadrantali, foure fingers thicke.

Quadrantal, a measure called also Amphora,

and

Q ante V.

and is in fourme a fote square, as a dye, and cõtayneth in hym .xlviii. measures called Sextarij, and .viii. of the measures called Congij

Quadragintã, fortye.

Quadrangulum, a fygure hauing foure corners

Quadrangulus, a, um, foure cornered.

Quadrantaria, a harlot that wil company with a man for a farthynge.

Quadratura, a square.

Quadratus, ta, tum, foure square.

Quadrata statura, a meane or competente stature.

Quadrati boues, great and stronge oxen.

Quadratum corpus, a body well compacte and of good stature.

Quadricornium, hauynge foure hornes.

Quadridens, he that hath foure teethe.

Quadriduanus, a, um, of foure dayes contynuance.

Quadrienis, foure yeres olde.

Quadriformiter, in a square.

Quadrigati, certaine coyne hauyng in them the print of a chariotte with .iiii. horses.

Quadrilibris, foure pounde weyght.

Quadrilinguis, he that speaketh foure sondrye languages.

Quadrimus, & quadrimulus, of .iiii. yeres olde

Quadrimatus, tus, the age of foure yeres.

Quadrilibris, bre, that whiche bothe waye foure poundes.

Quadringentenus, a, um, the foure hundreth.

Quadringentesimus, idem.

Quadringenti, tæ, ta, foure hundred tymes.

Quadringenties, foure hundred tymes.

Quadringentuplus, a, um, foure hundred tymes so muche.

Quadringenus, foure hundred. Liuius. Vectigal iussus pendere denarios quadringenos quin quagenos, he was commaunded to paye for tribute or pension. CCCC. grotes.

Quadripartitò, in foure partes.

Quadriennium, foure yeres.

Quadrifariam, on foure partes.

Quadrifidus, da, dum, that whiche maye be sprete in foure partes.

Quadriforis, re, he that hath foure holes.

Quadriformis, me, that is of foure dyuers fourmes or factions.

Quadriga, a carte drawen with foure horses. Sommetyme a carte horse.

Quadrigarius, a carter.

Quadriugi, foure beastes yoked together.

Quadrilaterus, ra, rum, with foure sydes.

Quadrimembris, of foure partes.

Quadringenta, & Quadringenti, foure hundred.

Quadrinoctium, foure nightes.

Quadrinus, a, um, for quatuor.

Quadripartior, tiri, to diuide in foure.

Quadriremis, a shyppe with foure rowes of ores, or with foure toppes.

Quadrisyllabum, of foure syllables.

Quadriuium, where as foure wayes do mete.

Quadro, are, to bynge in square, to consente or agree.

Quadrum, a fygure of foure square.

Quadrupedantia, & quadropedia, foure footed beastes.

Quadrupedo, dare, to go on foure feete.

Quadrupliciter, foure maner of wayes.

Quadruplico, care, to double foure tymes, or to make a thyng foure tymes as muche as it was.

Quadrurbs, a citie, vnto the whiche do come, or are brought all the people, bynge left in foure cities, by the whiche name the citie of Athenes was called of Actius the poete.

Quadrus, a, um, square.

Quadrupes, pedis, a beast hauyng four feete.

Quadruplatores, were they, whiche for accusynge of other, had the fourthe parte of the goodes of them, that were condemned.

Quadruplex, foure double.

Quadruplo maior, foure tymes greatter.

Quadruplo, & quadruplor, ari, to appeache a man for to haue parte of his goodes.

Quadruplum, foure tymes as muche.

Quæ, the whiche, womã or other femall kynde.

Quæ malum, what a mischefe.

Quæcunq; all that, what so euer.

Quærceus, a, um, & Quærcicus, ca, cũ, of oke.

Quærcus, cus, an oke.

Quercerus, ra, rum, colde with a shakynge, as in a feuer.

Quæritabundus, studious or diligente in sekynge.

Querneus, & quernus, querna, quernum, of an oke.

Quæro, quæsiui, quærere, to demaunde, to aske, to get, to serche, to examine.

Quærere liberos, to gette chyldrene. Plaut. Liberorum quærendorum causa ei credo uxor data est, I suppose he had a wyfe gyuen hym to the intente to get or haue chyldren.

Quærere locum iniurię, to go about to doo harme.

Quærere sitim, to prouoke thirst.

De pecunijs repetundis quærere, to grue in formation agenst one of extorcion or bribery.

Quærere rem tormentis, uel per tormenta, to examyne a man by manacles or other ylle tourmentes to make hym to cõfesse the acte.

Facile victum quærere, to get his lyuyng easely.

Quæritur inter medicos, phisitions doo dispute. &c.

Quærquetum, & quercetum, a grone of okes.

Quæsito, tare, to serche, seeche, or inquyre

dili-

diligently.

Quæſtor, a iuſtice or commiſſioner to inquire of crimes, defaultes, or abuſes agaynſte the lawe.

Quæſtuo, an inquirie, an exclamation, a ſeeche.

Quæſo, ſui, ſere, to beſeche.

Quæſticulus, a lyttell gayne.

Quæſtio, a queſtion.

Tibi ne quæſtioni eſſemus, to thintente that thou ſhuldeſt not ſeke for vs.

Quæſtionem afferre, to mouе a queſtion.

Poſiceri in quæſtionem ſeruos, to offer his ſeruantes for to be examined of the trouthe.

Decernere quæſtionem, to awarde proceſſe in criminall cauſes.

Poſtulare quæſtionem, to require that informacion maye be gruen agaynſte one.

Quæſtionem adhibere, to miniſter turmẽtes

Exercere quæſtionem inter ſicarios, to ſytte in commiſſion vpon murderers.

Quæſtiuncula, a ſmall or lyght queſtion.

Quæſtionarius, an examinour.

Quæſtor, toris, the treſorer of the cõmon treſory, a treſorer of the warres, a Lieuetenant to the chiefe capteyne in warres, alſo a iuſtice by commiſſion of Oyer and Determiner.

Quæſtores paricidij, iuſtices to inquyre of treſon, or murder. we maye calle the coroners by that name.

Quæſtores urbani, were as the chamberlayns of London be nowe.

Quæſtores ærarij, officers of the receypte, as the chamberlaynes and tellers be nowe.

Quæſtorius, quæſtoria, ſtorium, pertaynynge to the receypte.

Quæſtorium, was ſuche a place as the eſchequer is.

Quæſtor ærarij, a generall receyuour, but it ſemeth to be ſuche an officer as the eſchetour is nowe in Englande.

Quæſtorius, torij, he that hadde ben in the office of Queſtor.

Quæſtorius, a, um, that pertaynneth to the office of Queſtor. Vir quæſtorius, a manne whiche hath ben in that office.

Quæſtuarię artes, craftes whereby menne do gayne money.

Quæſtuoſus, a, um, of muche gayne, ſtudious of great lucre.

Quæſtura, the office of Queſtor.

Quæſtus, tus, gayne, wynnynge.

Qualibet, where it lyketh the.

Qualisqualis, what ſo euer.

Qualiscunq; ſuche as it was.

Qualiter, in the faſion or fourme.

Qualis, le, what, of what qualitie.

Qualitates, qualities, as ſowle, fayre, wyſe, foolyſhe, ſtronge, weake, dyligent, ſlow. &c.

Quallus, a baſket, out of the which wine runneth, whan it is preſſed: alſo a baſket or hãper, in the whiche women do put theyr ſpyndels, theyr bottomes of thredes, and ſuche lyke thynges. ſome do write it with a ſingle .l.

Quam, than, ſometyme after that, ſometyme before that. Pridie quam occideretur, The daye before that he was ſlayne. Quam bene, howe well. Quam fortiter, howe valyantly. alſo it is often ioyned with the ſuperlatyue degree, to make it more vehemente: as.

Quam pauciſſimi, as fewe as may be. Quam doctiſſimus, excellently lerned. ſometyme it importeth as muche as veray. Cum quo quã familiariſſimè uixerat, with whom he lyued very familiarly. Alſo it ſignifyeth as muche.

Duplo accepit quam perdiderat, He receyued double as muche as he loſte.

Quam uellem Menedemum inuitatum, O I wolde fayne that Menedem' were boden.

Quinto die quam ſuſtuleris, condire oportebit, the fyfthe daye after that ye haue taken them awaye. &c.

Quampridem non ediſti? Howe longe is it ſens thou eateſt any meate?

Huc euaſit, quampridem pater mihi & mater mortui eſſent. &c. To this it came, howe longe it was agone that my father and mother dyed. &c.

Quamlibet, quantumuis, quantumlibet, what ſo euer.

Quammox, as ſone, ſodenly.

Quamobrem? wherfore? for what cauſe? what to doo.

Quam pene, almoſte, it lacked but a lyttell.

Quãplures, how many, very many, a great ſorte

Quamplurimus, quamplurima, quamplurimum, very muche.

Quampridem, longe before.

Quamprimum, very ſhortly or ſone.

Quamuis, & quanquam, althoughe. ſometyme for Quantumuis.

Quandiu, as longe durynge the tyme.

Quando, whan, alſo ſens that.

Quandogentium, whan.

Quandudum, Howe late ſens? howe longe agoo?

Quanquam, all be it, althoughe.

Quandoque, ſometyme.

Quandoquidem, for as muche as.

Quanti, for howe muche, of what pryce or valewe.

Quantillus, & quantulus, a, um, Howe lyttell or ſmalle.

Quantillum, howe lyttell.

Quantitas, quantitie.

Quanto, howe muche.

Quantiſper, howe longe.

Quantus, ta, tum, howe muche, whiche is referred to number, weyght, and meaſure.

Quantus,

Quantus homo in dicendo, O that he is a man that can speake well.
Quanta mea sapientia est, as fer as my wyt can perceyue.
Quantum, howe muche, as to, as concerning.
Quantum intelligo, as farre as I vnderstād
Quantum suspicor, as farre as I suppose.
Also accordyng as, Id de imperatore Romano, quantum euentus, postea prædictum patuit Iudæi ad se trahentes, rebellarunt, The iewes gatherynge that of the Emperour, accordynge as the thynge, whiche was afore shewed of that whiche shulde happen, appered afterwarde, made rebellion.
Quantum pores, in al spede that thou maist.
Quantuscunq, howe muche, or howe many so euer it be.
Quantuslibet, quantusquantus, idem.
Quantulum, as ytteli.
Quantuluscunq, howe ytteli so euer it be.
Quanuis, all be it, all thoughe.
Quanuis, for ualde.
Quapropter, wherfore.
Quaquauersus, & quaquauersum, on euetye syde. Ququa, idem.
Quare, wherfore.
Quarto, & quartum, the fourth tyme. all be it proprye Quarto, signifieth the fourth in order, as Quarto Consul, he that had thyer in the office afore hym. Quartum Consul, He that hath ben the fourth tyme Consul.
Quartana, a feuer quartayne.
Quartanarius, he that hath a quartayn feuer.
Quartarius, a Muletour or keper of mules, whiche taketh but the fourth part of the wages or gayne.
Quartusdecimus, the fouretenthe.
Quartus, ta, tum, the fourthe.
Quasi, Lyke as. Amas me quasi filium, Thou louest me, as if I were thy sonne. also, as who sayethe, as thoughe. Tu obijcis, quod uxorem repudiauerim, quasi tu idem non feceris, Thou imbraidest me, that I haue forsaken my wyfe, as who sayethe, thou hast not done so too.
Quasillum, a ytteli hamper.
Quassabundus, he that shaketh or mouyth his head.
Quasso, are, to shake muche or often, also to breake.
Quassus, & quassatus, ta, tum, shaken, braste.
Quatefacio, cere, to make or cause to shake or moue.
Quatenus, how much, to the intent. also for as muche, also howe, howe much, or as muche.
Quater, foure tymes.
Quaterdecies, fouretene tymes.
Quatergemini, foure children at one burdeyn.
Quaternarius numerus, the nūber of foure.



Quaternio, quaternionis, a quayre, as in a boke, a leafe beyng folded into foure partes.
Quaterni, foure.
Quaternus, a, um, the fourthe.
Quaternum denum, the fouretenth.
Quatinus, a coniunction, whiche signifyeth for as muche.
Quatio, quassi, quatere, to shake a thynge, also to bete, to cast out.
Quatriduum, foure dayes, the space of foure dayes.
Quatridud, aduerb. Quatridud quo is occisus est, foure dayes after that he was slayne.
Quatuor, foure.
Quartus, ta, tum, the fourthe.
Quadruplus, pla, plum, foure double.
Quæ, for &, signifyeth and. Also that is to say
Quærah, a measure of the iewes, conteynynge two ounces and. ii. drammes.
Quentia, olde writers vsed for potentia, puissaunce, power.
Queis, for quibus.
Queiscum, for cum quibus, with whome.
Quemadmodum, lyke as.
Quero, quis, quiui, quire, I mayne.
Quercus, cus, uel ci, an oke.
Querceus, a, um, of an oke.
Quercicus, ca, cum, idem quod quernus.
Quercerus, ra, rum, quyuerynge or shakynge for colde. sometyme it was taken for greatte and greuouse, as Festus sayth.
Quercetum, a grouе of okes.
Querela, & querimonia, a complaynte.
Queribundus, a, um, lamentable.
Querimoniarius, a complaynant.
Quernus, na, num, of an oke.
Querna folia, oken leaues.
Quæror, quæstus sum, quæri, to lamente or complayne.
Querquedula, a water foule called a teale.
Quærulus, la, lum, that whiche complayneth, or is full of complaynte. It is put sometime of the Poetes for shyll or lowde in synginge. Cicadæ quærulæ, grasshoppers, whiche do synge lowde, or with a shrille voyce.
Quæsirah, amonge the iewes dydde signifye a copne, sometyme a lambe, sometime a sheps.
Quæstus, tus, a complaynte, a lamentation.
Quari, people in Gallia Narbonensie.
Qui, the whiche. Also sometyme it signifieth howe. Efficite, qui deeat tibi, Doo what ye can, howe or by what meanes thou mayste haue her. Qui uocāre, Howe arte thou called? Also it signifieth why. Dano istuc dedam negoti. S. Non potest. P. Qui? S. Quia habet aliud magis ex sese, I wyll committe this matter to Dauy. S. That may not be. P. why? S. For he hath an other greatter matter to do for hym selfe. Also it signifieth

from

from whens. Qui istæc tibi incidit suspectio, From whens is this suspition happened vnto the? Also it signifieth wolde to god. Qui illum Di omnes perdant, I praye god that a vengeaunce lyght on hym, also it signifieth by cause. Nam in prologis scribundis, operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narret, sed qui malevoli uæteris Poetæ maledictis respondeat, For he spendeth his labour in writyng of Prologues, not bycause he will telle the argumente, but for as muche as he wolde make aunswere to the cruel repoztes of the olde envious Poete. Also it signifiethe wherfore. Qui enim beatior Epicurus, quod in patria uiuebat, quam Metrodorus, quod Athenis? Wherfore was Epicure more happy that he did die in his countrey, than Metrodorus that he died at Athenes?

Quia, for, also it signifieth that. Sed tamen recordatione nostræ amicitiæ sic fruor, ut beatè uixisse uidear, quia cum Scipione uixerim, All be it I take this pleasure in remembryng our frendeshyp, that I maye seme to haue lyued moste fortunately, that I lived in Scipiones company. also it signifieth for as muche. Sed quia multis et magnis tempestatibus uos cognoui fortes, fidosque mihi, eo animus ausus est maximam atq; pulcherrimum facinus incipere, But for as muche as in many grete stormes or dangiers, I haue proued you to be valiaunte, and faythefull vnto me, therfore my hert is bolde to beginne an excellent and commendable enterpryse.

Quia nam, wherfore.

Quia ne, in dede.

Quias, quiatis, for cuius, cuiatis.

Quias, a, um, for cuius, a, um.

Quibus in extremis, for quorum in extremo. Literæ dantur mihi à te, quibus in extremis scriptum est, I receyued letters from you, in the laste ende of the whiche it is wryten.

Quicquid est, all that is, what so euer it be, what so euer.

Quicquid pauxillum, neuer so litteli.

Qui cum, for cum quo. Qui cum loquitur filius? with whom dothe my sonne talke?

Quicunque, who so euer.

Quicquam, any thynge.

Quid, what. Quid causæ est? what is the cause? Quid ætatis? Howe olde? of what age Quid animi? What mynde? Quid animi est? what mynde is he of? Quid captiuorum? Howe many prysoners? Tum Captiuorum quid ducunt secum? Than howe many prysoners do they bryng with them? Quid id sit hominis, cui Lyco nomen fuit? what man is he, whose name maye be Lyco? Quid mulieris uxorem habes? what maner of woman haste thou to thy wyfe? Quid rei est?



What is the matter. Ibo intro ut quid huius sit rei sciam, I will goo in, that I maye knowe what the matter is, Quid rei est tibi cum illa? What haste thou to do with her? Quid sententiæ? What is his or thyne opynion? Quid istuc uerbi est? What meanest thou therby? also quid, is taken for Aliquid, somewhat. Also ob quid, for what, or wherfore. Quid? senem quoad expectas uestrum? But nowe? howe longe will ye tary for youre master? Note here that after the dayly forme of speakyng, quid is rehersed, when we passe from one matter to an other. Quid mecum est tibi? what haue I to do with the? Quid faceret aliud? what shulde he do elles? Quid eo? what to do? Propere curre ad Pamphilum. P. Quid eo? D. Dic me orare ut ueniat, Runne quickely to Pamphilus. P. what to do? D, Say that I praye hym to com. Quid uerbis opus est? what nede many wordes? Quid multa uerba, idem. Quid multis morror? what shall I longe tary? Quid mea refert? what care I? also quid signifieth wherin. Quid enim indigens Africanus mei? wherin had Scipio any nede of me? Quid istic? Si certum est facere, facias: uerum ne post conferas culpam in me, what wouldest thou I shuld do? if thou be determined to do it, go to on goddes name: but afterward put not the faulte in me.

Quidnam, what is it, or wherfore is it?

Quidnam illi commotus uenit? what is it that he commeth so chaufed? Also it signifyeth what. Reuiso quidnam Chærea hic rerum gerat, I come to se what Chærea dothe here.

Quid ni? why not? Quo ore appellabo patrem tenes quid dicam? S. Quid ni? With what countenaunce shall I speake to my father? Wotest thou what I will say? S. wherfore shuldest thou not do so? Also it signifyeth ye. Archimedem nosti? P. Quid ni? Knowest thou Archimedes? P. ye mary do I.

Quidam, one, any man, in the plurell number it signifyeth some.

Quid agimus? What shall we do?

Quidem, an aduerbe, affyrmynge that, which is spoken. Sometyme it signifyeth verylye. sometyme it hath no signification, but is only a distinction of thynges: as Ego quidem scribo, tu uero legis, Ille autem dormit, I do write, thou redest, he also sleepeth.

Quid ita, for, Cur, wherfore.

Quippiam, any thynge, or any wyse.

Quid quæris? what wylte thou more? what nedeth any more wordes?

Quid tum deniq, Quid ergo, Quid tũ postea, Quid itaq, quid interea, quid demum, All these do signifie, whereto speakest thou this? what

what than, or what meanest thou hereby?

Quiescas, uel quiesce, holde thy peace, leaue.

Quiescas cætera, care not for the reste.

Ques, & quietudo, reste, ease, slepe.

Quiesco, cui, escere, to take reste, to cease.

Quietalis, was a name of Pluto, called God of helle.

Quietus, ta, tum, quiete, peasyble, in reste.

Quietus esto, care not.

Quilibet, cuiuslibet, cuilibet, who thou wilte. also it somtyme signifyeth vile or base in estimacion.

Quidlibet, what I, thou, or he will.

Quin, but, why not? Quin uenis? why comest thou not?

Quin pergis? why goest thou not?

Quin dic quid est, go to tell me, what it is.

Quin, for etiam. also. Pudet me. S. Credo, neque id iniuria; quin mihi molestum, I am ashamed. M. I beleue, and not without a cause: And I am also sory therefore. Quin taces? Wylt not thou hold thy peace? Also it signifieth but yet, or but for all that. C. Perp. S. Quin tu animo bono es. L. I am vndoone. M. But for all that bee thou of good chere. Also therefore. Quin tu uno uerbo dic, quid est quod me uelis, Therefore telle me at one woorde, what thou woldest haue me do. Also more ouer, or that more is. Quin, ipsi pridem tonsor ungues demserat, collegit, omnia abstulit præsegmina, And that more is, the other daie, the barbour pared his nayles, he gathered the parynges togyther, and carped theim all away with hym.

Quin taces, hold thy peace, or care not for it.

Quinarius, a, um, the numbre of fyue. Quinarius lapis, a stone of fyue pounde weyght.

Quinarius, narij, was amonge the olde Romaynes theyr halfe peny, whyche was fyue pounde weyghte of brasse called As, It is two soices of frenche moneye, whyche is of our money.

Quincentum, of olde writers was vsed for quingentum, fyue hundred.

Quincunx, quincuncis, of fyue ounces. Also the gayne of fyue in one hundred, by exchãge amongest marchauntes. It was also an order of settynge of trees in a gardeyne or orchard verye exactely, that whyche waie so euer that a manne bydde looke, the trees stode directely one agaynste an nother, as in this fourme folowynge,

o o o o o o o
o o o o o o
o o o o o o o

Quincuntialis, le, of fyue yuches.

Quincuplex, plicis, fyue double, or fyue folde.

In the Countie of Kent dyuers men haue planted theire Orthardes in suche sorte as these shewe



Quincuplus, a, um, fyue tymes so muche.

Quindecies, fiftene tymes.

Quindecim, fyftene.

Quindeceremis, a barge with fyftene ores.

Quindecuplex, fyftene double or folde.

Quindecuplus, pla, plum, fyuetene tymes so muche.

Quindenus, a, um, the fyuetenthe.

Quin ergo, wherefore than. Quin ergo quod iuuat, quod charum æstimant, id semper faciant, Wherefore than, what soo euer lyketh theym, that whiche seemeth pleasaunt vnto them, let theim doo it as longe as it pleaseth theym.

Quingenarius, adiect. wayenge fyue hundred pondes.

Quingeni, & quingenti, fyue hundred.

Quingentarius numerus, the noumbre of fyue hundred.

Quingentenus, & quingentesimus, the fyue hundrethe.

Quingenties, fyue hundred tymes.

Quingentuplus, a, um, fyue hundred tymes so muche.

Quinimo, but rather, but that more is.

Quinquagenarius, a, um, of fyfty yeres olde.

Quinquaginta, fyfty.

Quinquagenus, a, um, of fyfty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, the fiftieth.

Quinquagies, fyfty tymes.

Quinquagesies, idem.

Quinquangulus, a, um, fyue cornerde.

Quinquatria, triorum, a feast dedicate to Pallas, whiche dured fiue dayes.

Quinquatrus dies, a feaste so called, bycause it was after the fifthe Idus of Marche.

Quinque folium, an herbe called cinkfoyle, or fiue leaued grasse.

Quinque, fiue.

Quinquies, fiue tymes.

Quinquemestris, tre, of fyue monethes.

Quinquenalis, le, that whiche happeneth or is done euery fyfthe yere.

Quinquennis, ne, of fyue yeeres.

Quinquennium, the space of fiue yeres.

Quinquepartior, tiris, tiri, to diuide in.v. ptes.

Quincupertitus, in fiue partes diuided.

Quinquertium, the exercyse of fyue sundrye crafftes.

Quinquertiones, they whiche exercyfed fyue sundry crafftes.

Quinqueremis, a galeye with fyue rewes of ores, it maie bee nowe taken for a shyp with fyue toppes.

Quinqueuiratus, an office or auctorytie, wherin fyue men were associate.

Quinqueuir, one whych is in the said authorite

Quintana porta, was a gaate in the Campe, where the armye was lodged, whyche was

from whens. Qui istæc tibi incidit suspectio, From whens is this suspition happened vnto the? Also it signifieth wolde to god. Qui illam Di omnes perdant, I praye god that a vengeaunce lyght on hym. also it signifieth bycause. Nam in prologis scribundis, operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narret, sed qui malevoli uxtens Poetæ maledictis respondeat, For he spendeth his labour in wryting of Prologues, not bycause he wyll telle the argumente, but for as muche as he wolde make answere to the cruel repoztes of the olde envious Poete. Also it signifiethe wherfore. Qui enim beatior Epicurus, quod in patria uiuebat, quam Metrodorus, quod Athenis? Wherfore was Epicure more happy that he did die in his countrey, than Metrodorus that he died at Athenes?

Quia, for, also it signifieth that. Sed tamen recordatione nostræ amicitiæ sic fruor, ut beate uixisse uidear, quia cum Scipione uixerim, All be it I take this pleasure in remembryng our frendeshyp, that I maye seme to haue lyued moste foztunately, that I lyued in Scipiones company. also it signifieth for as muche. Sed quia multis et magnis tempestatibus uos cognoui fortes, fidosque mihi, eo animus ausus est maximum atq; pulcherrimum facinus incipere, But for as muche as in many grete stoymes oz dangiers, I haue proued you to be valiaunte, and faythefull vnto me, therfore my hert is bolde to beginne an excellent and commendable enterpryse.

Quia nam, wherfore.

Quia ne, in dede.

Quias, quiatis, for cuius, cuiatis.

Quias, a, um, for cuius, a, um.

Quibus in extremis, for quorum in extremo. Literæ dantur mihi a te, quibus in extremis scriptum est, I receyued letters from you, in the laste ende of the whiche it is wryten.

Quicquid est, all that is, what so euer it be, what so euer.

Quicquid pauxillum, neuer so litteli.

Qui cum, for cum quo. Qui cum loquitur filius? with whom dothe my sonne talke?

Quicunque, who so euer.

Quicquam, any thynge.

Quid, what. Quid causæ est? what is the cause? Quid ætatis? Howe olde? of what age Quid animi? What myndc? Quid animi est? what myndc is he of? Quid captiuorum? Howe many prysoners? Tum Captiuorum quid ducunt secum? Than howe many prysoners do they bryngc with them? Quid id sit hominis, cui Lyco nomen fuit? what man is he, whose name maye be Lyco? Quid mulieris uxorem habes? what maner of woman haste thou to thy wyfe? Quid rei est?



What is the matter. Ibo intro ut quid huius sit rei sciam, I wyll goo in, that I maye knowe what the matter is, Quid rei est tibi cum illa? What haste thou to do with her? Quid sententiæ? What is his oz thyne opynion? Quid istuc uerbi est? What meanest thou therby? also quid, is taken for Aliquid, somewhat. Also ob quid, for what, oz wherfore. Quid? senem quoad expectas uestrum? But nowe? howe longe wyll ye tary for your master? Note here that after the dayly forme of speakyng, quid is rehersed, whan we passe from one matter to an other. Quid mecum est tibi? what haue I to do with the? Quid faceret aliud? what shulde he do elles? Quid eo? what to do? Propere curre ad Pamphilum. P. Quid eo? D. Dic me orare ut ueniat, Runne quickely to Pamphilus. P. what to do? D. Say that I praye hym to com. Quid uerbis opus est? what nede many wozdes? Quid multa uerba, idem. Quid multis moror? what shall I longe tary? Quid mea refert? what care I? also quid signifieth wherin. Quid enim indigens Africanus mei? wherin had Scipio any nede of me? Quid istic? Si certum est facere, facias: uerum ne post conferas culpam in me, what wouldest thou I shuld do? if thou be determined to do it, go to on goddes name: but afterward put not the faulte in me.

Quidnam, what is it, oz wherfore is it?

Quidnam illi commotus uenit? what is it that he commeth so chafed? Also it signifyeth what. Requiso quidnam Chærea hic rerum gerat, I come to se what Chærea dothe here.

Quid ni? why not? Quo ore appellabo patrem tenes quid dicam? S. Quid ni? With what countenaunce shall I speake to my father? Wotest thou what I wyll say? S. wherfore shuldest thou not do so? Also it signifyeth pe. Archimedem nosti? P. Quid ni? Knowest thou Archimedes? P. pe marry do I.

Quidam, one, any man, in the plurell numbre it signifyeth some.

Quid agimus? What shall we do?

Quidem, an aduerbe, affyrmynge that, which is spoken. Sometyme it signifyeth verylye. sometyme it hath no signification, but is only a distinction of thynges: as Ego quidem scribo, tu uero legis, Ille autem dormit, I do wryte, thou redest, he also sleepeth.

Quid ita, for, Cur, wherfore.

Quippiam, any thynge, oz any wyse.

Quid quæris? what wylte thou more? what nedeth any more wozdes?

Quid tum deniq, Quid ergo, Quid tũ postea, Quid itaq, quid interea, quid demum, All these do signifie, whereto speakest thou this? what

what than, or what meanest thou hereby?
Quiescas, uel quiesce, holde thy peace, leaue.
Quiescas cætera, care not for the reste.
Quies, & quietudo, reste, ease, slepe.
Quiesco, eui, escere, to take reste, to cease.
Quietalis, was a name of Pluto, called God of helle.
Quietus, ta, tum, quiete, peasyble, in reste.
Quietus esto, care not.
Quilibet, cuiuslibet, cuilibet, who thou wilte. also it sometyme signifyeth vile or base in estimacion.
Quidlibet, what I, thou, or he will.
Quin, but, why not? Quin uenis? why comest thou not?
Quin pergis? why goest thou not?
Quin dic quid est, go to tell me, what it is.
Quin, for etiam, alsoo. Pudet me. S. Credo, neque id iniuria: quin mihi molestum, I am ashamed. M. I beleue, and not without a cause: And I am also sory therefore. Quin taces? Wylt not thou hold thy peace? Also it signifieth but yet, or but for all that. C. Pern. S. Quin tu animo bono es. L. I am vndoone. M. But for all that bee thou of good chere. Also therefore. Quin tu uno uerbo dic, quid est quod me uelis, Therefore telle me at one woorde, what thou woldest haue me do. Also more ouer, or that more is. Quin, ipsi pridem tonsor ungues dempserat, collegit, omnia abstulit præsegmina, And that more is, the other daie, the barbour pared his nayles, he gathered the paryngs togyther, and carped theim all away with hym.
Quin taces, hold thy peace, or care not for it.
Quinarius, a, um, the numbre of fyue. Quinarius lapis, a stone of fyue pounde weyght.
Quinarius, narij, was amonge the olde Romaynes theyr halfe peny, whyche was fyue pounde weyghte of brasse called As, It is two soices of frenche moneye, whyche is of our money.
Quincentum, of olde wryters was vsed for quingentum, fyue hundred.
Quincunx, quincuncis, of fyue ounces. Also the gayne of fyue in one hundred, by exchãge amongest marchauntes. It was also an order of settynge of trees in a gardeyne or orchard verate exactely, that whyche waie so euer that a manne bydde looke, the trees stode directely one agaynste an nother, as in this fourme folowynge,

o o o o o o
o o o o o
o o o o o o

Quincuntialis, le, of fyue yeches.
Quincuplex, plicis, fyue double, or fyue folde.

In the Countie of Kent divers Men haue planted their Orchardes in suche sorte as these shewe



Quincuplus, a, um, fyue tymes so muche.
Quindecies, fyftene tymes.
Quindecim, fyftene.
Quindeceremis, a barge with fyftene ores.
Quindecuplex, fyftene double or folde.
Quindecuplus, pla, plum, fyuetene tymes so muche.
Quindenus, a, um, the fyuetenthe.
Quin ergo, wherefore than. Quin ergo quod iuuat, quod charum æstimant, id semper faciant, Wherefore than, what soo euer lyketh theym, that whiche seemeth pleasaunt vnto them, let theim doo it as longe as it pleaseth theym.
Quingenarius, adiect. wayenge fyue hundred poundes.
Quingeni, & quingenti, fyue hundred.
Quingentarius numerus, the noumbre of fyue hundred.
Quingentenus, & quingentesimus, the fyue hundrethe.
Quingenties, fyue hundred tymes.
Quingentuplus, a, um, fyue hundred tymes so muche.
Quinimo, but rather, but that more is.
Quinquagenarius, a, um, of fyfty yeres olde.
Quinquaginta, fyfty.
Quinquagenus, a, um, of fyfty.
Quinquagesimus, a, um, the fiftieth.
Quinquagies, fyfty tymes.
Quinquagesies, idem.
Quinquangulus, a, um, fyue cornerde.
Quinquatria, triorum, a feast dedicate to Pallas, whiche dured fiue dayes.
Quinquatrus dies, a feaste so called, bycause it was after the fifthe Idus of Marche.
Quinque folium, an herbe called cinkfoyle, or fiue leaued grasse.
Quinque, fiue.
Quinquies, fiue tymes.
Quinquemestris, tre, of fyue monethes.
Quinquenalis, le, that whiche happeneth or is done euery fyfthe yere.
Quinquennis, ne, of fyue yeres.
Quinquennium, the spate of fiue yeres.
Quinquepartior, tiris, tiri, to diuide in.v. pces.
Quincupertitus, in fiue partes diuided.
Quinquertium, the exercyse of fyue sundry craftes.
Qninquertiones, they whiche exercysed fyue sundry craftes.
Quinqueremis, a galeye with fyue rewes of ores, it maie bee nowe taken for a shyp with fyue toppes.
Quinqueuiratus, an office or auctorytie, wherin fyue men were associate.
Quinqueuir, one which is in the said authorytie
Quintana porta, was a gaate in the Campe, where the armye was lodged, whyche was

the chefe gate next to that whiche was cal-
led Prætoria, where the market was wont
to be kepte.

Quintus, ta, tum, the fyfthe.

Quintia porta, & quintia prata, was a gaate
and medowes at Rome, whych tobe their na
mes of one Quintius, a noble cõsul of Rome.

Quintilis mensis, the month of July.

Quinupor, oris, the boy or seruant of Quintus

Quinnus, & Quintus, the names of dyuerse
Romaynes.

Quintius, a, um, pertaynyng to Quintius.

Quinus, a, um, fyue, Quini denarij, fyue pens.

Quipote, howe is it possyble.

Quippe, surely, for as muche, sommetyme re
trewely.

Sol Democrito magnus uiderur, quippe ho
mini erudito, in geometriaq; perfecto, The
sunne semed greatte to Democritus, no mer-
uayle for he was a great lerned man, and per
fite in geometry.

Quippe quas. Plaut. Argenti minas se habe-
re quinquagita quippe ego quas nudius ter-
tius meis manibus numerau, I saye that he
had fifty poundes in money, that is to saye,
that which I my selfe payde him.

Quippini, why not.

Quire for posse, to maye.

Quirinalis collis, an hylle at Rome where the
temple of Romulus was sette.

Quirinalis porta, the gate next to that hyll.

Quirinalia, orum, dayes, in the whych men did
sacrifyce to Romulus, called Quirinus.

Quirinus, a, um, the surname of Romulus.

Quiris, quiritis, a Romayne.

Quirites, was a name whereby the Romaynes
weere called of theyr fyrste kynge Romu-
lus, called Quirinus, as it were Quiri-
nus people.

Quiritatus, tus, a crye of Romayne chylderne.

Quirinus, was the name of Romulus, after
that he was taken for a god.

Quiritare, to crye out, to styre vp the Roman-
nes with a crye.

Quisnam homo est, What man is that?

Quisputas, idem.

Quisquam, any man. It is sommetyme vsyd in
the kempnyne gender for any woman.

Quisquam gentium, idem.

Quisque, euery manne. Doctissimus quisq;,
Euerye welle letryd man. Decimus quisq;,
Eurry tenthe.

Suo quisque tempore, euery man in his tyme
Tertio quoque uerbo, at euery thyrd worde.

Quisquiliæ, arum, pluraliter, be those thynges
whyche in makynge cleane of a gardeyne or
orcharde, be caryed out, as styckes, leaues,
and weedes, it is vsyd of Cicero for naughty
men, the refuse of all other.



Quisquilium, a lytell braunche of a hynde of
holy, whyche beareth graynę, wherwith scar-
let and crymsyn colours bee made.

Quinis, in the genitiue case cuius cuius, who
so euer.

Quiuis, in the genitiue case cuiusuis, any man:
one of them.

Quis, quæ, quod, uel quid, who or what.

Quis, is somtyme taken for some man.

Quispiam, some man.

Quisquis, who so euer.

Quo, whyther. Quo abis, whyther goeste thou

Quo non. Perreptaui usque omne oppidum,
ad portam, ad lacum, quo non, I went all
the towne aboute, to the gate, to the lake,
there is no place but that I was in it. Also
it signifieth frome whense and where. Il-
luc quæso redi, quo cœpisti, I beseeche the,
tourne backe agayne, where thou beganne-
ste. Also bycause. Non pol quo quenquam
plus amem, aut plus diligam, eo feci, In
good fayth I dyd it not because I more lo-
ued or fauoured any man. also wherefore.
Forma bona memini uidere, quo æquior
sum Pamphilo, I remembre the to wel fauou
red, wherfore I am the lesse displeased with
Pamphilus.

Quo gentium, whyther. also Quo signifieth
that. Neque enim id feci, quo tibi molestus
essem, Nor I dyd it not, that I wolde dys-
please you. also, to what purpose or vse. Quo
mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? For
what purpose shall fortune serue, yf I maie
not haue commoditie by it?

Quoaxo, are, to crye lyke a frogge.

Quoad, vntyll, as longe.

Quoad eius, as muche as he maie.

Quoad quenque peruenit, aut peruenerit ex
præda, ex manubys, ex auro coronario?
How muche of the praie or spoyle, garlandes
or crounes of victorie is comen, or shall come
to any of your handes?

Quoad eius facere possum, as muche as I
maie doe.

Quoadusque, vntyll.

Quocirca, wherfore.

Quod, that, wherin. Sed si quid sit, quod mea
opera opus sit, aut tu plus uides, quam ego,
manebo, But yf there be any thynge, where-
in ye shall haue nede of my seruyce, or that
ye perceyue more than I doo, I wylle tarye.
Also it is putte for Quem. Alienum homi-
nem intromittat neminem, quod illa aut a-
micum, aut patronum nominet, She maye
let in no man, whome she wyll calle derynge,
or mayster. Nube grauida candicante, quod
uocant tempestatem albam, grando immi-
nebit, When there doethe appiere a greatte
clowede, that waxeth whyte, whyche they

call

call a whyte tempeſte, ye ſhall haue haylle ſhortely after: alſo it ſygnifieth for as muche or bycauſe. Senatuſconſulta duo facta ſunt odioſa, quod inconſulem facta putantur, Catone & Domitio poſtulante, Two actes of counſayle were made very diſpleaſant, for as muche as they were ſuppoſed to be made, at the deſyre of Domitius and Cato: alſo it ſignifieth but. Quod ſi quieſcem nihil euenifſet mali, But if I had let it alone, there had none yll happened, or it had beene welle ynough. Alſo as muche. Tu uelim, quod cum commodo ualetudinis tuæ fiat quam longiſſime poteris, obuiam nobis properes, I wolde that ye, as muche as maie be with the healthe of youre perſone, make ſpede to meete with vs, as farre from home as ye can. Alſo it ſygnyfieth why. Si ad utilitatem ſpectes, nihil eſt quod pocula laudes, If thou conſyderest the cauſe wel, there is no cauſe why thou ſhuldeſt prayſe ſo thy potte. In uiam quod tedes hoc tempore, nihil eſt, There is noo cauſe why thou ſhuldeſt take thy iourneye at this tyme. Alſo it ſignifieth wherfore. Quod te per genium, dextramq; Deosq; penates obſecro & obteſtor, uitæ me redde priori, Wherfore I beſeche & praie the for thy good aungelles ſake, and for the ioue betwene the and me, and for the ſaintes whyche be thyne auoweryes, reſtore me eftſones to my fyrſte lyfe, or to the ſtate that I was in erſte. Alſoo it ſygnyfieth, as to that. Sane quod tibi uir uideatur eſſe, hic nehulo magnus eſt, As to that, that thou thynkeſt him a man, ſurely he is a ſtourdy vacabounde.

Quod abſq; moleſtia fiat, ſo that it be no diſpleaſure vnto you. Quare pergratum mihi feceris, ſi eum in amicitiam receperis, atque eum (quod abſque moleſtia fiat) ſi qua in re opus ei fuerit, Wherfore ye ſhall do me ſyngular pleaſure, yf ye take him into youre fauour, and (ſo that it be no diſpleaſure vnto you) whan nede requyreth, be good lorde or mayſter vnto hym.

Quod quidem, no that. Non nouiſti me? P. quod quidem ueniat in mentem, Doſt thou not knowe me? P. No that I remembre me.

Quodammodo, ſomewhat. Quamobrem ut hi, qui ſuperiores ſunt, ſummittere ſe debent in amicitia, ſi quodammodo inferiores extollere, Wherfore lykewyſe as they, whyche are ſuperior in ſtate or degree, ſhulde humble them ſelues in frendſhyp, ſo they whyche are inferyour ſhulde aduaunce and lyfte theym ſelues forewarde.

Quodcunq;, what ſo euer.

Quodcunq; militum, for quotcunq; milites. Vos horror, ut quodcunq; militum contrahere poteritis, contrahatis, I abuyſe you, that as many ſouldyours as ye can gette, ye gather vnto you.

Quo minus, for Vt non. Si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me ſtetiſſe credat, quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ uolo, If it maie be brought to paſſe, that my father maie beleue, that it is not in my fault, that this mariage is not conſtituted, I am content.

Quomodo, howe, by what reaſon, in what maner, by what meane? Quomodo tibi res ſe habet? howe is the matter with the? Sed quomodo diſſimulabat? But in what maner dyd he diſſemble? Primulo diluculo abhinc ad legiones, Betyme in the morynge, thou wenteſt to the armye. Amph. Quomodo? In what maner or faſcion? Also it ſygnyfieth wherefore. Illa quidem nullum ſacrificabit. G. Quomodo? quid igitur me uolt? She wylle done no ſacrifyce. G. Wherefore? what thyng wolde ſhe than with me?

Quomodocunque, howe ſo euer it bee. Sed tamen quomodocunque, quanquam ſumus pauperculi, eſt domi quod edimus, yet howe ſo euer it bee, though we be poore folkes, we haue at home ſomewhat to eate.

Quomodolibet, idem.

Quondam, ſommetyme, once, ſygnifying the tyme paſte, or tyme to come. Quondam tum dicere facta Tempus erit, The tyme ſhall be ones, whan thyne actes ſhall be declared. Alſo it is put in the tyme preſent.

Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia uirtus, Ye, and in theym that are vanquiſhed, ſommetyme good courage, eftſones imbraceth theyr ſtomaches. Sometyme it ſignyfieth alwaye. Vt quondam in ſtipulis magnus ſine nimbis ignis, Lyke as in ſtubble or holme fyre is alway greate without any puiſſaunce.

Quonam, whither. Eamus intro', ſequere. S. Quo tute agis? C. quonam niſi domum. Let vs go in, folowe me. S. whyther wylte thou go? C. whyther ſhulde I go but home to my houſe?

Quoniam, for as muche as.

Quo officio es? What is thyne office?

Quopiam, any whyther. Irurane Thais quopiam es? Thais, wylte thou goe any whyther?

Quoquam, any whyther.

Quoque, alſo.

Quoquo, where ſo euer.

Quoquopacto, In any maner of wyſe. Tum ſi maxime fateatur, cum amet aliam, non eſt utile hanc illi dari, qua propter quoquo pacto cælato eſt opus, Than if he vtterly confeſſe it, for as muche as he loueth an other, it

it were not conuenient, that he were maryed to this woman, therfore in any maner of wise this thynge muste be kepte secrete.

Quoquomodo, idem.

Quo quouersum, seu quoquouersum, euerye waie, on euery parte. Eius imperio classem quo quouersum dimittant, By his commandement they dispatched the naupe in euerye parte. Rates duplices quoquouersum pedibus triginta è regione solis collocabat, He sette thippes double against the sonne, thirty feete euery waie.

Quorsum, seu quorsus apud Plinium, whither to what place, or thynge.

Quorsum istuc? to what purpose? or place.

Quot, howe many.

Quota pars? howe small a portion?

Quotannis, yere by yere, euery yere.

Quotennis? of what age? howe olde?

Quot annos natus, idem.

Quotenus, a, um, howe many.

Quotidiani sumptus, daily expences.

Quotidianus, Quotidiana, Quotidianum, a thynge that is or happeneth dayely, or daye by daye.

Quotidiana forma, a commune beautie or facion euery daie seene.

Quotidie, daily, euery daie.

Quoties, howe oftentymes.

Quotiescunq; as often.

Quotquot, as many.

Quotuplex, howe many foldes.

Quotuplus, howe muche in measure or wrighte?

Quotus, ta, tum, of what numbre, howe many, Hora quota est? What is it a cloche? Dic quotus es? Telle howe many be of you? Quotas ædes dixerit, id ego admodum incerto scio, Howe many houses he spake of, I am not welle ascertayned, or I remembre not well.

Quotusquisque, howe many.

Quouis, whether, or to what place ye will.

Quouis gentium, idem.

Quousque, howe longe, howe farre?

Quousque tandem, howe longe yet?

Qur, & quor, wherfore.

Quum, seu cum, whan, in the whyche.

Quum primum, as soone.



RABIA, old writers vse for Rabies.

Rabidus, da, dum, madde or wodde, as a mad dog.

Rabidus dens, an akyng tothe.

Rabies, madnes of a dog.

Rabiosus, sa, sum, madde, or very angry, wood angry.

Rabio, ire to be madde or wood as a dogge.

Rabiosulus, a, um, somewhat madde.

Rabula, one whiche is hasty or wyfull, in any cause, tangling or full of woordes.

Racemarius, a twygge of a vyne, oute of the whiche the grapes do spryng.

Racematio, the gatherynge of grapes after that the great clusters bee gathered to make wyne, the glenyng of grapes.

Racematus, ta, tum, that hath grapes.

Racemosus, full of grapes.

Racemus, a grape or a cluster of grapes.

Racha, a reprochefull worde of Hebrewe, whiche signifieth thyckskulle, blaynesse. Synally it is a rebukefull worde, sygnifyinge the extreme pye of the person that speaketh it.

Radicitus, from the roote, or vp by the roote.

Radicitus euellere, to pluche vppe by the roote.

Radico, care, to roote or take roote.

Radicula, an herbe, the iuyce wherof is good to washe wouls, also a lyttell roote. Ruellius saith, that the apothecaries do call it Saponariã, and some calle it Herbam fullonum, the Woolpers do name it Condisum.

Radio, are, to sende fooythe beames lyke the sunne.

Radius, a beame of the sunne, or other bryght steere, sometyme of the eyes: also a rodde or parde, that Geometricians haue to describe lynes, also a weauers shyttell, wherewith he throweth yarn into the webbe. also the spoke of a wheele, also an instrument, wherewith measures bee shauen: also longe olyues or ople bearyes.

Radix, dicis, a roote.

Radices montis, the foote of an hylle.

Rado, si, dere, to shaue or make smothe, to cut or pull vp, to hurt, to rent, to offende, to fatigate. Aures delicatas radere, to offende or fatigate delicate eares.

Radula, an instrument to shaue with.

Radulanus, a, um, that whiche is shauen of frõ any thynge.

Rage, a towne and castelle in Englande called Notyngham.

Raia, a fysshe called raye or scate.

Raila, a thynne garmente.

Rallum, the staffe, wherwith ploughmen in thystynge do put the erthe from theyr shares.

Ram

Ramalis, le, a boughe.
Ramale, a feared or dead boughe.
Ramentum, a litteil piece of any thyng.
Rameus, a, um, that whithe is of a bough.
Ramex, micis, a hynde of rupture, whan the bowels do fall doune into a mans coddes. also a raile or barre, whiche goeth ouerthwart a pale or a gate.
Ramicosus, he that is broken.
Ramnus, a white thorne.
Ramulus, et ramusculus, a litteil bough.
Ramus, a boughe.
Rana, a frogge. also a sychenes whiche doeth anoye cattell.
✣ Rana Seriphia, is a prouerbe applyed to them that can not speake in tyme conuenient.
Ranceo, cere, to be mouldy or putrified.
Rancidè, aduerbe, stynkyngly.
Rancidus, da, dum, rankled, mouldy, or putrified. also vnsauery, or vnpleasant.
Rancidulus, la, lum, a litle mouldy or putrified
Rancor, ôris, rancour, filthe.
Randus, in olde tyme was taken for æs, brasse.
Randuscula porta, the brasen gate.
Rantum, in the olde tyme was a quarterne of a pounde.
Ranunculus, a lyttell frogge or frosche.
Rapa, a plant and rote called rape. Rapũ idem
Rapacia, rape leaues.
Rapatior, more rauenous or ratchyng.
Rapacissimus, a, um, moste rauenouse.
Rapacitas, rauenp.
Rapaciter, rauenously.
Rapax, acis, rauenous.
Raphanus, a plant and roote called radysshe.
Rapidè, quickely.
Rapidus, a, ũ, very swift, as a streme of water.
Rapina, robbery.
Rapinator, a robber.
Rapio, pui, pere, to take by violence, haste, or furie. also to rauisshe a woman, to bryng one by violence before a iudge, or to prison.
Rapere aliquem in ius, to arreste one, or cause hym to be arrested to appere before iudges.
Rapo, raponis, for Rapax.
Raptim, hastily.
Raptio, violent takinge of a persone.
Raptus, rauisshinge or deflourynge of a woman, or the violent takynge of a thynge.
Raptito, tare, to take often violently.
Rapto, to take or drawe violently.
Raptor, toris, a rauysher or violente taker.
Rapulum, a litell rape roote.
Rapunculus, a litteil roote, whiche is eaten in salates.
Rara auis, a birde seldome sene, whereby is signified any thynge that seldome happeth.
Raré, seldome, or not often.
Rarefacio, cere, to make thynne or slender.
Rarefio, fieri, to be thynne or slender.
Rarenter, seldome.
Rarescо, scere, to waxe thynne or not thicke growen, to be or happen seldome.
Rari, a sunder, here and there one, or a fewe.
Raripilus, la, lum, thinne heared.
Rarior, rarius, more selde.
Rarissimus, a, um, seldest.
Rarissimè, moste selde.
Raritas, seldomnesse. Raritudo, idem.
Rarò, selde, rare Rarenter, idem.
Raro, aui, are, to make scante or selde.
Rarus, ra, rum, selde or not ofte, thynne, not thicke growen or sette.
Rasamentum, shauinge or shredde.
Rasilis, sile, that may be shaue or made smoth.
Rasito, tare, to shaue ofte.
Rasor, soris, a barber or shauer, also a fyldar.
Rasorius, a, um, pertcininge to shauinge.
Rasta, a douche mile.
Rastellus, a litteil rake.
Rastrum, et raster, a rake.
Rasura, the shauinge.
Rataríæ naues, lyghters or wood barges.
Ratare, olde writers vsed for ratificare, to ratifye, to confirme.
Ratum habere, idem.
Rates, ratis, are pieces of tymber pinned togither, wheron haye or other lyghe thinge being laide, they are drawen on ryuers, as on the great streames of Germany and Fraunce is nowe sene, but they be commonly vsed and taken for shippes, or the syde beames of a shippe.
Ratiastum, Limoges in Poito.
Ratiarius, the maister of a shippe.
Ratifico, care, to ratify or confirme.
Ratificatio, a ratification or confyrmation.
Ratio, reason, counsayle, pourpose, care, respect, cause, the maner, the wate, the fourme, proporcion.
Habenda est ratio rei familiaris, The affayres concerning our householde muste be consydered.
Rationem habere cum aliquo, to haue to do with one.
Neque illud rationis habuisti, Thou haddest therof no consideration.
Sine ratione officij, without hauinge regarde to his duetie.
A quo mea longissimè ratio, uoluntasq; abhorrebat, The whiche was contrary to my fantasy or minde.
Vestram nequeo mirari satis rationẽ, I can not meruayle enough at your doynges.
Mea est sic ratio, so is my fantasy.
Cum ratione aliquid inire, to go aboute a thinge aduisedly, and foreseinge what may folowe.

Nunquam ita quisquam bene subducta ratione ad vitam fuit quin. &c. Neuer man was so welle aduysed in his life but. &c.
Vt ego oculis rationem capio, as farre as I can decerne or see.
Pro ratione fructuum, accordyng to the fruit or profite therof.
Rationibus inferre, to put into his reckning.
Rationes Galliæ procurare, to minister the affaires pertenynge to Gallian.
Multis rationibus prouisum, it is many maner of wates prouided for.
Rationem inire, to finde the meanes.
Vt rationem te dictare intelligo, at thine accompte.
Ratio, is also accompt.
Ratio constat, the matter appereth, or is shewed.
Rationes referre, to yelde accompt.
Rationem dare, idem.
Rationem dictare, to accompte.
Ratio de integro inunda est mihi, I muste fynde an other meane.
Rationes putare, to summe ouer a booke of accompte.
Rationes conferre, to trye an accompt.
Ratiocinatio, reasoninge.
Ratiocinator, oris, a caster of accompt.
Ratiocinor, aris, to reasone, to gather in argumente, to accompte.
Rationabilis, le, reasonable.
Rationale, that whiche hath the vse of reason, also that whiche a prieste weareth at masse on his heade, and after putteth it backe like a hoode.
Rationarius, a booke of accompt. also a booke belongynge to the counsaile of princis, wherin actes done and to be done are written, also an auditour.
Ratiuncula, a litteli accompt or reckenynge.
Ratispona, a citie in Almain called Wentzburgh
Ratus, ta, tum, stablished, confirmed, supposed
Pro rata, accordynge to his portion.
Ratus, a participle, signifienge supposinge.
Ratus sum, I supposed.
Rauanox, a vopce that may not be well herde.
Raucæ, wourmes beinge in the rootes of trees and eateth them.
Raucè, hoorsely.
Rauceo, raucio, cere, to be hoorse.
Rauceſco, scere, idem.
Raucus, ca, cum, hoorse.
Nisi ipse iam rumor raucus erit factus, Except that rumoure do ceasse.
Raucedo, et raucitas, hoorseneſſe.
Raudus, a thinge vnwrought and vnpolished, it was also taken for æs, brasse.
Rauenna, a cytie in Italy.
Raulia, purblynde or dull sighted.



Rauio, are, to be hoorse.
Rauis, hoorseneſſe.
Rauiſcellus, a, um, litteli browne of colour.
Rauus, a, um, hoorse. also Rauus color, a dulle or sadde colour, a dunne.

## R ANTE E.

REalis actio, an action concernynge the goodes.
Reapse, in the selfe or verie thyng.
Reate, a citie in Italy.
Reatus, a faute or offense.
Rebellare, to rebelle.
Rebellio, rebellyon.
Rebellis, a rebelle.
Rebito, tare, to returne. At unum hoc te quæso, si huc rebitet è Philocrate, ut eius mihi facis conueniendi copiam, But one thynge I pray the, if he retourne from Philocrates, finde the meanes, that I may speke with him
Reboo, are, to sowne agayne.
Recalcitro, are, to stryke with the hele, to kick.
Recalesco, scere, to waxe warme.
Recaluaster, tri, he that is balde before.
Recaluus, idem.
Recalueo, ere, to be balde againe.
Recanto, tare, to charme away, or charme out a thinge, whiche was brought in by inchantment, as the witches called wise women are wonte to do.
Recapitulatio, a rehersynge of thynges in chapiters.
Recedo, cessi, dere, to depart or go awaie.
Recedere à conditione, à persona, a statu, is to chaunge or alter the condition, person, or state. Quanquam id nomen durius efficit iã uetustas, à peregrino enim iam recessit, Yll thowghe auncyentye maketh that name diffuse, yet is it nowe altered from beinge a straunge worde.
Recello, lere, to pluche backe or withdrawe.
Recens, tis, newe, late, soone after.
Recens, adueribium, newely.
Recentior, newer.
Recentissimus, newest or latest.
Recenti pede recurrere, to runne eftsoones after that he hath refused him, to make a fresh course. Postquam thermoporasti gutturem, recipe te, et recurre pede recenti, After that thou hast warmed thy throte with good drink take thy hert to the, e make a freshe course.
Recenter, newly, freshely.
Recentius, more newely.
Recento, tare, to renewe.
Recentor, taris, tari, to be renewed.
Recenseo, sere, to number or tell, to rechen.
Recensus, us, et recensio, a tale or reckning.
Recensitus, ta, tum, tolde or reckned.

Recep-

Receptaculum, the place, whiche receiueth thinges. also a place of suretie or comfort.
Recepti in ciuitatem, they whiche of straungers be made citizens.
Recepto, tare, to retetue often.
Receptitius, a, um, that which is reserued from other.
Receptus, ta, tum, receiued.
Receptio, a retourne backe, drawinge or bringe againe. Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum uirum? Why drawest thou my housebande efsones backe vnto thy house?
Receptum, taken in custome.
Receptus, tus, a place of succour, a retreate in battaile.
Receptui canere, to blowe the retraite. also it is a prouerbe, whiche signifieth to finishe or ende the contention.
Recessim, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth goynge backe.
Recessus, us, goinge away or backe.
Recido, dere, to fal efsones, or to fal bakward
Recident in te hæ contumeliæ, those rebukes shall light on the.
Recidit ad pancos, it is come to a few pons
Recidit in cassum, it is come to nothing.
Recidipna, a garment to suppe in.
Recidiuus, a, um, efsones restored, sometime efsones decaped or fallen.
Recido, di, dere, to cut againe, to cut behind.
Recinium, a square garment, whiche they that did weare them, did cast the one part therof ouer their shulders at their back, like to frenche clokes.
Reciniati, they that did weare suche clokes.
Recino, ere, to singe againe, to sowne.
Recipie, Cato vseth for recipiam.
Recipio, cepi, cipere, to receyue or take, to admitte, to call againe, to bringe in saufgard, to deliuer, to vndertake, to promise. also recipere, is to reserue to hym selfe, or to except a thynge in giuynge or bargaynyng.
Recipere se, to retourne or come agayne.
Percunctatum ibo ad portum, quoad se recipiat frater, I will go seeke at the hauen, vntill my brother come againe.
Recipere se ad cœnam, to come to supper.
Hic homo ad cœnam recipit se ad me, This man will come to me to supper.
Recipe te ad me, come hider to me.
Recipere se ex opere, to retourne frome his busines.
Recipere se domum, to go home.
Recipere in aures, to here. Non ędepol istę tua dicta nũc in aures recipio, In good sothe I do not here nowe what thou saiest.
Recipere se in portũ, to arriue at an hauen.
Recipere se in principem, to take on him as a prince.



Recipere anhelitum, to fetch breth or wynde.
Priusquam recipias anhelitum, uno uerbo eloquere, ubi ego sum, Or euer thou fetchest breth, tell me at a worde, in what case I do
Recipe animum, take breath. (stand.
Recipere, to retreate. Cum quidem me audiẽti Salinatori, qui amisso opiddo fugerat in arcem, gloriantí atq; dicenti, mea opera Quin. Fab. Tarẽtum recepisti: Certe, inquit ridens, nam nisi tu amisisses, nunquam recepissem: For in my hearynge to Salinator, whiche (the towne of Tarentum beinge lost) fled into the castell, saienge vnto hym, Thou hast recouered Tarentũ Q Fab. by my meanes: That is true said he, laughinge, for yf thou hadest not lost it, I had not recouered it. also to reserue to a mans owne vse.
Reciprocatio, a goinge backe, or retourninge to the place that he cam fro.
Reciproco, care, to tourne backe, to repete, to goo backe.
Reciprocus, ca, cum, that which is repeted or efsones reherced.
Recisamentum, a litter piece, a gobet.
Recisus, a, um, newe cutte.
Recito, tare, to reade that other may heare and vnderstande, to recite or tell efsones.
Reclamo, mare, to denye with a lowde voyce or crye.
Recliuia, et recliuium, is whan the shynne of the finger is loose frome the natle.
Recludo, si, dere, to open. Infernas reserat sedes et regna recludat pallida, Vndoo he the lockes of places infernall, and lette him lette wyde open the pale regions of deathe. Justinus putteth Reclusus, for clausus, shutte.
Reclusus, a, um, opened.
Recoĉta, secounde or course chese.
Recogito, tare, to remembre.
Recognitio, a knowlage.
Recognosco, noui, noscere, to recognise, to knowe perfectly, to ouerlooke, to remembre,
Recolligo, legi, ligere, to assemble or gather togyther. also to reconcile. Quod scribis, etiã si cuius animus esset in te offensior, a me recolligi oportere, quid dicas? Where thou writeste, that more ouer yf any man be displeased with the, that he shulde be reconciled by my meanes, What saiest thou?
Recolo, lere, to repute, to repete, to calle to remembraunce.
Recomminiscor, sceris, recomminisci, to remembre, or calle to remembraunce.
Reconcilio, liare, to reconcile, to restore vnto fauour.
Reconcilior, reconciliaris, reconciliari, to be reconcyled.
Reconciliare in libertatem, to set at libertie.
Reconciliatio, a reconcilinge.

Reconcinno, nare, to newe make, to make mete, properly a garmente.
Recondo, dere, to hide, to lay vp.
Recordor, aris, ari, to remembre.
Recoquo, coxi, coquere, to boyle or seeth eftsones, to amende with study.
Recordatio, remembraunce.
Recreatio, a recreation, a refresshynge.
Recreo, aui, are, to recreate, to refresshe, to refloze.
Recresco, scere, to growe agayne.
Recrudesco, scere, to renewe a fault made by princis to their familiars.
Recta, a supper, where they sat al in a rewe.
Rectangulus, is where lynes are soo ioyned, that no part is longer or hozer thã an other.
Recta, an aduerbe signifienge strayghte. Cur non recta introibas? why wentest thou not strayghte, or the strayghte way in?
Recte, wel ynough. Quid tu igitur lachrymas aut quid es tam tristis? Pamp. Recte mater. S. Quid tum tumulti? Than wherfoze doest thou mourne? or why arte thou so heuy? P. It is well ynoughe mother. S. what was al this noyse?
Recte parere, to bringe fozthe a chylde of a right shape.
Recte, of good right, with good reason.
Recte dicis, thou sayest truely.
Recte est, it is inoughe, or I haue inoughe.
Tum quod idem ei, recte est, I haue also ynoughe to gyue him.
Recte facere alicui, to doo good to a man.
Stultus es sine gratia es, tibi recte facere, quando quod facias perit, Thou arte a fole and withoute thanke, to doo him any good, when all is loste that thou dost.
Recte ferre, to take pacyently. Si sapis, nec præterquam quas ipse amor molestias habet, addas illas quas habet recte feras, If thou be wise, adde to no more greke thanne loue bringeth with him, and them that he bringeth, suffre pacyently.
Recte, signifieth sometime nothinge, as Donate saythe. Rogo nunquid uelit, recte inquit: habeo, I asked if he wolde any thinge. Nothinge, he saide, I wente thanne my waye. also yt, strayght waye. S. Tu rus hinc abis? D. recte, Goest thou nowe into the countrey? D. ye strayght waye.
Recte ualet, he or she is in good helthe.
Rectius, better.
Rectitas, et rectitudo, iustice or rightwisenes.
Rector, toris, a ruler.
Rectus, the nominatiue case.
Rectum intestinum, the gutte fromis whense the ordure passeth.
Rectus, ta, tum, strayghte, whiche is not croked, vpright, iuste.
Recubius, a lynge at reste.
Recubo, are, to lye and reste.
Recudo, cudi, dere, to newe hammer, or newe worke, as it were on an anduelde: also it is taken for, to make newe, or newe pryme.
Recuperatores, iudges assigned, or commissioners, for a priuate matter.
Recumbo, to sit at a table, or at meales: some tyme to leane on one. Recumbebat, mecum uir egregius Fidius Rufinus, super eum municeps ipsius, There satte with me that worshypfull manne Fidius Rufinus, and aboue hym his neighbour.
Recuperatio, et reciperatio, et reciperantia, was of olde wryters sayde, where there was a lawe made betwene the people of Rome, & other nations and cities, wherin they accorded, that priuate thinges taken, shulde be redelyuered, whiche is now vsed in oure leages and entercourse with strange countreys and princes.
Recupero, rare, to recouer.
Recupio, cupiui, cupere, to desire muche. Quin ita faciam, ut recupias facere sumptũ, et si ego uetem, And yet wyll I so handle it that thou shalte muche desire to spende, although I wolde forbid the.
Recurro, rere, to runne againe, to go or come againe quickely.
Recursus, us, a runninge backe, a recourse.
Recurso, are, to runne often backe or againe.
Recurue, an aduerbe signifienge downwarde, bowed backewarde, crokedly.
Recuruitas, tatis, a bowinge backe.
Recuruo, are, to bowe backe.
Recuruor, ari, to be bowed backe.
Recuruus, a, um, bowed backe, or crooked.
Recusabile, that which is worthy to be refused
Recusatio, a refusall.
Recusator, a refuser.
Recuso, are, to refuse, also to defende.
Recutitus, he that is circumcised. sometime exulcerate.
Redabsoluo, uere, to discharge or dispeche. Sequere hac, te redabsolam, qua aduenisti gratia, Folowe me thither, I wyl dispatche thy matter, for the whiche thou camst hither.
Redactus, ta, tum, brought. In id redactus sum loci, I am in that case.
Redambulo, are, to retourne. Cura ĩ optime potes. Er. bene ambula, et redambula, Do the beste that thou canste. Er. well gette the hense, and come agayne quickely.
Redandruo, are, idem.
Redamo, aui, are, to loue mutually.
Redarguo, guere, to reproue.
Reddo, di, dere, to render or yelde, to deliuer, to refloze, to gyue, to make. Reddere certiorem, to assertayne.

Reddere rationem, to make accompte, or rechenynge.

Reddere, to put in other. Tempestas uenit, confingit tegulas imbrices q, ibi dominus indiligens reddere alias ne uult, The tempeste came, and brake the tyles, and the eues, where as the negligent owner wold not put in other in theyr places.

Reddere commotum, to cause one to make haste, to hasten hym forwarde.

Reddere dictum ac factum. Videre egisse ñ nescio quid cũ sene. S. De illo quod dudũ dictum ac factum reddidi, It semeth thou hast wone late I wote not what with the old man. W. Meanest thou that, the other day? thou haddeste not soo soone spoken, but it was done.

Reddidi impetratum, I brought it to passe.

Reddere operam, to requyte a good tourne or an ylle.

Reddere aliquẽ, to resemble or be like to one.

Redemptio, redemption.

Redemptito, demptitare, to redeeme or bye agayne often.

Redempto, tare, to redeme.

Redemptor, toris, a redemer, a werkemã whiche taketh any warke in greate. sometyme it signifieth hym which taketh rentes to ferme.

Redeo, diui, dij, redire, to retourne.

Redhibeo, hibui, bere, to cause the sellar to haue agayne that whiche he solde.

Redhibitio, restitution.

Redigo, digi, digere, to bryng by force or cunnynge. sometyme to restore.

Redigere in ordinem, to compell men to lyue accordyng to theyr estate or profession.

Redis ad ingenium, thou doeste after thyne olde facyon, or as thou arte wonte to do.

Redire ad se. Sed paululum fine ad me ut redeam, But let me take breathe a lytell. Tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi, Nowe leaue thy fume, & remember thy selfe.

Redeam ad pauca. Vt ad pauca redeam, ac mittam illius ineptias, To the intent that I wyll be shorte, and passe ouer his folye.

Redi ad rem, goo to the purpose, or to the matter.

Redijt ad restim res. Opera tua ad restim mihi quidem res redijt, By thy meanes I am brought to the poynt to hange my selfe.

Redijt ad rastros. Nam si illi pergam suppeditare sumptibus Menedeme, mihi illæc uere ad rastros res redijt. Surely if I shoulde mayntayn his expenses Menedeme, it wold bryng me to take coyne or grasse for my lyuynge.

Redit res in eum locum, the thynge is come so to passe. In eum iam res redijt locum, ut sit necesse, The matter is come soo to passe, that there is no remedy.

Redit mihi animus, my courage is come vnto me.

Redit animo, it cometh to my mynde.

Redire in concordiam, to be agreed.

Redire in gratiam, idem. also to be restored in fauour.

Redimicula, the ornamentes or apparayle of a womannes heade: as a veluette bonette or frenche hoode.

Redimio, iui, mire, to adourne or apparayle or tymme.

Reditur, is retourned.

Redhibitum, restored.

Redico, cere, to tell or say agayne.

Rediculi, a temple at Rome without the gate called Capena, where Hannyball beynge afferde, retyred backe.

Redimitus, ta, apparayled on the head.

Redimere, to take in charge.

Redinunt, for redeunt, they retourne or come agayne.

Redintegro, to begynne restoones, to renewe or refreshe.

Redintegratio, a renewynge.

Recipiscor, sceris, sci, to recouer or get agayn.

Redimo, dẽmi, dimere, to redeme, to bye, to retouer, to recompence, to take in bargayne.

Redemptores, they that bye lande, or taketh any thynge in great or tasshe.

Redintegrare, to begynne a freshe.

Redintegrato animo, with courage renuyed, with a freshe courage.

Redito, tare, to retourne by and by.

Reditus, tus, a retourne.

Reduuia, whan the shynne commeth from the nayles of the fyngers. also an adders shynne.

Reduiuium, that whiche retourneth restoones to lyfe. Also that whyche of an olde thyng is made newe or yonge.

Reduius, a worme called a tyke, whiche sucketh blonde from man or beaste.

Redoleo, ere, to smell or sauour.

Redonatio, a gyuynge agayne of the thynge that is taken.

Redono, are, to gyue agayne.

Redorior, redordior, iri, to begyn agayne.

Redormio, to awake.

Redormitio, an awakynge out of slepe.

Redostio, tire, of olde writers was taken for to gyue thanke.

Reducem, et reduces, they do call suche which are brought out of exyle or captiuitie.

Reducere, to bryng saufe. Méque oppido in arcem reduco, And I conueyd my self quickly into the castell. also to pacify or appease. Numenq; reducant, Let theym appease the wrathe or displeasure of god.

Reduco, duxi, ducere, to bryng back, or pluck backe.

backe, to delyuer or set out of perylle, to reconcile.

Reducere ad planum cicatrices, to make that woundes made not be perceyued, or to make them without a seame.

Reductus, a, um, brought backe or lake.

Redundo, are, to ouerflowe, to reflowe, or returne backe, to redounde.

Reduro, are, to stoppe or close.

Reduplico, care, to double efsoones.

Reduitero, rare, to impostume or make an impostume in some parte of the body.

Refello, to proue false, to reprene of falsehode, to deme that whiche is obiected.

Referio, rire, to strike ageyn.

Refercio, cire, to fille.

Refero, tuli, ferre, to bring ageyne, to restore, to reporte, to referre, to reuoke, to telle.

Referebam me, I returned. To adde to, or attribe, to turne, to renewe, to bringe, to declare or expresse.

Refero impensum, I make accompt of that whiche is bestowed.

Referre rationem, to yelde or make accompt.

Referre ad aliquem, to aske one counsayle in any matter.

Referre de re aliqua ad Senatum, was whā the Consuls purposed a matter in the senate, desyringe the senatours to reason and consulte therof.

Referre pedem, to sette forthe a foote, or go.

Et ycbe hanc uolo rem prius agi, quā meum intro refero pedē, I wyl that this thing entyche be done, or I go one fote in.

Retulit ad me pedem, he came towarde me.

Referunt hæc ad rem, these thynges pertein to the matter.

Refero acceptum. Omnia quæ uidimus, si recte ratiocinabimur, uni accepta referemus Antonio, All that we see, if we reckon well, we may impute it onely to Antonie.

Quod uiuit, mihi acceptum refert, He confesseth to be longe of me, that he now liueth.

Verum omnem tranquillitatem et quietem senectutis refert acceptam clementiæ tuæ, But all the tranquillite and quietnesse of his age, he confesseth to procede or haue resulted of your mercy and goodnesse.

Referre gratiam, to gyue thanke. Nunquā ego illi possum gratiam referre, ut meritus est de me, I can neuer gyue hym thanke sufficient for that he hath done for me. Spero ego mihi quoque tempus tale euenturum, ut tibi gratiā referam parem, I truste the time shall come, that I shall do you as muche pleasure. Non enim speraſti mutuam tibi gratiam relaturum, ut uicissim tuos cōpellarem, Thou dyddeste not thynke, that I wolde in this wyse haue requited the, in remembringe



thine auncetours, as thou haste done myne.

Referrim acceptum, to be brought in a reckenynge. Posteaquam reus factus est primo negabat opus in acceptum referri posse, after that he was accused, first he denyed that the warke mought be brought vnto a reckenynge.

Referre in melius, to tourne it to a better vse

Referre mores, to expresse the conditions or maners of an other.

Referre oculos, to cast the loke vpon one.

Referre par, to requite. Ille quem beneficio adiungas, ex animo facit, studet par referre, whom thou getteste with benefyt, he doth all thynges with good herte, and studieth to requite the.

Referre pedem, uel gradum, to stey backe, to retreate.

At illa retulit, quæsiuitq; quidnam mihi uiderctur, she tolde me al, and asked what I thought therin.

Refert. Cuius consilij magni referebat te interesse, At the whiche counsayle, it had ben verey necessary, that ye shulde haue ben. Parui retuli non suscepisse, it made lytell matter, that he toke it not. Mea quid refert? What care I? Mea nihil refert, I haue naught to do with it. Tua refert, it is for thy profyte. Quid refert me fecisse regibus, ut mihi obedirent, si me hodie hic umbraticus deriserit? What auayleth it, that I haue made kynges to obeye me, if nowe this lewd knaue shall laughe me to scorne. Refert, It is expediente or necessary. Neque enim numero comprehendere refert, it is not necessary, to reherse them in number.

Refectus, ta, tum, restored, renewed, amended, made efsones.

Reficio, ficere, to recreate, or restore, to amend, to make agayne.

Reficior, ceris, ci, to be restored, recouered from sickenes. Also renewed or new made.

Refigo, xi, gere, to make fast or sure, to thrust in harde. Sometyme it signifieth the contrary, to drawe out that whiche is fastened.

Refigere tabulas, et leges, to vndo or destroy lawes. Acta Antonij rescidistis, leges refixistis: ye haue cancelled the actes of Antony, & vndone or dissolued his lawes. Fixit leges, pretioque refixit, he stablyshed lawes, and for money efsones dissolued them.

Refirmo, are, to fasten or stablyshe agayne.

Reflatio, a contrary wynde.

Reflatus, tus, idem.

Reflecto, xi, tere, to bowe backe, to tourne backe or agayne. Quem neque fides, neq; iusiurandum, neq; illum misericordia repressit, neq; reflexit, whome neyther promyse, nor othe, nor pyte withdrewe or pulled backe.

Reflo

Reflo, are, to blowe agayne or contrarye.
Refluo, xi, fluere, to flowe.
Refluxus, us, the tyde, whan the water floweth
Refocillatio, a comfortynge or refreshynge, or recreation.
Refocillo, are, to recomforte, to refreshe, to recreate, to fortifie.
Reformo, mare, to reforme.
Reformator, a reformatour.
Refoueo, foui, fotum, fouere, to nourysshe or comforte eftesones, to restore or set in his fyrste state.
Refractarius, obstinate, in a wylfull opinion.
Refragor, aris, ari, to resiste with wordes, or clamour.
Refrango, fregi, refrangere, aut refringere, to breake open.
Refreno, nare, to pull backe one from a purpose.
Refrico, care, to renewe a sore or griefe, whiche was out of remembraunce.
Animum memoria refricare, to touche one to the hert with the remembrance of a thing.
Refrigeratorius, a, um, that whiche cooleth, or maketh colde.
Refrigeratio, a coolynge.
Refrigeratus, ta, tum, hooled: also refreshed or comforted.
Refrigium, a recreation or aduaunctynge of the mynde.
Refrigesco, scere, to make colde, to coole.
Refrixit, it is crafted, or is more colde.
Refrigero, are, to coole, or make colde, to refreshe or recomforte.
Refrina, a beane, whiche the olde Romaynes were wonte to bringe home out of the fielde to doo sacrifyce for the good luche of theyr corne.
Refuga, an vnrulie personne, whiche wyll not be ordered.
Refugio, gere, to flee or runne away or backe. also to refuse.
Refugiunt memoria nostra ista, Theise thynges ben out of remembraunce.
Refugere ab admonendo, to leaue counsaylynge of one.
Refugere a dicendo, to forbeare to speake, for displeasure.
A consuetudine refugere, to leaue ones company or to become straunge where one hath ben familyar.
Refugium, refuge, succoure, or place where one maye be succoured.
Refugus, a, um, that whiche gothe awaye, or is layde aparte.
Refulgeo, gere, to shyne.
Refundo, fudi, fundere, to restore that whiche lacketh. Quicquid deerit, ex meo refundam, What so euer doth lacke, I will make it vp



of myne owne. Also to paye home agayne, or to pelde. Id erat non tam accipere beneficium, quàm refundere, That was not so muche, to receyue a good turne, as to do a good tourne. Also to caste vp or by vomyte.
Quod hesterna crapula ingurgitauerat, palam refudit, That whiche in his yesterdayes ryotte he ingourged or deuoured, he openly dyd parbrake or vomyte it vp.
Refutatio, a denyenge, a replication, an argument to the contrary.
Refuto tare, to denye, to replie.
Regaliolus, a byrde, betwene whome and the Egle is continuall hostilitie, and is yelowe of colour. a or emmytie
Regaliter, royally.
Regalis, le, royall.
Regelo, are, to thawe, or resolue that, which is frosen.
Regenero, rare, to regenerate or eftesones ingender.
Regero, gessi, gerere, to put in wryteynge, to bryngе backe, to vomyte vp.
Regestum, erthe caste vp.
Regia, a kynges house.
Regiesco, scere, olde wryters vsed for crescere, to growe.
Regificus, ca, cum, that whereby a kynge is made.
Regilla, a kynges robe.
Regillus, a lyttell kyng. Also the name of a riuer in Italy.
Regimen, minis, a rule or gouernaunce.
Regina, a queene.
Regionatim, place by place, by euery region or coste.
Regio, a region or countrey, also a coste, as easte, weste, northe, and southe.
A recta regione deflectere, to go out of the straight or right way.
Regium, a cyte beyonde the mountaynes towarde Italy, called Rezo.
Regius, a, um, of a kynge.
Regius morbus, the laundyce.
Regno, are, to reigne.
Regnum, a realme, and the gouernaunce.
Rego, xi, regere, to rule, to gouerne.
Regor, geris, to be ruled or gouerned.
Regrador, deri, di, to go backe.
Regredior, regredi, idem.
Regredo, dere, to reuoke, or call agayne.
Regressio, et regressus, us, a retourne backe, a returne backe.
Regula, a rule. also a lytell panier made of oslers, wherin they put olyues.
Regularis, re, that whiche is vnder a rule.
Regulo, are, to rule or directe.
Regulus, a prince or lord of a lyttell countrey, properly Reguli, bee the children of kynges.

Also

also Regulus, is a lyttel byrd, called a Wren and a serpente called a Cockatrice, whiche sleeth a man with his syght. It was also the name of a consule, whiche for keppnge of his promyse, was put to cruell deathe by the Carthaginenses. Also a great Rhetorician in the tyme of Plinie.

Reiecula, uel reiculæ oues, shepe drawen out of the folde for age or sycknesse, rebbers, crones, or cullyars.

Reiectanea, of philosophers be taken for thynges to be abhorred, as sycknes, pouertie, and sorowe.

Reiectio, parbrakynge.

Reiectio sanguinis, the issuing out of bloude at the mouthe, the nose, or the vrynes.

Reiectus, ta, tum, caste out, caste awaye, or put forthe.

Reicio, iecí, icere, to caste awaye, to drue backe. Tityre pascentes, a flumine reice capellas, Tityre drue thy gotes that doo fede awaye from the ryuer. also to refuse, to put awaye. Me uero tanquam inutilem reiecerunt, As for me they refused, as a person vnprofitable. Si altera illa magis instabit, forsitan nos reiciat, If the other wyl be importunate, perchance they wyll put me awaye.

Reicere iudices aut testes, to refuse iudges or wytnesses.

Reiecre, to parbreake or vompte. Senos sextantes non excesisse: aut si excessisset, reiciebantur, the exceded not twelue ounces, if he passed that, they were caste vp agayne.

Relatio, a reporte, a respecte: Emonge Logicians, it is the effecte of the relatiue, as the father, the sonne, the mayster, the seruaunt, the husbande, the wyfe. For without the one, the other can not receyue his name, for a son maye not be withoute a father: nor a wyfe without a husbande, nor a seruant without a mayster.

Relati in ærarios, were they, which for some defaute were by the maysters of manors called Censores, put out of the number of citesens, and dyd onely pay tribute, or beade syluer, as straungers.

Relatiue, haupnge relation to a thynge.

Relatiuum, a relatiue, whiche hath relation to some thynge.

Relaxo, are, to lowse.

Relegatus, banysshed.

Relegatio, a banysshement out of his countrey.

Relego, relegare, to banysshe, to remoue, to seuer one from an other, to sende awaye.

Religatus, ta, tum, faste bounde.

Relego, legi, legere, to rede agayne.

Relicinus, he that hath a good bushe of heare, well trymmed behynde.

Relicina frons, a fayre large and hyghe forehead without heare.

Relictus, ta, tum, forsaken or lefte.

Relictus sum mihi, I am lefte alone, or I am at my libertie.

Religio, onis, religion, a reuerend dreade, doubt leste he shall offende, also conscience, or as a man mought saye, a scruple of conscience.

In religionem uertere, to feare leaste god were displeased, to make conscience of a thynge.

Religionem inducere, to brynge in feare of goddes displeasure.

Religio est, it is not lefull. Huc introire, nisi necessario, et caste, religio est, To enter in there, but for necessitie and chastite, it is not lefull.

Religione obstringere, uel obligare, to charge ones conscience with a matter.

Exoluere religione, to discharge ones conscience, or to remoue one from scrupulositie.

Religio est mihi, I haue conscience thereof.

Religio mihi non est, quo minus hoc faciam, I haue no conscience thereof but that I maye do it.

Religionem alicui afferre, to cause one to be scrupulouse.

Eximere religionem, to putte hym oute of doubte in his conscience.

Exemplar antiquæ religionis, an exaumple of a good or straite conscience.

Testimoniorum religionem, et fidem nunquam ista natio colut, This people had neuer regarde to theyr othe.

Religiose, fearefully, doubtefully, daungerously, scrupulously, abusedly, curtously.

Religiosus, deuout towarde god, and fearinge to offende hym.

Religiosus, a, um, timerouse.

Dies religiosi, dayes of heynesse for some misaduenture whiche hath happened on those dayes.

Delubrum religiosum, a deuout place, or a churche or chapel, whervnto men haue great deuotion to come.

Religiosum est id facere, there is a conscience in the doinge therof.

In testimonio religiosi, scrupulouse in bearynge wytnesse.

Religo, are, to bynde faste.

Religare religionibus bona alicuius, to giue goodes to the honour and seruice of god.

Relino, releui, relinere, to open that which is stopped. Releui omnia dolia, I haue broched all the vesselles. Nolo ego nos pro summo bibere: nulli relerimus postea, I wolde not that we dranke all out: for I wyl for no man set any a broche afterwarde.

Relimino, to grue lyghte.

Relinquo, liqui, relinquere, to leaue. Relin-

quere

quere animam, to dye. Relinquit eum animus, his hert fayleth hym.
Relinquere æs alienum, to dye in det.
Arrabóni relinquere, to leaue a thynge vpon a pledge.
In medio relinquere, to leaue in doubte.
Locum admonitionibus relinquere, to receyue the monitions whiche be giuen be.
Locum subtilitati nullum relinquere, to do a thyng so subtilly, that it can not be amended.
Locum uituperádi alicui relinquere, to gyue occasion to one to saye yll.
Memoriam alicuius rei relinquere, To do a thynge wherof shall be lefte a perpetuall remembraunce.
Pecuniam in questu relinquere, to delyuer money to haue gayn therby.
Scriptum relinquere, to leaue it in writyng.
Spem relinquere, to hope or truste no more on a thynge.
Studium alicuius rei relinquere, to care noo more for a thynge.
Suspitionem relinquere, to cause suspition.
Relinquitur, it foloweth.
Reliqua, that whiche remayneth vpon a reckenynge.
Reliqua contrahere, to be in arrerage of a terme.
Reliquatores, they whiche ben in arrerage on theyr accompte. Also any other, whiche haue in theyr handes some part of that whiche they ought to haue payde.
Spes nulla reliqua in te est, I haue no more hope of the.
Reliquiæ, that whiche is lefte.
Reliquum facere, to leaue, to omytte.
Reliquos facere, to leaue them.
Reliquias persequi, to pursue that whiche is begun.
Reliquor, ari, to be behynde in paymente of a certayne summe.
Reliquus, a, um, the remenaunte, that whiche remayneth.
Reliquum est, the reste is.
Reluceo, luxi, cere, to shyne or be bryght.
Reluctor, tari, to contende or stryue agayne.
Reluo, luere, to paye agayne that whiche is borowed, to fetche home a gage or pledge. Also to washe extoones.
Remancipo, are, to selle agayne a thynge to him whiche firste solde it.
Remandere, to chewe the cudde.
Remaneo, si, nere, to abyde styll.
Remano, are, to tourne backe to a place.
Remansio, an abydynge.
Remeculi, ipteti shyppes, whiche men of Lemnos vsed.
Remedium, remedy.
Remeligo, a fythe, whiche cleauinge to the



kele of a shyppe, causeth hym to tary.
Remendo, are, to amende or correcte a faute.
Remeo, are, to retourne or go backe agayne.
Remigatio, a rowyng or saylynge.
Remex, remigis, whiche doo rowe in a galeye or bote.
Remigium, the rowyng of a shyp or bote.
Remigo, are, to rowe.
Remigro, are, to go backe, to retourne.
Remillum, a thynge croked and bysde.
Reminiscor, sceris, sci, to calle agayne to remembraunce.
Reminiscentia, a remembraunce of that whiche was ones in the mynde.
Remisse, faynt ly, without courage, humbly, sometyme mekly.
Remissio, remission, forgyuenes, a recreatyng of mynd after study or labour, lacke or faintnesse of courage.
Remitto, misi, mittere, to send, to send agayne, to send backe, to release or forgyue, to grant, to lette downe, to commytte, or remytte, to relinquyshe or leaue, to ceasse.
Remittere animum, to put away care, to vnbende or louse.
Annum remittere, to pardone hym for one yere.
Ardorem remittere, not to bee fierse as he was.
Remittere aliquid adolescentiæ, to pardon hym somewhat for his youthe.
Remittere nuntium. Gratiam habeo tibi, quum copiam istam mihi & potestatem facis, ut ego ad parentes remittam nuntium, I thanke the, that thou gyuest me this leaue and also authoryte, that I maye sende to thy frendes, to prouyde for the elles where.
Contentionem remittere, to leue contencion.
De supplicio remittere, to pardon hym part of his execution.
De custodia remittere, not to bee so carefull as he was.
Frenos dolori remittere, to abandone hym to all sorowe, or to let hym selfe to be possessed with heuynesse.
Ius alicui remittere, to release all his title or right vnto one.
Librum remittere, when the barke is louse or fallen from the tree.
Memoriam remittere, to let passe out of remembraunce.
Numeros in cantu remittere, to reste in synggynge, as is the vse in pryckesonge.
Nuntium uxorem remittere, to be deuorced.
Repudium remittere, idem.
Officium remittere, to renounce his duetie.
Remissus, a, um, dull, remitted, sente agayne, ceassed, or deferred.
Remissus animus, whiche hath no courage.

Remiſs

also Regulus, is a lyttel byrd, called a Wren and a serpente called a Cocharrpce, whiche sleeth a man with his syght. It was also the name of a consule, whiche for keppnge of his promyse, was put to cruell deathe by the Carthaginenses. Also a great Rhetorician in the tyme of Plinie.

Reiectulæ, uel reiculæ oues. Sheepe drawen out of the folde for age or sycknesse, krebbers, crones, or cullpars.

Reiectanea, of philosopheers be taken for thynges to be abhorred, as spchnes, pouerte, and sorowe.

Reiectio, parbzakynge.

Reiectio sanguinis, the yssuyng out of blonde at the mouthe, the nose, or the vepnes.

Reiectus, ta, tum, caste out, caste awaye, or put forthe.

Reicio, ieci, icere, to caste awaye, to drue backe. Tityre pascentes, a flumine reice capellas, Tityre drue thy gotes that doo fede awaye from the ryuer. also to refuse, to put awaye. Me uero tanquam inutilem reiecerunt, As for me they refused, as a person vnprofitable. Si altera illa magis instabit, forsitan nos reiciat, If the other wyll be importunate, perchance they wyll put me awaye.

Reicere iudices aut testes, to refuse iudges or wytnesses.

Reicere, to parbzeake or vompte. Senos sextantes non excesit: aut si excessisset, reiciebantur, If he exceded not twelue ounces, if he passed that, they were caste vp agayne.

Relatio, a reporte, a respecte: Amonge Logicians, it is the effecte of the relatiue, as the father, the sonne, the mayster, the seruaunt, the husbande, the wyfe. For without the one, the other can not retayne his name, for a son maye not be withoute a father: nor a wyfe without a husbande, nor a seruant without a mayster.

Relati in ærarios, were they, which for some defaure were by the maysters of maners called Censores, put out of the number of citesens, and dyd onely pay tribute, or beade styller, as straungers.

Relatiue, haupnge relation to a thynge.

Relatiuum, a relatiue, whiche hath relation to some thynge.

Relaxo, are, to lowse.

Relegatus, banysshed.

Relegatio, a banyshement out of his countrey.

Relego, relegare, to banysshe, to remoue, to seuer one from an other, to sende awaye.

Religatus, ta, tum, faste bounde.

Relego, legi, legere, to rede agayne.

Relicinus, he that hath a good bushe of heare, well trymmed behynde.

Relicina frons, a fayre large and hyghe fore-



head without heare.

Relictus, ta, tum, forsaken or lefte.

Relictus sum mihi, I am lefte alone, or I am at my lyberte.

Religio, onis, religion, a reuerend drede, doubte leste he shall offende, also conscience, or as a man mought saye, a scruple of conscience.

In religionem uertere, to feare leaste god were displeased, to make conscience of a thynge.

Religionem inducere, to bryngе in feare of goddes displeasure.

Religio est, it is not lefull. Huc introire, nisi necessario, et caste, religio est, To enter in there, but for necessitie and chastite, it is not lefull.

Religione obstringere, uel obligare, to charge ones conscience with a matter.

Exoluere religione, to discharge ones conscience, or to remoue one from scrupulositie.

Religio est mihi, I haue conscience thereof.

Religio mihi non est, quo minus hoc faciam, I haue no conscience thereof but that I maye do it.

Religionem alicui afferre, to cause one to be scrupulouse.

Eximere religionem, to putte hym oute of doubte in his conscience.

Exemplar antiquæ religionis, an exaumple of a good or straite conscience.

Testimoniorum religionem, et fidem nunquam ista natio coluit, This people had neuer regarde to theyr othe.

Religiose, fearefully, doubtefully, daungerously, scrupulously, abusedly, curiously.

Religiosus, deuout towarde god, and fearinge to offende hym.

Religiosus, a, um, timerouse.

Dies religiosi, dayes of heynesse for some misaduenture whiche hath happened on those dayes.

Delubrum religiosum, a deuout place, or a churche or chapel, whervnto men haue great deuotion to come.

Religiosum est id facere, there is a conscience in the doinge therof.

In testimonio religiosi, scrupulouse in beareynge wytnesse.

Religo, are, to bynde faste.

Religare religionibus bona alicuius, to giue goodes to the honour and seruice of god.

Relino, releui, relinere, to open that which is stopped. Releui omnia dolia, I haue broched all the vesselles. Nolo ego nos pro summo bibere: nulli relerimus postea, I wolde not that we dranke all out: for I wyll for no man set any a broche afterwarde.

Relimmo, to grue lyghte.

Relinquo, liqui, relinquere, to leaue. Relinquere

quere animam, to dye. Relinquit eum animus, his hert faylyth hym.
Relinquere æs alienum, to dye in det.
Arrabóni relinquere, to leaue a thynge vpon a pledge.
In medio relinquere, to leaue in doubte.
Locum admonitionibus relinquere, to receyue the monitions whiche be giuen vs.
Locum subtilitati nullum relinquere, to do a thyng so subtilly, that it can not be amended.
Locum uituperãdi alicui relinquere, to giue occasion to one to say yll.
Memoriam alicuius rei relinquere, To do a thynge wherof shall be lefte a perpetuall remembraunce.
Pecuniam in questu relinquere, to beyuet money to haue gayn therby.
Scriptum relinquere, to leaue it in writyng.
Spem relinquere, to hope or truste no more on a thynge.
Studium alicuius rei relinquere, to care noo more for a thynge.
Suspitionem relinquere, to cause suspition.
Relinquitur, it foloweth.
Reliqua, that whiche remayneth vpon a reckenynge.
Reliqua contrahere, to be in arrerage of a terme.
Reliquatores, they whiche ben in arrerage on theyr accompte. Also any other, whiche haue in theyr handes some part of that whiche they ought to haue payde.
Spes nulla reliqua in te est, I haue no more hope of the.
Reliquiæ, that whiche is lefte.
Reliquum facere, to leaue, to empte.
Reliquos facere, to leaue them.
Reliquias persequi, to pursue that whiche is begun.
Reliquor, ari, to be behynde in payment of a certayne summe.
Reliquus, a, um, the remenaunte, that whiche remayneth.
Reliquum est, the reste is.
Reluceo, luxi, cere, to shyne or be bryght.
Reluctor, tari, to contende or stryue agayne.
Reluo, luere, to paye agayne that whiche is borowed, to fetche home a gage or pledge. Also to washe ekstoones.
Remancipo, are, to selle agayne a thynge to hym whiche fyrste solde it.
Remandere, to chewe the cudde.
Remaneo, si, nêre, to abyde styll.
Remano, are, to rouens backe to a place.
Remanso, an abydynge.
Remeculi, ipsteli shyppes, whiche men of Lemnos vsed.
Remedium, remedy.
Remeligo, a sythe, whiche cleauinge to the



herle of a shyppe, causeth hym to tary.
Remendo, are, to amende or correcte a faute.
Remeo, are, to retourne or go backe agayne.
Remigatio, a rowyng or saylynge.
Remex, remigis, whiche doo rowe in a galeye or bote.
Remigium, the rowyng of a shyp or bote.
Remigo, are, to rowe.
Remigro, are, to go backe, to retourne.
Remillum, a thynge croked and byode.
Reminiscor, sceris, sci, to calle agayne to remembraunce.
Reminiscentia, a remembraunce of that whiche was ones in the mynde.
Remisse, sayntly, without courage, humbly, sometyme mekly.
Remissio, remission, forgyuenes, a recreating of mynd after study or labour, lacke or faintnesse of courage.
Remitto, misi, mittere, to send, to send agayne, to send backe, to release or forgyue, to grant, to lette downe, to commyte, or tempte, to relinquyshe or leaue, to ceasse.
Remittere animum, to put away care, to vnbende or louse.
Annum remittere, to pardone hym for one yeere.
Ardorem remittere, not to bee fierse as he was.
Remittere aliquid adolescentiæ, to pardon hym somewhat for his youthe.
Remittere nuntium. Gratiam habeo tibi, quum copiam istam mihi & potestatem facis, ut ego ad parentes remittam nuntium, I thanke the, that thou gyuest me this leaue and also authorite, that I maye sende to thy frendes, to prouyde for the els where.
Contentionem remittere, to leue contecion.
De supplicio remittere, to pardon hym part of his execution.
De custodia remittere, not to bee so carefull as he was.
Frenos dolori remittere, to abandone hym to all sorow, or to let hym selfe to be possessed with heuynesse.
Ius alicui remittere, to release all his title or right vnto one.
Librum remittere, when the barke is louse or fallen from the tree.
Memoriam remittere, to let passe out of remembraunce.
Numeros in cantu remittere, to reste in syngynge, as is the vse in pryckesonge.
Nuntium uxorem remittere, to be deuorced.
Repudium remittere, idem.
Officium remittere, to renounce his duetie.
Remissus, a, um, dull, remitted, sente agayne, ceassed, or deferred.
Remissus animus, whiche hath no courage.

Remiſ

Remissum corpus, an vnlusty body.
Remissius frigus, not very colde.
Remissio, a releasse, a lossynge, a withdrawynge. Oculorum remissio, a withdrawynge of the looke.
Remissio morbi, whan the sickenesse is abated or goyng awaie.
Remollio, ire, to make very softe, or easy.
Remollescere, to pacifie or mitigate.
Remora, a lyttell fysshe, whyche retayneth a great shyppe vnder sayle. also tarying.
Remorbesco, to fall eftsoones into sickenes.
Remordeo, dere, to tourmente the mynde, or make one heuy.
Remores, bridges, whyche by theyr shyghte or voyce signified, that the thynge pourposed, was not to be folowed.
Remoria, a place on the coppe of the hyll called Auentinus, where Remus stode, and by the flyght of byrdes aduysed the buyldynge of Rome.
Remona, the dwellynge house of Remus.
Remotor, aris, ari, to tary or make to abyde.
Remorari gradum, to rest him self in a place.
Remotus, ta, tum, farre from, remued.
Remotus homo à dialecticis, he that passeth nothynge on logike.
Remota res à memoria, a thig not thought vppon.
Remotus à culpa, he that is in no faulte.
Remoto ioco, in earnest.
Remoto delectu, without haynge regarde more to one than to an other.
Remotus ab inani laude, he loueth no vaine glorye.
Remoueo, ere, to remoue, to take awaie.
Remouete moram, make ye hast, spede you.
Remouere se à negotijs publicis, to meddle no more with commune affayres.
Remouere aliquem à Republica, to put one out of the office whyche he hath in the weale publyke.
Remouere ab oculis, to hyde.
Remouere se arte sua, to leaue or forsake his crafte.
Remouere de medio, to put a thyng cleane awaie.
Remouere metum, to put awaie feare.
Remouere moram, to make haste.
Remouere operam suã à populari cœtu, to take no more peyn about other mens busines.
Repandirostrum pecus, a beaste haynge his nose tourned vpwarde, a worde vsed of Pacuuius and Lucilius auncient poetes.
Reciprocicornes, was taken of Labertus for rammes, for the tournynge backewarde and eftsones forwarde of theyr hornes.
Remugio, giui, gire, to bellowe or lowe againe, to render a great sowne.



Remulco, care, & remulculo, to properly to drawe a great shyp or barge with a lasse vessell, by translation it signifyeth to drawe a thynge easily.
Remulcus, a lyttell bote or barke.
Remulinus ager, Remus fielde.
Remuncopæ, instrumentes, wherwith shyppes be dryuen on lande.
Remunero, are, & remuneror, ari, to reward, to recompence a good tourne.
Rmuneratio, recompense.
Remus, the brother of Romulus, whiche builded Rome.
Renanciscor, sceris, sci, to gette againe.
Ren, renis, a kydney.
Renascor, sci, for denuo nasci.
Renascens annus, the spryngе tyme.
Renarro, are, to tell, to repete.
Renato, tare, to swym backe, or swym againe.
Renes, the kidneys or the reynes of the backe.
Renideo, dere, to shyne, to sauoure or smelle.
Renitor, ti, to resiste.
Renixus, us, resistence.
Renodo, dare, to vnknytte or vndoo a knotte.
Renones, garmentes made of shynnes of wulfes or other beastes, wherin the auncient Almaynes were wont to lye in the warres.
Renouo, are, to renewe or make eftsones.
Renouello, are, to make newe againe.
Rentifolia, a kynd of wylde roses, which haue neither good sauour nor facion.
Renumero, rare, to paie againe money, whiche is receyued.
Renumiara, an yle by Ethiope, so ryche, that the inhabitauntes do geue for a horse by exchaunge a talent of golde.
Renuntio, are, to reporte, to signifie, to shewe openly, to renounce, to refuse, to resigne, some tyme to restore.
Renuntiare uitæ, to refuse to lyue.
Renuntiatur Consul, he is declared consule.
Renuntiatio, a reporte, also a resignacion of an office, also a summons by an officer.
Renuntij, they whiche do carie tydynges from one to an other.
Renuo, nuere, to refuse, to despyse.
Renutus, nutus, a refusall or denyall with constenaunce.
Reor, reris, ratus sum, I suppose.
Repagulum, a dore or wyndow or other thing that shutteth or closeth.
Repages, idem.
Repandus, a, um, bente or bowed, and brode backewarde, as ores were in the olde tyme.
Repando, dere, to bende backe.
Reparo, rare, to repayre, to restore to the fyrste estate, to renewe.
Reparamen, & reparatio, a repayrynge or reparacion.

Res

Reparco, parſi, ſere, to ſpare.
Repaſtinatio, a newe dyggynge about vynes. Alſo a byngynge of grounde to tempre with muche labour and dyggynge.
Repaſtinatus, ta, tum, newe dygged or brought in tempre.
Repaſtino, are, to dygge agayne about vynes, to alter lande or grounde, with ofte dyggyng or labourynge.
Repaſtinor, nari, to be eſteſoones dygged, or brought into tempre.
Repauſo, are, to take reſte.
Repedo, are, to go awaie, to go backe.
Repello, puli, pellere, to put backe, to repelle.
Repellere ſanguinem, to let one blonde.
Repellere uim ui, to reſiſte force with force.
Rependo, di, dere, to recompenſe.
Rependebatur duplo argento, one paied for it the double waighte of ſyluer.
Repens, tis, ſodayne, vnlooked for.
Repenſo, are, to ponder, to ouerſee, to iudge.
Repente, ſodaynely.
Repentim, idem.
Repentinus, a, um, ſodayne.
Reperibitur, it ſhall be founde.
Repertor, he that fyndeth.
Repercutio, cuſſi, cutere, to ſtryke agayne, to reuerberate.
Repercutere dicta, to take aduauntage of one in his wordes.
Repercuſſus, ſus, a reuerberation or ſtrykyng often.
Reperio, peri, rire, to fynde by auenture. ſomtyme otherwiſe, to perceyue.
Reperire cauſam, to fynde an excuſe.
Reperire negotium in hac re, to haue muche to do with that mattier.
Reperire gloriam, to gette an honourable renoume.
Reperit ſuos parentes: hath ſhe founde that they be her father and mother?
Reperies hoc non ſecus, they ſhall fynde it to be none otherwiſe.
Reperitur nonullo veſtigio, there is no mencion made of hym.
Repertitius, he that is founden.
Repertorium, an inuentory.
Repeto, tiui, tere, to aſke agayne, to aſke often, or eſteſones, to reherſe agayne, or repete, to reuolue, to begynne agayne, to reſort eſteſones to a thynge, to call agayne.
Hem repudiatus repetor, Howe nowe, beynge ones refuſed, I am called agayne.
Alta repetita, reherſed from the begynnyng, farre ſought, or farre fette.
Repetere pœnas ab aliquo, to bee auenged on one.
Repeto, I remembre. Me quidem adoleſcẽt tulo, repeto quendam principem nomine alternis diebus declamare, alternis diſputare, I remembre me, whan I was a boy, that one whyche was a Prince of name, dyd one daie declame, an other daie diſpute.
Repetere reum, to accuſe eſteſoones.
Repetenti memoria, to call to remembrance.
Repetundarum accuſari, is properly where a man ſometyme beinge in greate auctorite, and haunge the rule of a countrey, is accuſed and called to a reckenynge, for all that he hath receyued, being in his office, aboue that whyche is his ordynary allowaunce, alſo for all thynge that he tooke wrongefully frome any perſon or towne: which was the moſt neceſſary action for a publik wele, that moughte be deuyſed.
Repignerator, he that redemeth or quiteth his gage or pledge.
Repignero, are, to quyte or redeeme a pledge or gage. It maie be taken ſomtyme with vs, that whyche in our lawe is called to replegge: and repigneratio a replegge: and repignoratitia actio, for the replegiare.
Replaudo, dere, to make noyſe with the handes beaten togyther.
Repleo, plere, to fylle.
Replicatio, a replycacion or vnfoldynge of a thynge.
Replico, care, to vnfolde, alſo to replye, to diſplaye.
Replumbo, are, to vnſoulder.
Repo, repſi, pere, to creepe, to runne as rootes doo in the grounde.
Repleo, liui, lire, to polyſhe agayne.
Repolleo, lere, to be muche able, to be of power to doo.
Repolleſco, ſcere, to bee eſteſoones ſtronge or in force.
Repono, ſui, nere, to put or ſette agayne in his place, to laye vp, to recite agayne, to hyde, to redeliuer or reſtore, to reuoke, to repelle, to laie to more, to exaggerate, to heape one on an other, to make to grow agayn, to bring agayne, alſo to put in by writyng.
Et quantum longis carpent armenta diebus
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet,
Looke howe muche the ſherpe in the longe daies ſhall byte,
The colde dewe in one nyghte with growynge ſhall requite.
Reponere ceruicem, to wrye ones necke now on one ſide, and nowe in an other.
Reponere aliquem in deos, to do honour to one as it were vnto god.
Reponere in numero eloquentium, To eſteme hym eloquent.
Reponere in optima ſpe, to haue good hope of a thynge.
Reponere in ſuis, to take him for his frende.

Res

Reponere fidem, to truſte.
Scriptor honoratum ſi forte reponis Achillem, Thou that writeſt, if peraduẽture thou putteſt in Achilles.
Reponere nummos, to paye agayne money whiche is lent vs.
Reponere aliquid in uetuſtatem, to laye vp a thynge for the tyme to come.
Reponere remum, to rowe no more.
Peto à te ne id à me quæras, ne tibi idem reponã cum uenerit, I praye the aſke not that of me, leſte I aſke lykewiſe of the whanne thou commeſt.
Semper ego auditor tantum, nunq̃ ne reponam? ſhall I be alway an hearer and neuer a wryter.
Reporto, are, to bryngе backe or agayne.
Reportare laudem ex hoſtibus, to be prayſed for his victory.
Reportare victoriam, to haue the victory.
Repoſco, ſci, ſcere, to aſke agayne that whiche is myne owne, or is as it were due to me.
Repoſcere uicem, to aſke one good tourne for an other.
Repoſitorium, a ſtore houſe.
Repoſitus, & repoſtus, ta, tum, layde vp, to hyde. Manet alta mente repoſtum, Iudicium Paridis, Depe in his mynde remayned the iudgemente, that Paris gaue betwene the goddeſſes, of the whiche ſprange the occaſyon of the deſtruction of Troye.
Repotium, whan the daye after the marryage frendes do come and drynke with the bryde.
Reprehendo, dere, to plucke backe, to reproue.
Reprehenſi, caught.
Reprehenſio, a rebuke, a pullinge backe.
Reprehenſo, are, to rebuke ſharply.
Repehendere manu, to take by the hande.
Repreſento, tare, to repreſente, to render, to bryngе in preſence, or preſente a thynge, to laye before one, to ſhewe or declare.
Repræſentare ſe, to be preſent.
Si repreſentari morte mea libertas ciuitatis poteſt, If the citie by my deathe moughte be reſtored to lyberte.
Repræſentare ſupplicia, to punyſhe ſodaynely or haſtily.
Repræſentare iuditia, to preuent iudgement
Repræſentare precium, to paye the money in hande.
Repræſentare diem promiſſorum, to performe that that he promyſed.
Reprimo, mere, to refrayne, to let, to appeſe.
Reprimere ſermones ſeu famam, to cauſe a greate fame or reporte to ceaſe.
Impetum populi reprimere, to appeaſe the fury of the people, or to ceaſe.
Reprimere itinera, to abbreuiate or make the waye ſhorter.



Reprobo, are, to reproue.
Reprobus, a man reproued.
Reproces, ſharpe.
Reptile, all thynge that crepeth.
Repto, tare, to crepe muche: alſo to go ſoftely lyke a ſnayle.
Repubeſcere, to waxe yonge agayne.
Repudio, are, to forſake as a man forſaketh his wyfe. alſo to refuſe, to abandon, or leaue.
Repudio conſilium, quod primum intenderam, I wyll nowe leaue the counſayle that I fyrſt intended to folowe.
Repudium, a deuorce.
Repudium remittere, to be deuorced.
Repudium renuntiare, to declare a deuorce.
Is me nunc repudium renuntiare iuſsit tibi, He willed me to declare to the, that he hath forſaken the.
Repudioſq; nuptiæ, mariage, after the whiche foloweth ſoone after a deuorce, Neceſsitate me mala ut fiam facis, uerum uidero, me ubi uoles nuptum dare, ne hac fama faciat, repudioſas nuptias, Thou compelleſt me to be naught, but take hede, that where thou wilt marry me, by that reporte he ſhall make ſuche a weddynge as ſhall ſoone after be diſſolued or broken.
Repueraſco, ſcere, to be eftſones a chylde, or to waxe a chylde agayne.
Repugno, are, to repougne or ſaye contrarye, to reſiſte.
Repugnare inter ſe, to be contrary one to an other.
Repugnanter, an aduerbe, whiche ſignifiethe contrariouſly, diſpleſauntly. Vt igitur monere & moneri, proprium eſt uerę amicitię, & alterum libere facere, non aſpere: alterũ patienter accipere non repugnanter ſic habendum eſt nullam in amicitiis peſtem eſſe maiorem, quam adulationem, blanditias, aſſentationem, I the therfore as to gyue counſayle, and to be counſayled, properlye belongeth to very frendſhyp, alſo the tone to doo euery thynge frankly, the tother to take all thynge patiently, not diſpleaſauntly. Yoo it is to be conſydered, that in frendeſhyp there is no more peſtilence, than flatterye, fayre wordes, and conſentynge to all thynges.
Repugnantia, repugnancy, where one thynge agreeth not with an other.
Repugnax, nacis, he that is in euerye thynge contrarious.
Repungo, gere, to pycke agayne, or mutually diſpleaſe or offende.
Repulſa, a puttyng backe of him, which either demandeth or loketh for authorite or offyce.
Repullulo, & Repullulaſco, ſcere, to bourgen eftſoones or ſpryngе.
Repulſor, oris, he that putteth an other man backe.

Repulſa

Repulsus, he that is put backe.
Repumicare, to rayse with a pomayse.
Reputo, tare, to thynke often, to consyder mo-
che, to reuolue in the mynde, to compte. Also
to cut of excesses.
Requies, reste.
Requesco, scere, to reste or take reste.
Requiescere in spe alicuius adolescentis, to
be content with the hope whiche one hath in
a ponge man.
Requiescere in sermone alicuius, to be con-
tent with one communication.
Requiescere in lectione poetarum, to take
pleasure in the readynge of poetes.
Non requiescere consilio cuius q̃, not to cesse
for any mans counsayle.
Et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus.
Verg. the riuers being altered ceased to rũne.
Requiro, siui, rere, to seke excuses or often, to
require, to inquire or demaunde.
In quo maiorum nostrorum sæpe requiro
prudentiam, q̃ fynde that our auncetours or
elders haue therein lacked oftentymes dis-
cretion.
Vereor ne literarum officiũ à me requiras,
I feare that ye wyl blame me for writting no
oftener vnto you.
Requisitum est, one demaunded.
Requisita naturæ, natures necessitie.
Res, a thynge, the thynge, the matter. Some-
tyme astate, condition, busynesse, contention,
cause, excheson, substaunce, profyte, weale,
experience, occasyon.
Res est, it is matter in dede.
Res ad manticam redit, it is all come to a
bagge and a staffe, or a staffe and a walette.
Res comperendinata, a matter adiourned
or deferred vntyll the thyrde day.
Res iudicata, the matter or cause fynally de-
termined and adiudged.
Res controuersa, the matter in suite.
Res familiaris, a mans propre goodes.
Res forensis, a matter in lawe.
Res publica, a publyke weale.
E re nata melius fieri haud potuit quàm fa-
ctum est, Of the occasyon begunne it coulde
not better haue been doone, than it is. Also
it signifieth meane. Iam repperi rem, quo
pacto, nec fur, nec socius ies, I haue now
founde the meane, howe thou shalte be ney-
ther a theefe, nor a companyon with hym.
Rem facere, to gayne or wynne. Numquam
rem facies: abi, nescis inescare homines,
Thou shalt neuer gayne peny. Get the hens,
thou canst no skylle to angle men.
Rem habere cum aliquo, to haue to do with
one, to meddell with one.
Res gerere, to haue or make warres. Scipi-
one Aemiliano res in Affrica gerente, Po-



lybius annaliũ conditor, ab eo accepta classe
scrutãdi orbis illius gratia circumuectus est,
Scipio Aemilianus makynge warres in Af-
fryke, Polybius the writer of hystories with
a certeyne numbre of shyppes was conueyed
about that coste, to inserche that part of the
worlde.
Res semper aliquid apportat noui, experi-
ence bryngeth alway some newes.
Ad rem redi, to the matter or purpose.
Salua res est, the matter gothe well.
Amicos res inuenit, rychesse findeth frendes.
Nunq̃ rem facies, thou shalt neuer wynne by
it, or neuer thryue with it.
Re iuuare, to help with dedes and not with
wordes onely. Is amicus, quẽ in re dubia re
iuuat, ubi res est opus, He is a frende, whiche
in a case that is doutful, helpeth me with his
dedes, where dedes are required.
Quid isti credam? res ipsi indicat, what shal
I truste hym, the dede selfe declareth.
Verba ad rem conferre, to doo as he sayeth.
Vsq; adeo ego illius ferre possum ineptias,
& magnifica uerba, uerba dum sint, uerum
enim, si ad rẽ conferentur, uapulabit, Wither
to I can suffre his lewdenesse, and bragges,
as longe as they are but wordes, but yf he do
as he sayeth, he shall smarte therfore.
Rem augere, to waxe thryfty.
Re uera, in deede, in very trouthe, matter in
deede. Re ipsa, idem.
E re nata non melius fieri potuit q̃ factum
est, consyderynge the chaunce or occasion, it
coulde not be better done than it is.
Pro re nata, the matter cõsydered, to the pur
pose that happened.
Res tua agitur, thy matter is in hande, or
the matter toucheth the.
Si in rem utriq; est, yf it be for both theyre
profytes.
Verba ad rem conferre, to do as he sayth.
Res ipsa indicat, the dede sheweth.
Resalutatio, a courtayse speakyng to him that
speaketh to you, a resalutynge.
Resaluto, resalutare, to salute hym that salu-
teth you.
Resarcio, si, cire, to amende, to reforme.
Resarcire damna, to recompence damages.
Resarrio, iui, ire, to wede excuses cõne.
Rescindo, scidi, scindere, to cutte or breake in
sunder, to take awaye, to destroye, to make
voyde or repell an act or lawe, to breake vp.
Cœlum rescindere fratres, Ter sunt conati,
Thyse the brethern assayed to breake vp hea-
uen for to enter.
Rescio, sciui, scire, to knowe a thynge whyche
is hidde and kepte secrete. also to knowe a
thynge after that it is done, whiche was not
knowne before.

Reſciſco, ſcere, idem quod Reſcio.
Reſcribo, pſi, bere, to wꝛite agayne, to redelyuer, to repay money.
Reſcriptum, the letters of a pꝛynce, makynge aunſwere to other letters.
Reſeco, are, to cut awai that which is ſuꝑfluo⁹
Reſecare ad niuum, to pare to the quycke, to touche the quycke in a matter.
Reſecro, crare, to pꝛay oꝛ deſyꝛe eſtſones. alſo to aſſoyle one of his auowe.
Reſedo, dare, to appeaſe.
Reſegmen, the paryngꝛ of a mans nayles.
Reſero, are, to open a thyng that is cloſed.
Reſero, rere, to ſowe oꝛ ſet agayne.
Reſeruatio, a reſeruatiō, a keping of ſom thing
Reſerno, uare, to kepe a part from other thynges, to reſerue.
Reſes, idis, ꝓdi from accuſtomed labeur oꝛ occupation.
Reſex, ſecis, that whiche is cut and ſpꝛyngeth agayne, and beareth moꝛe fruite than it dyd beforꝛe.
Reſideo, reſedi, reſidēre, to reſte, to ſytte, to ſtande faſt.
Reſidet eius rei in te culpa, the faulte therof is in the.
Reſido, ſedi, ſidere, to ſytte downe. alſo to abyde. Nam Viennenſium uitia inter ipſos reſidunt, noſtra late uagantur, Foꝛ the faultes of men of Vienne do abyde with them, ours runne abꝛode, and be euerꝫ where knowen.
Reſidet in uultu, there dothe reſte oꝛ appiere in the vyſage. Quorum non in ſententia ſolum, ſed etiam in nutu reſidebat auctoritas, In whoſe ſentence not onely, but alſo countenaunce, auctoꝛytie reſted.
Reſiduus, a, um, the reſte oꝛ remnaunt.
Reſigno, are, to open that whiche is ſealed: ſometyme to ſeale faſt, alſo to ſhyt, ſometyme to reſtoꝛe agayne, alſo to reſygne oꝛ ſurrendꝛe.
Reſignatum æs, wages ſtopped foꝛ negligēt ſeruyce in warres.
Reſilio, lij, ire, to ſepe back, oꝛ ſtep awaꝝ quikly
Ab hoc crimen reſilit, There is no blame to be layde to hym.
Reſimus, he that hath a camoyſe noſe, that is to ſay, tourned vpwarde.
Reſina, roſyn, all ſyke gumme whiche runneth out of treꝛs.
Reſinatius, a, um, ſyke roſyn.
Reſinatus, ta, tum, ſaſed oꝛ dꝛeſſed with roſyn.
Reſinoſus, full of roſyn.
Reſipio, pui, pere, idem quod Reſipiſco.
Reſipiſco, reſipui, reſipiſcere, to ꝛetourne to perfecte vnderſtandynge, to be eſtſones wiſe where beforꝛe he eꝛꝛed.
Reſiſto, reſtiti, reſiſtere, to reſiſt oꝛ withſt ande.
Reſtitutor, the remedy ſo.
Reſoluo, uere, to reſolue, to diſtroye, to paye



dettes, to remoue to vndo oꝛ vnlouſe.
Humū reſoluere, to labour the eꝛthe.
In puluerem reſoluere, to make to poulder.
Reſolutio neruorum, the paſſey.
Reſono, are, to ſoune agayn, to make an eccho.
Reſorbeo, bui, & pſi, bere, to poure out oꝛ diſgoꝛge the ſyꝛour that was ꝛeceyued.
Reſpecto, are, to ſee often, to loue, to helpe.
Reſpectus, tus, a loke oꝛ ſyght. alſo reſpecte oꝛ regard. Nec eo reſpectu commotus diſceſſerat, Haynge no regarde theꝛevnto he departed.
Reſpergo, ſi, gere, to caſte water oꝛ other lyquour about, to ſpꝛinkle.
Reſpergimen, a ſpꝛynkleyng oꝛ caſtyng aboute of ly cour.
Reſpicio, exi, ſpicere, to loke backe, to haue regarde, to pꝛoupde, to remedy, to kepe, to reſeruе, to loue.
Reſpicere, to helpe oꝛ ſuccoure. Age, me in tuis ſecundis rebus reſpice, Let ſe, nowe in thy pꝛoſperitie ſuccoure me.
Reſpicit nos deus, God hath pitie on vs.
Tace modo, deus reſpiciet nos aliquis, ꝓcure nowe, ſome god wyll haue pitie on vs.
Reſpicere ſe, to take hede oꝛ haue regard of hym ſelfe. Non ſoles reſpicere te, cum dicas iniuſte alteri? Vſet thou not wont to take hede of thy ſelfe, whan thou ſaieſt wꝛonge of an other man? Non tu te cohibes? non te reſpicis? non tibi exempli ſatis ſum? Wylt thou not beware? wylt thou not take hede of thy ſelfe? Am not I a good exaꝛple vnto the?
Reſpirano, a bꝛeathe oꝛ vapour.
Reſpiro, are, to take bꝛeathe. alſo to take comfoꝛte, to ꝛetourne to the fyꝛſte ſtate. Si armis aut conditione poſitis, aut fatigatione abiectis, aut uictoria detractis, ciuitas reſpiraueꝛit: & dignitate ma tibi, & fortuna, mi licebit If that harneyſe, eyther by conditions of peace beynge layde awaie, oꝛ by weaꝛynes of bothe partes beyng thꝛowen awaꝝ, oꝛ pulled awaꝝ by vyctoꝛye, the citie ſhall ꝛecouer her fyꝛſt eſtimacion, thou than ſhalte enioye thy poſſeſſions and dignitie.
Reſplendeo, dere, to ſhyne.
Reſpondeo, di, dere, to aunſwere, to appiere whan one is called, to agree, to conſent oꝛ be lyke oꝛ equall, to be agaynſte, as one thynge ſet oꝛ ſpynge agaynſt an other.
Reſpondere criminibus, to purge vs of that that is layde to our charge. Reſpondere ad nomina, to appere whan he is called.
Non reſpondere, to make defaute.
Reſpondere ad diem, to pay at the daye.
Reſpondere ſuperiori, to accoꝛde to that whiche was afoꝛe.
Reſpondere patri, to folowe his fathers conditions.

Reſpondere, ſometyme doth ſignify ſatisfacere Hoc proprium tuum munus eſt ut ita eruditatur, ut et patri, et Scipioni noſtro et tibi tam propinquo reſpondeat, It is your part ſpecially, that he be ſo brought vp in learnyng, that he make ſatisfie his father, and our frende Scipio, and you, that are ſo nighe kinneſman vnto hym.

Reſponſio, an anſwere.

Reſponſito, tare, to make or gyue anſwere, it perteined propely to lawyers, and them whiche had the interpretacion of ceremonies.

Reſponſo, are, to anſwere.

Reſponſum, an anſwere.

Reſponſus, ſus, ſui, where one thynge doth agree with an other, a conſent, a conuenience.

Reſpuo, ere, to refuſe, or reiecte.

Reſpuit hoc ſapientiſsimi cuiuſq; fides, there is no wiſe man wyll beleue hym.

Reſpuere imperiũ, not willyng to obey hym.

Reſpuit hoc ferri ictum, one coulde not enter into it with yron.

Auribus hominem reſpuere, not willynge to here him ſpeake.

Reſtagno, nare, to conteine or holde water.

Reſtat, reſtare, to be or remaine of that thynge, that is left, to ſtande backe, to reſiſte.

Hoc mihi reſtat, that remayneth or abydethe for me.

Reſtauro, rare, to reſtore, or make againe.

Reſtibilis, that whiche is renewed, or ſowen againe. Reſtibilis fœcunditas, whan the female beareth euery yere.

Reſtibilis ager, a fielde which is ſowen two yeres together.

Reſticula, a ſmalle corde.

Reſtinguo, xi, guere, to ſtint or put out, or ceſſe, as fyre, light, and thyrſt.

Reſtio, onis, a roper. alſo he that hangeth him ſelfe.

Reſtipulatio, a puttynge in of pledges, put in gage or pledge, for to make anſwere to an actiõ

Reſtipulor, aris, ari, to make anſwere in the law

Reſtire, to be redie to be ſowen, ploughed, or digged.

Reſtis, a halter or corde, a rope or bounche of garlike or onyons.

Reſtem ducere, whan maydens and chylderne dawnſe together hande in hand, or with napkyns, leadyng one an other. Ad reſtim res redijt, The matter is in diſpaire, or deſperate

Reſtito, tare, to abyde or tarry.

Reſtituo, ere, to reſtore, to yelde againe, to repaire or make again. In integrum reſtituere, to reſtore him vnto his firſte eſtate.

Pugnã reſtituere, to begin the batail eftſones

Reipub. reſtitui, to be remitted to the ſame eſtate that he was in before his baniſhment.

Reſtitutio, reſtitution.

Reſto, ſtare, toremayne, to tarry. Hic nunc me credit aliquam ſibi fallaciã portare, & eame hic reſtitiſſe gratia, He weneth that I woulde him ſom falſehed, and that I tary ſtyll therfore. Nullã quærentes voluptatem Stoici reſtant, The Stoike philoſophers do reſiſte or ſtriche to their opinion, ſchynge for no pleſure

Reſtat mihi, it tarieth for me, it ſhall happen vnto me.

Reſtricte, & reſtrictim, ſtraytly, or ſtrayte.

Reſtrictus, vngarde.

Reſtringo, xi, gere, to bind or ſtraine backward to binde againe, to reſtrayne. ſometyme it ſignifieth to louſe. Apulei. lumentũ reſtrinxit, abireq; ſtabulo liberum fecit, He lowſeth his horſe, and let him out at libertie.

Reſtringit nauſeam, it putteth awaye the deſyre to vomite.

Reſulto, tare, to leape againſt a thynge, to rebounde, to rebell, to leape or ſtepp backe.

Reſumo, pſi, ere, to take againe, to reſume.

Reſuo, ere, to ſow again, or make a double ſtyche, alſo to vnd or vndo that which is ſowen, to vnſtitche. Sumẽti virilem togã, tunica laticlaui reſuta extracta pte, ad pedes decidit: Whan he came firſte to mans age, his Senatours cote beynge vnpte on boothe ſydes, fell downe to his fete.

Reſupino, are, to tourne vpwarde, or vpright, to reuoke or call backe, to differ, to peruerte.

Reſupinus, a, um, vpright. the heir vpwarde.

Reſurgo, rexi, gere, to ariſe vp.

Reſurrectio, reſurrection.

Retæ, trees growyng on the bankes of riuers, or in the ryuers.

Retardatio, a taryenge.

Retardo, dare, to make to tary.

Rete, tis, a nette.

Retego, xi, gere, to diſcouer or diſcloſe.

Retento, are, to retayn often, to empt eftſones.

Retexo, ere, to vntwiſt or vntwine, or vnwind. ſomtime to twiſt or wind eftſones, to diſſolue

Penelopes telam retexere, to do and vndoo.

Non poteſt niſi retexueris illa, he may not except thou chaunge his purpoſe therin.

Retiaculum, a litteli nette.

Retiarius, he that caſteth a nette, properly in fyghtynge to appreheude his aduerſary.

Retia, nettes, ſometime it ſignifieth one nette.

Reticeo, cui, cẽre, to holde ones peace, to ſpeke no worde, to kepe ſecrete, to ſay nothyng.

Reticentia, ſilence, whan one holdeth his peace.

Retícula, a litteli net, wherein a mans heare or womans is trayſſed.

Reticulatus, ta, tum, made lyke a nette.

Reticulum, a caule or ropie, alſo a bagge, wherein meate is caried.

Retinaculum, what ſo euer holdeth any other thynge, a ſtaye.

Retineo,nui, nêre, to holde againe, to retaine, to kepe in remembrauce.

Retinere, to holde vp that a man falle not.

Ah retine me obsecro. B. Obsecro quid tibi est? An. Disperij. B. Perij, misera, quid stupes Antiphila? O holde me vp I pray the. B. Ellah what ayleth the? A. I am vndone. B Alas that euer I was borne, why dothe thy herte fayle the Antiphila?

Retinere, to restrayne or let one from doynge that, that he wold. Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere satius esse credo, quam metu, I thinke it better to restrayne chyldeme from their wanton wylles, by shame and liberalitie, than with feare.

Si tus suum retinet, if he mayntayne his title.

In officio retinere, to entertayne men to be euer redy to do their duetie.

Inuidiam suam apud improbos retinere, to be alwayes hated of vnthryfty persons.

Iudicem retinere aliquem, to receyue one for a iudge.

Iudicium suum retinere, to persever in his opinion.

Iusticiam retinere, to mayntayne iustyce.

Memoria retinere, to remember.

Modum retinere, to kepe a measure.

Morbo retineri, to be sycke.

Morem retinere, to kepe alway one custome.

Nummos retinere, to kepe backe money, whiche ought to be payde.

Officium retinere, to do well his duety.

Retinens, he that keperh styll.

Retiolum, a cawle, or coyfe.

Retondeo, dere, to shyppe all ouer.

Retorqueo, torsi, quere, to cast backewarde, to throwe, or shutte agayne.

Retorresco, retorrescere, to be bourned with the sunne.

Retorridus, da, dū, burned or sered, or parched.

Retracto, ctare, to call back, or reuoke a thing that is done, to drawe backe, to excuse, to lay to an nother man, to draw vp.

Retractare largitiones, to ceasse from lyberall gruynge.

Retractare aliquid, to repete that whiche is spoken.

Retractare actionem, to begyn his action of newe.

Retraho, traxi, trahere, to pull or drawe backe, or to drawe to.

Retribuo, buere, to recompence.

Retrica, olde writers called the water, wherewith gardeynes are watered.

Retrimentum, the dragges of a thynge, sometyme ordure or dung.

Retro, behynde.

Retrocedo, cessi, cedere, to go backe.

Retrorsum, backewarde.



Retrorsus, a, um, tourned backwarde.

Retrospicere, to loke backe.

Retrudo, si, dere, to putte backe.

Retundo, dere, to make blunt or dul, that whiche is sharpe. also to beate often on a thynge.

Retusus, a, um, dull, blunt, contrary to sharpe. Aliæ agrorum partes, quæ acuta ingenia gignant, aliæ quæ retusa, Some partes of countreys there be, whiche do bryngе forth sharpe wyttes, some bryngе forth dulle.

Reualesco, scere, to be recouered from sykues.

Reuecho, uexi, uehere, to bryngе or cary backe, or agayne.

Reuelatio, a reuelyng or a dysclosing of a thing

Reuello, reuellere, to plucke back, to pull agayn

Reuelo, are, to discouer.

Reuenio, nire, to come agayne.

Re uera, matter in dede, or for a trouthe.

Reuerendus, worthy reuerence.

Reuerens, rentior, rentissimus, he that dothe reuerence.

Reuerenter, reuerently.

Reuerentia, reuerence or honour done to one.

Reuereor, reris, reri, to haue in reuerence.

Reuersio, a retourne.

Reuertor, teris, ti, to retourne. Reuerto, idem.

Reuincio, uinxi, uincere, to binde backe, or behynde, as to bind ones handes behynde hym.

Reuincere paratus est, whyche the lawyers do saye, Paratus est uerificare, He is redy to auerre.

Reuiresco, scere, to become eftsones grene.

Reuiso, sere, to retourne to see.

Reuiuisco, scere, to be reuyued.

Reuoco, uocare, to calle backe, to reuoke, to bryngе agayne, to drawe backe, to cayle from deathe, to tourne from an enterprise.

Reuocare pedem, to tourne backe, to recule.

Ad quæ exempla reuocas? What examples puttest thou me for thy defence?

Ad manus rem reuocare, to bryng the matter to that poynte that it comme to iopnynge of battayle.

Reuocare, to restore or renewe. Item circa omnium ordinum statum domi foris q, aut correxit, aut exoleta reuocauit, aut etiam noua instituit, Moreouer concernynge the state of all degrees, as well within his house as without, eyther he did amende them, or renewed those thynges that were out of vse, or els ordeyned newe.

Reuocare testes, to reherse the depositions of wytnesses.

Reuocare ad curam, to doo a thynge with muche diligence.

Rem ad sortem reuocare, to caste lottes for a thynge.

In lucem reuocare, to bryng agayne in vse.

Reuocatio, a reuocation or callynge backe.

Reuo-

Reuolo, are, to flee backe.
Reuoluo, ui, uere, to tourne vp and downe, to reuolue, to tourne backe, to remoue.
Reuolutus, ta, tum, to be tourned backe, to be remoued.
Reuolutio, a tournyng backe to the firſt place, or poynte, a reuolution or tourninge of celeſtiall bodyes or ſpheres.
Reuomo, mui, mere, to parbzake vp agayne.
Reuorto, tere, olde writers vſed for reuertor, to retourne.
Reus, he that is ſued or accuſed, ſometime he that is guilty.
Reus facti, guilty of an offence.
Reus agitur, he is ſued or accuſed.
Reus peragitur, he is condemned.
Reus ſtipulando, he that bargaineth.
Reus uoti, he that hath auowed.
Reus de ui, accuſed of breakyng the peace.
Reum ſubdere, to accuſe one of a great offece
Rex, regis, a kynge.
Rex ſacrificulus, was a chiefe miniſter of ſacrifices amonge the Romaines onely.

## R ANTE H.

RHabarbarum, Rubarbe, a pzecioule rote medicinable to purge coler. alſo to coꝛroboꝛate the ſtomake and lyuer.
Rhachinon, a ſpider, haupnge a lyttell blacke heade, and is ſomewhat white, and hathe thoꝛt feete, whoſe bytynge is as venymouſe as the ſtyngynge of a ſcoꝛpion.
Rhadamanthus, was kynge of Licia, whiche was a ſtraygbt executoꝛ of Juſtice, and ther foꝛe was ſuppoſed of the Paynimes to be afterwarde one of the iudges in helle.
Rhaguſium, a citie in Dalmatia.
Rhagades, et Rhagadiæ, certaine clefte in ſome partes of the bodp.
Rhamnus, a kynde of bzembles, whiche is white, and beareth moze fruite thanne other do, and alſo hath floures, and ſendeth foꝛthe bzaunches with ſtraight pzickes, not croked as other are, and hath bzode leaues.
Rhamnuſia, was called goddeſſe of vengeance.
Rhamnuſius, a man of a towne called Rhamnus, by Athenes.
Rhamponticum, the herbe and roote called the moze and great Centoꝛy, it is named of Plinius (as Ruellius wꝛyteth) Rhacoma.
Rhampſinithus, the pzoper name of a kynge of Aegypt.
Rhaphanus, an herbe called radiſhe.
Rhebanus, a ryuer in the mouths of Boſphoꝛus, a countray in Thracia.
Rhea, was called the mother of goddes, called alſo Cybele.
Rhea ſyluia, the mother of Romulus & Remus



Rheda, a chariotte.
Rhedarius, a chariot man.
Rhedones, the citie of Reynes in Fraunce.
Rhegium, a citie on the boꝛdure of Italy toward Sicile, alſo an nother citie not farre from Parma.
Rheginus, a man of the citie of Rhegium in Calabꝛe.
Rhemi, people in Fraunce called alſoo Rhemenſes.
Rhenones, cotes made of the ſhynnes of beſtis.
Rhenus, a noble ryuer in Germania, called the Rheyne.
Rhenenſe uinum, Rhenyſhe wyne.
Rhenenſes, people dwellynge on the ryuer of Rheyne.
Rheon, Reubarbe.
Rheſus, kynge of Thracia, whiche camme to the aide of the Troianes, and was ſlayne of Diomedes: of whome a ryuer about Troye was called Rheſus.
Rheti, a people in Italy.
Rhetia, a countrey in Germanye, haupnge on the weſte the lylle called Adula, on the noꝛth it marcheth vppon Danubium, on the eaſte vpon the ryuer called Aenus, on the ſouthe it ſteth vppon the mountaynes called Alpes.
Rhetor, oris, he that teacheth rhetoꝛyke.
Rhetorica, rhetoꝛike, oꝛ the craft of eloquence.
Rhetoricor, cari, to ſpeake rhetoꝛike.
Rhetoricè, lyke a rhetoꝛician.
Rhetus, a gyant, whome Dionyſe, being tourned into a lyon, ſlewe.
Rhetoricus, an oꝛatour, oꝛ a man cunnynge in the craft of eloquence.
Rhetoricus, ca, cum, of Rhetoꝛyke.
Rhetorici libri, bokes that teche rhetoꝛyke.
Rhetoriſſo, are, to ſpeake in the fourme of rhetoꝛike.
Rheuma, a rewme oꝛ diſtillation of humoures.
Rheumatiſmus, the diſeaſe of rewme.
Rheumaticus, adiect. he that hath the rewme.
Rhibis, a bzemble called Raſpis.
Rhinoceron, ontis, a beaſte that hath an hoꝛne in his noſe, whiche naturally is ennemye to the olyphaunt, it is alſo an oyle veſſell, oute of the whiche oyle is dꝛopped.
Rhinocerotis naſum habere, is ſayd of them that be wittie. Iuuenes q, ſenes q, Et pueri naſum, Rhinocerotis habent, Yong men, old men, and childern, and all be wittie.
Riphæi montes, mountaines in the noꝛth parte of the woꝛlde, where as is continually wynter, and ſnow with huge windes, and ſoyneth vpon Scithia in Aſia.
Rhodanus, a ryuer in France, called the Rone
Rhodia, a kynde of vynes.
Rhodites, a certeyne pzecioule ſtoone, of the colour of a roſe.

Rhodius, of the Rhodes.
Rhodope, a mountayne in Thracia.
Rhododaphne, & Rhododendros, a tree, hauyng leaues like to an almond tree, but greater and fatter leedes, open lyke a hoyne, whyche hath in them woulle lyke purple sylke, a longe roote, salte in taste, it groweth in watrie places.
Rhodomeli, hony and the iuyce of roses boyled togither, called cõmonly Mel rosatum.
Rhodoma, a garneyn of roses.
Rhodophone, that parte of Syria, that gothe ouer the mountayne of Taurus.
Rhodopeius, a, um, pertaynyng to the mountayne of Rhodope.
Rhodos, a famous yle in the sea called Carpathium lyenge beyonde Candy, hauyng on the northe, the countrey called Lycia, on the south Egypte. In this yle were borne many excellent philosophers and Rhetoricians, it was sometyme puissant and riche.
Rhodostacti, idem quod rhodomeli, all bee it some do put a difference betweene them, sayenge that rhodomeli, hath thre partes of the iuyce of roses, and one parte of hony, & that rhodostacti, hathe two partes of the iuyce, and one of hony.
Rhombus, a fygure foure square, hauyng the sydes equall, the corners crooked. It is also a fysshe called a Bytt, also a spynnyng wheele or tourne.
Rhœas, whan the corners of the eien are open, so that there doo stille from theym contynuall droppes.
Rhœteus, et Rhœteius, for Troianus.
Rhœtus, a mountayne of Troye, where Aiax Thelamonius was buried.
Rhœtico, wyne made of pomegranates.
Rhomphea, a swoorde.
Rhoncus, a routyng whan one dothe slepe.
Rhonchisso, are, to route.
Rhopalon, a water spyre, called communely Nenuphar.
Rhoxia, a countrete by Polonia.
Rhoxalani, people on the northe parte of the riuer of Danubius or Donow.
Rhus, is that whyche apothecaries do calle Sumach, Manardus, lib. 1. epist. iiii. sayeth, that it is also called Ros syriacus.
Rhuteni, a people in Fraunce called Rhodes.
Rhymnus, a ryuer.
Rhyndacus, a ryuer, whyche renneth into the sea called Pontus.
Rhyparographus, a paynter of trysles, a starner.
Rhytion, a vessell lyke to a moone.
Rhythmus, numbre or armony in speakyng, it is also called a ryme.



## R ANTE I.

RICA, a garmente of purple, hemmed or purfled, also a kercheef, which women do weare.
Ricinus, & ricinum, euery garmente that is foure square.
Ricinium, & ricinum, a cloke, wherof parte was caste ouer a mans shoulders.
Ricinus, a dogge tyke, it is alsoo that whyche the apothecaries do calle Cherua, wherof is made an oyle that serueth to dyuerse vses, Io. Agricola. but Ruellius maketh no mencion of Cherua, but sayth, that the grekes dydde call it Cici, and some apothecaries do name it Cataputia maior, & that the apothecaries of Fraunce do call it Palma Christi.
Ricula, a handekercheefe.
Rictus, & rictum, a grynnynge or shomefulle openynge of the mouthe: also the fourme of the visage, whan a man grenneth, or a dogge brawleth.
Rideo, risi, ridêre, to lawghe. alsoo to shoyne or mocke.
Aliquem ridere, to morke one.
Ridibundus, da, dum, that laugheth muche.
Ridica, a proppe, wherewith a vine, or other tyke thinge is holden vp.
Ridiculare, a thynge to laugh at.
Ridiculum, idem. also a mocke.
Ridiculus, a man whome men doo mocke or laughe at.
Ridicularius, a, um, idem quod ridiculum.
Ridicule, foolishly in mockage.
Ridiculosus, a, um, idem quod ridiculus.
Ridiculose, foolishely, to be laughed at.
Rigatio, a waterynge.
Rigeo, gui, gere, to be feruently colde, alsoo to be harde or styffe.
Rigentes oculi, eyes whiche do neuer moue.
Rigesco, scere, idem quod rigeo.
Rigide, styffely, sharpely, cruelly.
Rigidus, da, dum, colde, harde, styffe, sharpe, or cruell.
Rigo, are, to make weate, or to water a garneyne or fielde.
Rigor, rigoris, colde, hardnes, styffenes.
Riguus, a, um, that maye be easyly weate or watered.
Rima, a chynke or cleft in wod or stone, where it is not close topned.
Rimas agere, to be clouyn or chynked, as timber or bourdes are with lyenge in the wynde.
Rimam inuenire, to finde an excuse, or meanes to escape.
Rimor, aris, ari, to serche diligently, alsoo to cleane as tymber dothe.
Rimula, a lyttell chynke or cleft.

Rimos

Rimosus, a, um, full of kiekes or chynkes.
Ringo, xi, gere, to grynne or shew the teth, as a dogge dothe whan he wyll barke or byte. also to be angry, to baule, to barke.
Ripa, a water banke.
Riparia, a birde which bredeth in water bankes
Riparius, a, um, that abydeth on the water bankes.
Ripæ, seu Ripei, mountaynes in Archadia.
Riphæi, mountaynes in Scithia.
Riscus, a cofre couered with lether: also a lyttel wyndowe.
Risibilis, le, that whiche can lawghe.
Risum concitare, to make one to laughe.
Risum captare, to do a thynge, whiche causeth men to laughe.
Risum edere, to laughe.
Risus, laughter.
Risus sardonius, a laughter without myrthe as of them that be madde or ceuyll. suche as Irisshe men vse when they be angry.
Rite, directly, truely, euen as it shulde be.
Rituales, bokes, wherin the fourme of ceremonies, and olde maners & customes are wrytten.
Ritus, tus, an approued custome.
Riuales, they whiche equally do loue one woman, or be woars together. also they, whose landes be diuided by a riuer or brooke. also they whiche dwell vpon riuers.
Riualitas, tatis, enuy or obseruaunce betwixte the louers of one woman.
Riuinus, a woar, idem quod riualis.
Riuus, a ryuer or brooke.
Riuulus, a litteil brooke.
Riuo, are, is to go to watryng, as beastes do.
Rixa, a braulyng contencion.
Rixosè, braulyng.
Rixosus, a striuer or brauler.
Rixor, aris, ari, & rixo, to contende with braulynge.

## ¶R ANTE O.

ROB & Robub, names barborouse significynge iuyce of herbes or fruites defecate, rede moze in Sapa.
Robigalia, the Ceremonyes partaynynge to Robigus, the preseruatour, of corne.
Robiginosus, a, um, muche blasted.
Robigo, was honored of the Romaines for a goddesse, whom they supposed mought preserue their corne from blasting it is also that vices in corne called blastinge.
Robigus, whom the olde Romaynes named the god, that preserued corne from blastyng.
Roboraria, places, whiche are paled aboute.
Roboreus, ea, eum, of oken tymber.
Roboro, are, to fortifie.
Roboses, the old writers vsed for robur an oke
Robor, ris, harde oke. It is also strength and hardenesse of the body. sometyme the strength or hardenes of any thynge generallye. also a stocker in prison.
Robus, olde writers called red of colour. Also all maner of matter, whiche had many redde vaynes, was called Robus. It is also a kynd of wheate, that yeldeth fayre meale, whiche we nowe call red wheate.
Roburneus, a, um, of an oke.
Robusteus, a, um, idem.
Robustus, ta, tum, stronge and harde.
Rodo, si, dere, to gnawe as a mouse or other lyke beaste dothe. sometyme to detracte or backebite.
Rododaphne, a kinde of vyne, bering a grape like a rose.
Rodus, da, dum, a thynge vnperfecte or rude, vnpolysshed, vnwrought.
Rogamen, minis, a desire.
Rogatarij, Notaries, which requyred the parties, that eche of them shulde promyse.
Rogator, rogatoris, a beggar from doze to dooze.
Rogito, tare, to intreate or demaunde, to inquire often, to aske for a thynge.
Rogo, are, to require, to praye, to inquyre, to aske of one, to intreate.
Rogare plebem, to inquire of the commons if they be contente that a lawe shall passe, or as in our parliament, to go to the question.
Rogare aliquem sententiam, to demaunde of one what his opinion is.
Rogare sacramento, to sweare one, or to gyue to hym an othe.
Rogatio, was amonge the Romaynes, whan the Tribunes, whiche were the heade officers of the people, were content that any act shulde passe, which was made by the senate. or by the same Tribunes deuysed.
Rogatus, tus, a desyre.
Rogus, a great fyre, wherin deade bodyes were bourned.
Roma, the citie of Rome.
Romanensis, he that commeth from an other countrey, and dwelleth at Rome.
Romania, is a countrey called Thracia.
Romanus, a Romayne.
Romanus, na, num, of Rome.
Romandui, Normandes.
Romula, a tree, vnder the whiche Romulus and Remus were founde.
Romuleus, a, um, & Romulidus, da, dum, of Romulus.
Romulus, the fyrst kynge of Romaynes.
Ronchisso, are, to route or snorte.
Ronchus, a routynge, sometyme a scorne.
Ronchisonus, he that routeth or snorteth.
Rorarij milites, men whiche being lyghte armed made the fyrst skyrmysshe in battayle.

Roratio, is a diſtraſt in vynes, by the occaſion wherof, the chiefe grapes do falle away.
Roreſco, ſcere, to be waſhed with dewe.
Rores, dewes.
Roriſacio, cere, to ſprynkle.
Roro, are, to dewe or drop downe lyke dewe.
Rorulentus, ta, tum, full of dewe.
Ros, roris, dewe.
Ros ſyriacus, that whiche is callyd of the apothecaries Sunach.
Roſa, a roſe.
Roſaceus, a, um, of roſes.
Aqua roſacea, roſewater.
Roſalia, garlandes of Roſes.
Roſarium, a gardeyne or bedde of Roſes.
Roſcius, a Romayn, and a player in comedies, whome for his excellencye in pronunciation and geſture, the noble Cicero callyd his ſweti. and ſo moch delited in him, that he contended with hym, whither Roſcius could ſet forthe one ſentenſe in mo faſeyons of geſture and countenaunce, or he expreſſe the ſame ſentence in a more diuerſitie of eloquet wordes. The excellency of this man in his arte, howe it was eſteemed and fauoured of all the Romayns, it appered well in that they gaue to hym for a contynuall ſtypende, one thouſand of their grotes for euery day, whyche dydde amount of our money. xvi. pound. xiii. s. iiii d And Lucius Sylla beinge dictatour gaue to hym a ryng of goulde, whyche was the token of a knyghte at that tyme, as a collar or chayne of golde is at this tyme.
Roſeum, a gardeyne of roſes.
Roſcus, a, um, of a roſe, or of the colours of a roſe.
Roſidus, da, dum, wette with dewe.
Roſo, gnawynge.
Roſmarinum, Roſemary, or a lyttell ſnoute.
Roſtellum, a lyttell beake or bylle of a byrde.
Roſtra, ſtrorum, roſtris, was a place in Rome afore the court callyd Hoſtilia, wherein was a pulpyte, in which the oratours of Rome were wont to ſtande, whan they preached to the people, or declared any matter, of the whi che proceded this worde, Pro roſtris, in the pulpyt, or at the barre.
Roſtrati naues, ſhyppes hauing pikes of yron without the ſtemme.
Roſtrum, a beake of a byrde, a ſnoute of a beaſt or fyſhe, alſo the ſtemme of a ſhyppe or bote.
Rota, a whele, alſo a kynde of fyſhe.
Rothomagus, the citie of Roan in Normandy
Roto, tare, to tourne a thynge lyke a whele.
Rotula, a lyttell whele. Rotella, idem.
Rotunde, roundly, aptly, elegantly, handſomly, properly in wordes.
Rotunditas, roundneſſe.
Rotundo, dare, to make rounde.
Rotundus, da, dum, round ſometyme well compact or fatroned.
Ore rotundo loqui, to expreſſe moch in fewe wordes.



## R ANTE V.

RVBEA tinctorum, Madee.
Rubefacio, cere, to make redde.
Rubefio, fieri, to be made redde.
Rubelli, redde grapes.
Rubellio, a fyſhe callyd a rochette.
Rubellum uinum, clarette wyne.
Rubeo, bere, to be redde.
Ruber, bra, brum, redde.
Rubeta, a tode.
Rubetum, a buſſhy cloſe.
Rubeus, bea, beum, redde.
Rubens, idem.
Rubea minor, goſelynge wede or elyuers.
Rubeſco, ſcere, to waxe redde.
Rubi, borum, a towne in Campania.
Rubicon, conis, a ryuer in Italy, whiche diuideth Gallia from the part of Italy, nowe callyd Romandiola, in olde tyme Flaminea.
Rubicundus, da, dum, ruddy.
Rubidus, da, dum, a ſwart redde. alſo rough or courſe, as bread hauynge moche branne.
Rubigino, are, to ruſte.
Rubiginoſus, a, um, ruſtye.
Rubigo, ginis, ruſte.
Rubor, oris, redneſſe.
Rubrica, redde chalke, or ruddell, wherewith ſhepe ar marked.
Rubricata, roſett colour.
Rubrus, a, um, redde.
Rubricatus, ta, tum, coloured with redde, or rudys, as ſhepe are.
Rubus, a bremble.
Rubus caninus, the wylde Eglantyne bryar.
Ructo, are, to belche or breake wynd vpwarde.
Ructor, tari, idem.
Ructare crapulam, to ſauoure of to moche drynke.
Ructito, tare, to breake wynde often.
Ructuatio, idem quod ructus,
Ructus, belchynge or breakyng wynd vpward
Rudens, tis, a cabell of a ſhyppe.
Ruderarium, a raungynge ſpur.
Rudero, rare, to lay on olde ſtones and rubbel. alſo to daube or lay on morter.
Ruderatus, ta, tum, where moch rubbiſh lyeth.
Ruderum, a place where lyeth moch rubbyſhe or rubbell alſo lande, whyche hath lyen lep, and is newely put in tylthe
Rudiæ, diarum, an old towne in Apulia, where the poete Ennius was borne.
Rudiarij, they whyche are diſcharged of fightynge with ſwordes, as they whiche were

called

called Gladiatores, that openly fought one with an nother, to anymate the Romaynes with sheddyng of their bloude. They be also bodgers or amenders of olde garmentes, and sewters, or makers of syues.

Rudicula, a potte tyche.

Rudimentum, the first teachyng of childzen.

Rudio, dire, to teache one, whiche is vnlerned,

Rudis, a rodde or parde, whiche was geuen to swozde players, whan they came to. xx. peres olde, in token that they were set at lybertie. sometyme lyberte from labour.

Rude donari, to be discharged of attendance, propzely in warres.

Rudem accipere, hath the same signification.

Rudis, de. rude, vnperfect, newe, vnwzought, taught of late.

Rudis, ruderis, shardes or pieces of stones bzo-ken and shattered, rubbell or rubbithe of olde houses.

Ruditas, rudenesse, lacke of lernynge or wytte.

Rudo, rudi, rudere, to bzaye lyke an asse. It is sometyme spoken of a man. sometyme of a woman.

Rufeo, & rufesco, scere, to be somewhat redde.

Rufo, fare, to make redde.

Rufuli, certayne captayns made by the consull, who afterwarde were called Rufuli.

Rufus, a, um, somewhat redde.

Ruga, a wzinkle or playte.

Rugio, giui, gire, to roze.

Rugitus, a rozynge.

Rugo, gare, to be plaited or wzinkled.

Rugo, xi, gere, to belue.

Rugosus, a, um, full of plaites or wzinkles.

Ruina, rupne, extreme decay.

Ruinosus, a, um, ruinouse, in decape.

Rulla, the staffe, wherwith the plowghmanne clenseth his culter.

Ruma, was of the olde wziters called a teate, also it is the thyote bolle.

Ruma, a goddesse, whome the paynyms dydde suppose to be benificiall to womens bzestes, and to sucbyng childzen.

Rumen, the dewelap of a beaste, also a place in the bealy, a panche.

Rumentum, a bzastynge out, an apostume that brasteth out of the fleshe.

Rumigare, to chewe the cudde.

Rumigero, rare, to carp tydynges.

Ruminatio, a chewyng of the cudde, as a beast doth. also deliberation or aduisement.

Ruminalis ficus, a fygge tree, vnder the which it is supposed that a wolfe gaue sucke to Romulus and Remus.

Rumino, are, & Ruminor, ari, to chewe the cud. Also to call eftesones to remembzaunce.

Rumex, icis, sozrelle, also a weapon lyke to a speare.

Rumifero, are, & rumigero, rare, to beare or bzyng tydynges.

Rumigerulus, a tellar of tidynges.

Rumis, a teate.

Rumito, to beare tydynges.

Rumo, are, to geue the teate to a chylde.

Rumor, oris, tydynges, a rumour, a bzuite.

Rumpi, porum, transomes.

Rumpo, rupi, pere, to bzeake, to make weary.

Rumpere moras, to make haste.

Rumpere silentium, to kepe no longer stille.

Rumpotinus, a bousshe whyche growethe in Fraunce, of whom Columella wzyteth, that no cozne shulde be sowen within twenty foote therof.

Rumpotinetum, the place where suche bushes do growe.

Rumusculus, a lyttell rumour or bzuite.

Rumula, a lyttell teate.

Runa, a weapon, sometyme vsed in Fraunce.

Runca, a sawe wherwith tymber is sawed.

Runcatio, weedyng.

Runcina, a whyppsawe, wherwith tymber is sawen, it is also a bushelsythe or bylle, to cutte bushes.

Runcino, are, to sawe tymber.

Ronco, care, to weede or pull vp.

Rumor, oris, one of the names of Pluto called god of helle.

Ruo, rui, ruere, to falle, to powze out, to be de-ceyued, to subuerte, to make playn, to pluche vp, to bzeake a sonder, to thzowe downe.

Ruere, is to ouerthzowe, to runne forth hed-lynge. Quo moriture ruis maiora? in ibus audes? Whyther runnest thou headynge to be slayne, and attemptest thynges about thy purssaunce? Also to lyfte vp. Et ruit aram, ad cœlum picea crassus caligine nubem, And beynge thycke, it lyfted vp to heauen a cloude, as blacke as pytche. sometyme it sig-nyfieth to make a great noyse. Ruit arduus æther, The hyghe fyrmament roumbled, or made a great noyse.

Ruit imbribus, it rayned sooze.

Rupes, be hylles, banckes or rockes, so steepe downe, as no man may clymme theym.

Rupicapra, a wylde goote.

Rupicias, for damnum dederis, thou shalt pay or yelde damages.

Ruprus ra, rum, bzoken or bzast, wericd, cozne, or rente.

Ruralis, le, rusticall, or of the vyllage.

Rurestris, stre, of the countrey, not of the cytie or towne.

Rurico la, a husbande man.

Rurigena, bozne in the countrey, out of a cytie or great towne.

Ruro, rare, to do after the countrey facion.

Ruro, raris, rari, to dwelle in the countreye, or

out

out of the citie.

Rursus, & Rursum, eftesones or backewarde, on the other parte.

Rus, ruris, the countrey, out of the citie, where as husbandry is vsed and exercised.

Ruscum, reade Bruscum.

Ruscinū, Russillon, or Perpignian in Fraūce.

Ruspor, ari, to serche diligently. It is proprely to speake, as an henne dothe, when she seketh for meate.

Russus, & Russeus, a, um, redde.

Rustica, a byrde lyke a partriche, but he hath a longe byll.

Rusticanus, na, num, rustical, or the countrey or village.

Rustice, rustically, vncourteisly, rudely.

Rusticane, idem.

Rusticarius, a, um, pertaynyng to husbandrye.

Rusticatim, for rustice, an aduerbe, churlyshly.

Rusticitas, tatis, carlyshenes, somtyme fearefulnesse. Et si rusticitas non petat, ipsa rogat, And yf that foulshe bashefulnesse lette hir not, she maketh requeste.

Rusticor, caris, cari, to dwell in the countreye or exercise husbandry.

Rusticus, ca, cum, rusticall, vplandyshe, homely, without curtesy.

Rusticus, is also the proper name of a man.

Ruthēi, people beyonde Liuonia, of whom the countrey is nowe called Russia, there be also people in Fraunce about Toures so called.

Ruta, Rewe, called also herbe grace. It is amonge the lawyers all that is dygged out of the grounde, as stone, cole, leade, and other metall.

Ruta & cæsa, Albeit Mutius doth say, that in Rutis & cæsis, are those thinges, that be not fast in the grounde, nor are any parte of the buyldyng, or the couerynge of a house, Nethelesse we mought name them moueables.

Rutabulum, a shouel rake, to make cleane an ouen.

Rutaceus, a, um, of rewe.

Rutatus, ta, tum, made of Rewe.

Rutatio, & rutus, for ructatio, belchynge.

Rutellum, a lyttell mattoche.

Rutilo, lare, to shyne.

Ruto, tare, for Ructo, to belche or breake winde vpwarde.

Rutor, idem.

Rutrum, a mattoche.

Rutum, idem.

Rutuba, trouble. Id postea uiderimus, nunc sumus in rutuba, We wyll afterward se, nowe we be in trouble.

Rutuba, a ryuer in Liguria, runnynge from the mountaygne called Apenninus.

Rutubari, men that dygge with mattoches.

Rutuli, an auncient people in Italy, of whome Turnus was kynge, whome Eneas vanquished.

Rutulus, la, lum, a byrghte redde lyke to coles that be kyndled.

Rutupe, or Rutupis, an hauen in Kente called Sandwiche.

Rutupinum promontorium, a cooye or elbow of lande in Englande, lyenge into the sea about Sandewyche.



## ¶S ANTE A.

SABA a countrey in the myddell of Arabia towarde the east, enuironed about with greate rockes, wherin is a grete woode of precious trees some of sinamom and casia, some bringing forthe frankinsence and myrre. The lengthe of that woode is. xx. of their myles called Schoeni, which comprehendeth of Italyon myles one hundred and fyftie. Plin. li. 12. Theophrast. li. 9. de hist. plant. Solinus writeth that the region bryngyng forth frankensence, is from a towne there named Atramitæ. viii. mansions, whiche in dede conteyneth. CC. xxiiii. myles. Mansio or Stathmos beyng of. xxviii. Italyon myles. The chiefe citie of that Realme is called Sabora.

Sabæi, people of the realme of Saba.

Sabaoth, in the plurell number, in the Hebrew tongue, signifieth god of hostes, or armyes, or powers.

Sabbatarius & Sabbataria, he or shee that kepeth the Sabboth daye.

Sabath, a proper name, wherof commeth Sabathemi, the name of a people.

Sabbatismus, a vacation after labours.

Sabbatizare, to kepe sabbat day.

Sabbatum, was among the Jewes accompted the seuenth daye, in the whiche they fasted in remembraunce of the seauen dayes, in the whyche they were fatigate, goynge fastynge in the deserte of Arabia, or they came to the mount of Sinai. Saint Augustine vpon the psalmes writteth, saiyng, that Sabbatū is take thre maner of wayes, for the seuenth day is called by that name, in the whiche almightie god rested after his warke of syxe dayes. Sabbatum is also eternall quietnesse. Moreouer Sabbatum is the conscience of a quiete mynde aduaunced by hope of the tyme to come, not beyng shaken or vexed with stormes of thynges present.

Sabe, in the tongue of Syria, is the moneth of Febuary.

Sabel-

Sabelli, people whiche dwelle in the Mountaynes betwene the Sabines and Marsi, in Italy.
Sabim, among the Arabians doth signifi god.
Sabina, a weapon lyke a boze speare, it is also the herbe called Sauyne.
Sabini, people in Italy, betwene Latini and Umbry.
Sabiusa, a gate at Rome, out of the which men wente to the Sabines.
Sabora, a citie of Araby.
Sabrina, a great ryuer in Englande called Seuerne. Ptholomeus calleth it Sabriana æstuarium.
Sabucus, an elder tree, rede after Sambucus.
Sabuletum, a grauell pytte.
Sabulum, great grauell.
Sabulosus, a, um, grauelly.
Saburra, tassage, oz balese, wherwith shyppes are euen poysed, to go vpryghte, whiche is commonly of grauell.
Saburn, a kynde of sacrifice.
Saburratus, loded with grauell oz other lyke erthe.
Saburro, rare, to balese a shippe.
Sacal, a kynde of amber founde in Egypte.
Sacarius, he that beareth a sacke.
Saccarum, oz Saccharum, sugar.
Saccaria, marchaundise of sackes oz bagges.
Saccellare, to apparayle oz amende wynes put into sackes.
Sacciperium, a pouche.
Sacconia, a clothe to wipe a thynge with, a naphyn, also a territozie.
Sacculus, & Saccellus, a litteli sacke.
Sacerdotalis, le, pertaynynge to a prieste.
Sacon, amonge the Indianes, signifieth a bzighte purple coloure.
Sacondion, a pzecious stone of a bzighte purple colour.
Saccularius, a crafty decepuour, whiche in sellynge of graynes out of sackes, wyll conueye awaye parte. it is also a purse cutter.
Saccus, a sacke. Sacculus, a bagge.
Sacellium, a purse.
Sacellum, a chapelle.
Sacer, cra, crum, holye: sommetyme cursed, detestable.
Sacer ignis, a sickenesse, wherin is vehemente inflammation and bournynge of the bodye. some do suppose it to be sayne Antonies fire.
Sacer locus, a place consecrate oz dedicate.
Sacer morbus, the fallinge sycknes.
Sacer mons, an hill dedicate to Jupiter. iii. myles from Rome, beyonde the ryuer called Anienis: an other by Gallatia, wherin gold is founde.
Sacerdos, dotis, a prieste.
Sacerdotium, prieshode, sometime a benefice oz spirituall promocion.
Sacra via, a strete in Rome, where peace was made betweene Romulus and Tacius, and thozough the which the vainquisshers passed with their triumph vnto the capitoll.
Sacrare caput cum bonis, Amonge the Romaynes were olde lawes, that foz a certayne offence it was lefull foz any man, whiche dyd mete with the offendour, to slea hym as a sacrifice vnto the infernall Jupiter, & his goodes were dedicate to the diuelles of hell, and this was called Sacrare caput cum bonis.
Sacramenta, is taken foz men of warre.
Sacramentum, an othe, among vs chzistien men it signifieth a holy signe, oz a signe of an holy thyng, wherin is contayned a diuine mystery, and is called a sacrament.
Sacramentum militare, the othe that souldiours make.
Sacramentum, as Varro wzyteth. li. 2. De lingua latina, was a gage in money layde by the parties, whiche contended togither, so that he which recouered in iudgement, shuld take agayne his gage, he that was condempned, shuld lose his gage, whiche was bzought to the commune treasour, and this was named Sacramentum.
Sacramento iusto contendere, to gage suite as is before wzitten.
Sacramento rogati, souldiours swozne not to departe vntill the warres were all finished.
Sacro sancta potestas, was pzopzely attributed to the authozitie of the Tribunes called Tribuni plebis, it is nowe moste conuenient foz the authozitie of the catholike churche.
Sacramento teneri, to be swozne.
Sacrarium, a sextrie oz vestrie, wherin are kept thynges halowed, and relikes.
Sacræ leges, lawes, in the whiche it is enacted, that who so dooeth offende agaynste them, is accursed.
Sacratio, a consecration.
Sacratius, moze holy.
Sacrator, he that dooeth consecrate.
Sacrificium, sacrifice.
Sacrifico, care, to dooe sacrifice, to consecrate, to aske fozgyuenesse of god.
Sacrificulus, a prieste.
Sacrificus, he that dooth the sacrifice.
Sacrilegium, theste, oz takynge awaye of thynges halowed, called sacrilege.
Sacrilegissimus, an errant theste in stealyng of thynges halowed.
Sacrilegus, he that violently taketh awaye oz stealeth thinges halowed, oz thynges vnhalowed out of a holy place.
Sacrimum, muste oz newe wyne.
Sacriscrinius, he that keepeth the kynges letteres oz Recoydes, concernynge the Crowne,

oz

S ante A.

oꝛ bokes of great eꝛkaꝛyes,

Sacrium, a kynde of aumbꝛe, whiche commeth out of Scithia.

Sacro, crare, to dedicate oꝛ halowe.

Sacrolanctus, ta, tum, consecrate oꝛ halowed, that whiche moughte not be touched but reuerently, oꝛ was sure from all iniuꝛy.

Sacrum, any thyng dedicate to god. Also sacrifice. sometyme a temple oꝛ churche. Paulus iureconsultus Sunt autem sacrilegi, qui publica sacra compilarint. also sacra do signifie holy woꝛdes, also charmes.

Sacrum promontorium, a great mountayne oꝛ coꝛne in the southwest parte of Spayne, lyynge on the sea, called nowe, Capelaincz Uincent.

Saducæi, were men of a certayne secte amonge the Jewes, who helde opinion that the soule was moꝛtal, and that it dyed with the body, they were diuers in maneꝛs, and cruell to straungeꝛs.

Sæculum, is pꝛopꝛely the space of a hundꝛed yeꝛes: it is commonlye taken foꝛ a space of tyme, wheꝛein one facion of the woꝛlde hath continued.

Sæpe, oftentymes, Sæpenumero, sæpeusculè, sæpiculè, idem.

Sæpius, moꝛe often, Sæpissimè, very often.

Sæuio, uiui, ire, to be very angꝛye, to doo vnpaunsly, to be cruell, oꝛ exeꝛcise tyꝛanny.

Sæue, cruelly.

Sæuiter, rudely. Magis cogito, sæuiter, blandi tecue alloquar, J tayntie moꝛe, whꝛe J may speake to hym rudely, oꝛ gentyly.

Sæuitia, et sæuitudo, cruelte.

Sæuus, a, um, cruell, hoꝛrible, sometyme angꝛy vnpaunse, impatie.

Sæuissima hyems, a meruelous colde winter.

Saga, a wise oꝛ subtell woman, also a witche.

Sagapenum, a gumme oꝛ rosin, whiche renneth out of a kyne oꝛ tree, called ferula.

Sagaris, a ryuer.

Sagaria, the craft to make clokes to weare vpon harneyse.

Sagarius, a seller of suche clokes.

Sagatus, apparayed in a souldioures cloke.

Sagax, acis, witty, haupnge the sences sharpe. Sagaces canes, houndes oꝛ spanyelles.

Sagacitas, wittynesse oꝛ sharpenesse of wit.

Sagaciter, wittyly.

Sagda, a grene stone, whiche the Caldes haue made fast to theyꝛ handes.

Sagena, a great net to take fysshe.

Sagimen, et Saginatio, nouryshynge.

Saginarius, a, um, that whiche is franked oꝛ made fatte.

Sagina, meate, wheꝛewith al thyng is fatted. sometyme superfluous fat oꝛ greace.

Saginarium, a place wheꝛin any thyng is franked oꝛ made fatte.

Sagino, are, to make fatte.

Sagio, ui, ire, to peꝛceyue quickly oꝛ sharply.

Sagitta, an aꝛowe. also the toppe of a twygge oꝛ rodde.

Sagittarius, an aꝛcheꝛ. it is also one of the. xii. signes amonge the steꝛres.

Sagitto, tare, to shoote.

Sagma, a packe saddell, oꝛ sumpter saddelle, also an heape.

Sagmen, minis, grasse plucked vp with the eꝛthe, whiche in the olde tyme the ambassadoures of the Romayns dyd, whan they denounced waꝛꝛes to other people.

Sagona, a ryuer in Fraunce, called the Sone.

Sagum, a souldioures cloke.

Sagulum, a lyttell cloke.

Sagacuculla, the hoode of a cloke.

Saguntus, uel Saguntum, a Citie in Spayne beyonde the ryuer of Iberus, about one mile from the sea, the people theꝛof beyng in amyte with the Romayns were of suche faythfulnesse, that whan Hannibal had longe besieged them, and bꝛought them at the poynte to be famyshed, the chiefe of the Citie made great fyꝛes, and let cast into it theyꝛ treasures and many of them entred in to the fyꝛe and were wilfully burned, all the residue fought and were slaine, so that none escaped: wheꝛof came this pꝛouerbe, Saguntina fames, applyed to a great and hoꝛrible famine.

Sais, a citie of Egypte, where is one of the entꝛes into the ryuer of Nilus, the entꝛe oꝛ poꝛte is called Saiticum.

Sal, salis, salt sometime it is put foꝛ wisedome, mythe. Sales, quicke oꝛ sharpe sentences, testinges. sometime it signifieth the sea.

Salandus, in Diascoꝛides is of some men taken foꝛ sugar.

Sala, a ryuer in Germany.

Salaces, water that ryseth oute of a quicke spꝛynge.

Salacia, was called goddesse of water.

Salaciones, men that do lyue alwai in excedyng pleasures, and do thinke that all men do desyre in that whiche lyketh theyꝛ appetites.

Salamandra, a beast in fygure like to a lyserd full of spottes, whiche beyng in the fyꝛe, doth extincte it, and is not burned.

Salamin, Salamis, mina, an Ile by Athenes.

Salaminius, a, um, of that yle.

Sal amoniacus, a kynde of salte founde vnder sande, whiche is like to alum, and is medicynable, in dyssolupnge and pourgynge of fleume.

Salanga, a veꝛye highe hyll betweene greate Bꝛytayne and Jreiande, nowe called our ladyes hyll.

Salapia, a towne in Apulia.

Sala-

Salapucius, mate be called a merp iestyng boy. It was a name giuen to Caluus an oratour, whiche beinge of a chyldes personage, vsed muche iestynge and tauntynge merpip.
Salarium, wages gyuen to seruauntes.
Salarius, a salter, whiche selleth all thing that is salte.
Salarius, a, um, pertaynynge to salte.
Salaria uia, an hygh waye, by the whiche salt was carped to Rome.
Salax, acis, lecherous.
Salebræ, places whiche are not playne.
Salebrosus, a, um, vnplayne, where a man can not go, excepte he leape.
Salentinum, a countrey in Italy.
Salentini, a people in Italy.
Salgama, thynges condite or conserued, as peares, figges, grapes, and other lyke.
Sali, a kynde of byrdes, whiche be greatte breders: as partriches or hennes, I suppose them to be hethcockes.
Saliaris, re, pertaynyng to the prieste of Mars
Saliaris cœna, a banket or supper made by the prieste of Mars.
Saliares uirgines, maydens whiche were with the prieste of Mars, and dyd sacrifyce with the bysshoppes, wearynge on theyr cote armures, and bysshops myters on theyr heades.
Salicastrum, a kynde of wylde vyne, rounnyng vpon wyllowe trees.
Salicetum, et salictum, a place where wyllowes growe.
Salientes, the cockes or pipes of cundites, out of the whiche water spoureth.
Saligneus, nea, neum, of wyllowe or wythy.
Salij, the prieste of Mars in Rome, whiche daunced aboute the citie bearynge targettes called Ancilia.
Salillum, a lyttell salte seller.
Salina, a place where salte is made.
Salinum, idem.
Salinæ, narum, a citie in Sicile.
Salinator, the name of a noble man of Rome.
Salinacidus, et salinacidus, a, um, that whiche is salte in taste.
Salio, iui, ire, to salte or powder.
Salio, iui, ij, ire, to leape.
Salit mihi cor, my herte leapeth for ioye.
Salitura, powderynge or saltynge.
Salitus, ta, tum, salted.
Saliuo, are, to laye salue.
Saliua, et saliuum, spettell.
Saliua, is also taken for iuyce, also for the wyne called Chium.
Saliunca, an herb lyke to lauender called spyke.
Salisi, people in the mountaynes of Alpes, confynes to the Swycers, and the people called Bon.
Saliuarius, he that layeth salue.
Salix, icis, a wyllowe or wythy.
Salix amerina, in Dioscoride, is the tree called also Vitex and Agnus castus, a kynde of wyllowe, of some named parkelcaues.
Salinaris herba, reade Pyretrum.
Salinacis, a fountain in Caria, where a nymph fyndynge Hermaphroditus the sonne of Mercurius and Uenus naked, she imbracyng hym desyred of the goddes that of them two might be made one body, and so it happed. Also the people of Caria be sometime called Salmacij.
Salmacis, idem.
Salmacia, a praye gotten without labour.
Salmacidus, da, dum, that whiche sauoureth of salte.
Salmo, onis, a fysshe called salmonde.
Salmonius, the kynge of Elides, whiche takyng foolysshely vpon hym, to haue diuine honoures done vnto hym, and wolde fayne to cast lightenynges, lyke vnto Jupyter, beynge ouerthrowen with lightynge was caste into Helle.
Salnitrum, salte peter, whiche is put in to gunpowder
Sallo, lere, to powder with salt.
Salo, a ryuer called also Bibilis, wherwith pron is tempred, and made stronger.
Salomon, et Solomon, monis, is interpreted peasyble, the name of a kynge of Jewes, the sonne of kynge Dauid, whoo exceded all men in wysedome and knowledge, and neuertheles was by dotage on women brought to ydolatrie.
Salomonius, a, um, of Salomon.
Salon, a countrey of Bithinia, very commodious for the fedynge of cattell.
Salone, a citie in Liburnia betweene Dalmatiam and Illiriam.
Salopia, a towne and countreye in Englande called Shrewesbery.
Salpa, a fysshe whiche wyll not be sodden, excepte it be beaten as stockefysshe is.
Salpiga, a kynde of emotes or pysmeres.
Salsamentarius, he that selleth sawce.
Salsamentarius, a, um, pertaynynge to sauce.
Vas salsamentarium, a vessel wherinto sauce is put.
Salsamentum, sawce.
Salsedo, saltnesse.
Salsicortex, a tree, that beareth masse, whiche nothynge wyll eate, except onely swyne.
Salsilago, & salsugo, ginis, a salte licour.
Salsura, meesauce or bryne.
Salsus, a, um, salte in taste.
Saltabundus, da, dum, that whiche leapeth or daunseth.
Saltatio, daunsynge.
Saltator, & saltatrix, a daunser.
Saltatorius, a, um, pertaynynge to daunsynge.

Ludus

Salomon was by dotage on Women brought to ydolatryd.

Ludus saltatorius, a schole of daunsyng.
Saltatrix, & saltatricula, a daunsyng wenche.
Saltatus, tus, daunsyng.
Saltem, at the leaste waye.
Saltiæ, people iopnynge to the sea called Pontus Euxinus.
Saltim, uel saltuatim, by leapes.
Saltito, tare, to daunce, to leape often.
Salto, tare, to daunse.
Saltuarius, a keper of a wodde, a wodwarde.
Saltuosus, a, um, full of woodes.
Saltus, a thicke woode. also a leape.
Saluator, toris, a sauioure, he that kepeth or saueth a thynge from destruction or losse.
Saluber, bris, bre, holsome, hole.
Salubrior, ius, Salubertimus, a, um, more holsome, moste holsome.
Salubriter, holsomely.
Salubritas, helthe.
Salue, & saluete, et saluete, god spede you, ye be welcome, sometime contrary, farewel, god be with you.
Saluco, ere, to be sauf, or spede well, to be well at ease.
Salue. S. Satis est mihi tuæ salutis, nihil moror non saluco, God spede. M. yt sufficeth me that you are in healthe: but in fewe wordes I am not well at ease.
Saluia, an herbe called sauge.
Saluiatum, a drenche for a horse or other beaste.
Saluifico, care, to make safe, or to saue.
Saluo, are, to saue.
Saluebis a meo Cicerone, my sonne Cicero commendeth him vnto you.
Satin salue? is not all thyng well?
Salum, the sea.
Salus, lutis, helth, sometime remedy, profite.
Nosse omnia hæc salus est adolescentulis, to know all these thinges is profitable for yonge men.
Salutarius, the forefynger.
Salutatio, a salutation.
Salutator, toris, a saluter.
Salutatorium cubiculum, a chamber, where men do stande and abide to salute a prynce or noble man in auncyente, called nowe a chamber of presence.
Salutem, in the olde time was vsed for salutem.
Salutem dicere, to salute or to haue recommendation to any man.
Salutifer, ra, rum, Salutaris, re, holsome.
Salutaris digitus, the forefynger.
Salutarter, in healthe.
Salutiger, he that bryngeth recommendacions from an other person.
Saluto, tare, to salute, as well at commynge as at departyng, also to honour.
Saluus, a, um, sauffe, hole, sounde, without damage or harme.
Salua res est, the matter is come wel to passe.
Saluo capite, without daunger of lyfe.
Sam, for Eam, her.
Samara, an hyll in the easte Oceane sea, at the further ende of the mountayne called Caucasus.
Samarobrinæ, people in Fraunce, about Lambyr.
Samaria, a countrey and citie of Siria iopnyng to Judea, whiche was the cheefe Citie of the x. trybes of Israell, who being taken prisoners by the kyng of Siria and led away prysoners, thyther were sente for them paynims to inhabite that countrey, whiche were after called Samaritani, and they myxte the lawe of Moyses with ydolatry. The citie was afterwarde called Sebasten.
Sambuca, an instrument of musyke, nowe called doulcimers, an engyne of warre, wherewith fortresses were assauted.
Sambucina, a womanne whiche playeth on doulcimers.
Sambuceus, a, um, of Elder or alder tree.
Sambucus, an elder or alder tree.
Sambucistria, idem quod Sambucina.
Samia, vessels made in the yle of Samos.
Samius, a, um, of the yle of Samos: the olde writers dyd vse it for sharpe, and Samiare, to whette or make sharpe.
Samnites, people of Samnium, a countrey in Italy called nowe Apruttium.
Samium, a shelle.
Samiolum, a lyttell shelle.
Samos, the name of two yles in the sea called Aegeum, one by Thracium, and therfore it is also called Samothracia, the other lyeth agaynst Ephesus.
Sampsuchinus, na, um, of maioram.
Sampsuchus, & Sampsucum, an herbe called maioram.
Samsa, the stone of an olyue.
Samsychon, idem quod Sampsuchus.
Sanates, people dwellyng about Rome.
Sancio, xi, cire, to confyrme, to make firme.
Sancire leges, is to constitute lawes.
Sancus, one of the names of Hercules.
Sancte, firmely, holyly, deuoutely.
Sanctificatio, halowynge.
Sanctifico, care, to halowe.
Sanctitas, Sanctimodo, holynesse.
Sanctio, a lawe, a thynge decreed and stablyshed.
Sanctus, ta, tum, holye, inuiolable by a lawe, pure and cleane, vncorrupted. Vir sanctus, a blessed man.
Sanctimoniales, nunnes.
Sanctimonium, the profession of religyous personnes.
Sanctimonia, & Sanctitas, holynes, perfection.
Sanctuarium, a place consecrate or halowed.

Sandalium, a slyppe.
Sandalus, a spyce called saunders.
Sandaraca, a colour founde in mynes of syl-uer, or golde, pelowe ocher.
Sandalious, an yle called nowe Sardinia.
Sandaracinus, colour made with pelow ocher.
Sandastros, & Sandaphorion, & Sandarison, & Sandasites, a precious stone, hauynge in a bright colour pelowe specles, and is cal-led also Garamandita.
Sandyx, is a poulder made of Cerussa, buened tyll it ware red, as Dioscor, Galen, and Ae-tius do write. Other do saye that it is made with Ceruse and red chalke called Rubrica, myxte toggther, it was also called Siricon, or Syricon.
Sandicinus color, idem.
Sanè, an aduerbe, whithe signifieth ye, or ver-tayncly, on goddis name. Bellum sanè difficile gesit, He faught a verate daungerouse battayle.
Sanè ut uis, be it as thou wylte.
Sanè quam utile, surely very profytable.
Sanè quidem, ye hardly. Nempe ergo aper te uis, quæ restant me loqui? D. Sanè quidem, But wylte thou than that I shall telle playnely all the reste? D. ye hardly.
Sanesco, scere, to be or waxe hole.
Sanga, a ryuer in Portugall.
Sangaris, a ryuer of Galatia, whiche running thorough Phrygia, falleth in to Propontis, the sea.
Sanguen, guinis, & Sanguis, guinis, bloudde. also a tree, the backe wherof, is of the colour of bloudde.
Sanguineus, a, um, full of bloudde, also cruell, sometyme of sanguine or blouddy colour.
Sanguinolentus, idem.
Sanguiculum, the bloude of a hydde or swyne, wherwith pouddynges are made.
Sanguino, are, to bleede.
Sanguinaria, & Sanguinalis, an herbe that stoppeth bloudde, called also Polygonon, knotte grasse.
Sanguinarius, cruell, blouddy.
Sanguinolentus, idem.
Sanguis, guinis, bloude.
Sanguisuga, a worme, which is in standing wa-ters, and doth sucke the bloud of men or bea-stes that come into it: it is also called Hirudo
Sanies, matter, corrupted bloude.
Sanna, a scorne or mocke.
Sannio, onis, a dysarde in a playe or disgur-lynge: also he whyche in countenaunce, ges-ture, and maners is a foole.
Sanitas, tatis, heithe.
Saniter, lyke a hole man.
Sannaus, a ryuer in Italy.
Sano, are, to heale.



Sansa, the stone of an olyue.
Sansucus, Maiorame.
Sansucinus, a, um, of maiorame.
Santerna, soulder, wherwith golde is soudred.
Santones, people of a countrey in France cal-lyd Xantongue.
Santonicum, an herbe called Lauader cotton.
Santonum, Worthell in Fraunce.
Sanus, na, num, hole, holsome.
Sanitas, tatis, heithe.
Sapa, is newe wyne boyled to the thyrde parte of the measure, if it be to the halfe deale, it is named Defrutum, as Plinie writeth li. xiiii. And if there be but one parte consumed, it is than called Calcenum, as Anto. Musa affir-meth. Sapa, is also called sometyme Syreon, sometyme Hepsema, and Hepseton, of Ga-lenus in Meth. and of Nonius Meliacum.
Saperda, a dongehyll.
Sapidè, sauourely.
Sapidius, more sauourely.
Sapidus, da, dum, sauourely, well seasoned.
Sapiens, tis, wyse.
Sapientia, the kunnyng of thynges diuine and humayne, wysedome.
Sapio, pui, pere, to taste or sauour, to feele, to be wyse, to haue a right opinyon.
Sapio rem, I knowe what I haue to doo.
Sapiunt male, they be yll aduysed.
Sapit hic pleno pectore, he is meruaylouse wyse.
Sapit plus, he hath more wytte.
Sapit satis, he is wyse inough.
Sapis multum ad genium, thou knowelte howe to make good chere.
Sapo, ponis, sope.
Saponaria, reade Struthio.
Sapor, óris, a sauour, a taste.
Sapphiratus, a Saphyr full of spottes.
Sapphirinus, na, um, of a Saphire.
Sapphirus, a stone called a Saphyre.
Sappho, a woman of the yle of Lesbos, a great poetresse, who made verses called Lyrica, at the last she was taken with the loue of a yong man called Phao, who runnynge away from her, she not sustaynynge the anguysche of loue threwe her selue downe frome an Hylle into the sea.
Sappinus, the lower part of a fyrre tre, whiche is without knottes.
Saprum, a drynke made with salte & the fruite called Sorba, whiche helpeth men that haue the colyke.
Sapros, vinewed.
Sapsa, of old writers was vsed for ipsa.
Sarcasmos, a manner of iestynge or scoffynge bytyngely.
Sarcimen, a seame.
Sarcina, a trusse or packe, or fardell. sometyme it is

it is taken for an vnprofitable burdeyne.

Sarcinas colligere, is properly of ruenne of warre, whan they remeue or departe frome theyr campe.

Sarcinas, atis, for sarcina.

Sarcinaria iumenta, packhorses.

Sarcinatrix, tricis, a theapster, or stamester.

Sarcina, all stuffe that is closed or shutte vp in coffers.

Sarcino, are, to lade, sometyme to sowe.

Sarcinator, a botcher of garmentes.

Sarcio, cui, cire, to make holle agayne, to amende a thyng decayed or appayred, to make amendes.

Sarcion, a stone of carnacion colour.

Sarcito, pape the damages or costes.

Sarcte, holle.

Sartum tectum, idem.

Sarcocolla, a gumme of a tree in Persia, lyke to the poulder of incense, somewhat red and bytter, some is whyte of colour, whiche is muche better than redde.

Sarcophagus, a sepulchre.

Sarculo, are, to rake.

Sarculum, a rake.

Sarda, a red stone, wherin scales are grauen.

Sardanapalus, a kyng of Assiria, monstruous in all kyndes of lecherye, and therefore was slayne of one of his owen as he satte spynnyng amonge harlottes.

Sardinia, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum, by Seane, not passyng. viii. myles frome Corsica.

Sardis, a citie in Lydia.

Sardo, for intelligo, I vnderstande.

Sardoa, an herbe lyke to smallage, whiche groweth in Sardinia, wherof if a man eate, he shall grenne and make countenance of laughynge, and so dye.

Sardonius risus, a grennyng or laughyng without cause, a longe laugheter.

Sardonychatus, hauyng apparayle garnysshed with the stone called Sardonyx.

Sardonychus, idem quod Sardonyx.

Sardus, & Sardinensis, & Sardous, a, um, of Sardinia.

Sardonyx, onychis, a stone of the colour of a mannes nayle.

Sarepta, a towne in Syria, where Helye the prophete was borne.

Sargacæ, people in the Northe parte of the worlde, ioynyng to the great mere of Meotis

Sargus, a fysshe hyng in the sea of Egypt.

Sari, an herbe, growynge in waters, hauynge an harde roote, and wounden, necessarye for surgyes.

Sarissa, a longe speare.

Saronicus, a bosomme of the sea agaynste Isthmus.

Sarmatia, all that great countreye, wherin is conteyned Russia, Liuonia, and Tartaria, and the Northe and easte parte of Polonia.

Sarmata, a man of that countrey.

Sarmenta, twygges or shroude of trees cut of.

Sarmentitius, tia, tium, made of twygges or smalle boughes.

Sarnus, a ryuer in Campania.

Sarpa, a vyne cut of, shadde.

Sarpedon, the kynge of Lisia, whiche came to the ayde of the Troians agaynst the Grekes.

Sarpo, pere, to clense or make cleane.

Sarra, an yle called sometyme Tyrus: also the wyfe of Abraham.

Sarra, a citie in Phœnicia called also Tyrus,

Sarranus, na, num, of that citie.

Saraballa, plurali numero, a woorde of Caldey, signifying breeches.

Sarraca, the name of two cities, whereof the one is in Media, the other in Felici Arabia, or the eyche Arrabie.

Sarracum, a certayne carre, wherin woode or stones be caried.

Sarranæ uestes, garmentes of purple.

Sarrastes, people in Campania.

Sarrio, ire, to weede corne.

Sarritor, & sartor, toris, a weeder of corne.

Sarritio, Sarritura, & sartura, weedynge of corne.

Sarsina, an old citie in Italy, where Plautus the writer of comedies was borne.

Sarta tecta, houses letten to certayne persones to kepe them alway reparyed sufficiently, for a certayne summe of money.

Sarta tecta locare, to lette oute houses at a price certayne to be repaired.

Sarta tecta exigere, to charge a manne with reparations.

Sartago, ginis, a fryeng panne.

Sarte, holle.

Sarticum, an entrie into the ryuer of Nilus.

Sartor, & sarritor, an harrower or weeder of corne.

Sartum tectum habere, to kepe hole & sound or vncorrupted or hurt.

Sartutillus, the bealye of a swyne stuffed with meale.

Sas, olde writers vsed for suas.

Saso, an yle fyue myles from the citie of Brundusium in the realme of Naples.

Sason, a ryuer.

Sat, for satis, enough. Quantum sat est, as muche as is sufficient. Sat habet, it is sufficient.

Sarscio, I knowe well ynough.

Sauginæ, people in the countreye nowe called Tartarye.

Sauago, gi gere, to be diligente, to doote with spede, to be busy about a thynge.

Satanas, is interpreted an aduersarye, by the whiche

Satanas is interpreted an aduersary by the whiche name the Deuell was called, bycause that he was aduersary to Christ, also whatsoeuer is contrary to peace is called Satanas

27 Aprilis 1605

whiche name the deuell was called, bycause that he was aduersary to Christe. also what soeuer is cõtrary to peace, is called Satanas

Satarchæ, people in Scithia, whiche excluded from them the vse of golde and syluer.

Satellis, litis, one retayned to garde a mannes persone. also a catchepoll or bayliff, that doth attache men.

Satellitium, a garde, the office of suche a person or officer.

Saterona, a beaste, whiche doth lyue, sometime in water, sometyme on lande.

Satias, satietis, fulnesse or wearynesse in muche dyuyng of a thynge. sommetyme it signifieth aboundance. Hi salubus occupatis exteriorum agros inuasere, frumentiq; ex inopia grani, tanias facta. After that they had gotten the woodes or forestes, they inuaded the landes of them that were borderers, and bycause scarsitie of corne, they happed to haue their fille or abundance.

Satiabilis, le, that whiche maye be easyly satisfied.

Saties, for satietas.

Satietas, tatis, a satietie or fulnesse.

Rerum omnium satietas, redoulentesse of all thynges.

Satin for satisne, Satin sana es? Arte thou not well at ease?

Satin saluæ? Be all thynges well?

Satin' id tibi placet? Doethe that please the?

Satio, tionis, the act of sowyng of corne.

Satio, tiare, to satiate or fyll, whiche hathe relation not onely to the bodye and senses, but also to the mynde.

Satis, ynough, as much as doth nede, sufficient

Satis accepto, a couenaunt, whereby a man is bounden, and sureties with hym.

Satis accipere, to take ioynt sureties.

Satis iam verborũ est, thou hast said inough.

Satis habere, to be content. Satis habeas, nihil me etiam tecum de tui fratris iniuria conqueri, Be content, that I haue not also layde to youre charge, the wronge that youre brother hathe done me.

Satisdatio, & satisdatum, dati, the suretie or bonde, whereby men are bounden for an other, for performance of couenaunt, or the couenaunter, and sureties with hym.

Satisdator, he that is bounden for performance of couenant.

Satisdo, dare, to putte in sureties for performance of couenãtes. also to be bounden with sureties for performynge of couenantes.

Satisfacio, cere, to satisfy, to excuse, to content.

Satisfactio, satisfaction. Satispræstatio idem.

Satispræsto, tare, idem quod satis dare, to finde surette.

Satis superq; ynough and to muche.

Satius, the comparatiue degree of satis, it signifieth better.

Satiuus, a, um, that may be sowen, or is sowen.

Satnois, a ryuer of Phrygia.

Sator, toris, he that soweth corne.

Satrapa, amonge the Persians were no dukes and erles be here.

Satrapia, a prouynce, Duchy, or countie.

Saulio, are, idem quod saturare, to satiate or fylle superfluously.

Saum, is a measure of the hebrues whiche receyueth of wyne. xxxiii. li. and. iiii. ounces. of oyle. xxx. li. of honye. i. li. it is of our measure flanderde. ii. gaions and a quarte, and beyng a measure of dry thynges, it is one pech, and the. iiii. part of a perhe.

Saur, ris, full sedde, sometyme aboundaunte or plentuouse.

Saureia, an herbe called Sauery.

Saurio, onis, he that hath eaten ynoughe and to much.

Saurnas, fertylytie or plentuousnes. Also aboundance in excesse.

Saurnalia, fyue dayes assigned to Saturne in December, wherin manne vsed to feaste one an other, and to sende mutuall presentes.

Saurnalitium, pertaynynge to the ceremonyes of Saturnus.

Saurnia, was the name of a towne. also hyghe places were called Saturnia.

Saturnus, a, um, of Saturnus.

Saturniniani, were heretykes, whiche affirmed, that viuy. bri. angels made the worlde against the conscience of god the father.

Saturnius, a mountaine at Rome, which was after made called Capetius.

Saturnus, one of the seuen planettes. Also a god of the paynyms, sonne of Celius and Vesta, and father of Iuppter.

Saturo, are, to saturate or fyll with any thynge superfluously, moste commonly in eatyng.

Saturum, & Satyrum, a cyte of Calabria, not farre from Tarentum.

Satus, ta, tum, sowen or begotten.

Satus, tus, the sowynge, also sede.

Satyra, a poesy rebukynge vyces sharpely, not regardynge the persons.

Satyricus, & satyrus, a maker of suche matters

Satyria, a crowe.

Satyriacum, an ymage of Priapus.

Satyriasis, a lycherous, whereby the membre of a man standeth alwaye without appetite or delectation.

Satyrica, was a comedy, wherein Satyres were brought in.

Satyrice, an aduerbe, which signifieth sharpely and with reprochs.

Satyrus, a beast hauyng the head of a man and the bodye of a gote.

Satyrion, an herbe, hauyng leaues lyke a tyle, but smaller, a knappe with many smalle purple flowers, and a roote lyke the genytoures of a man.

Saucio, are, to wounde.

Saucius, a, um, wounded, sometyme wery.

Sauior, aris, ari, to kysse swetely.

Saura, a lyserde, whiche lyeth in hedges.

Saurites, a stoone, whiche is found in the bealye of a grene lyserde.

Sauromatæ, people called also Sarmaty, Russes, Tartarians, Moscouites. &c.

Saxatilis, le, stonye. Pisces saxatili, fyshes bred amonge stones.

Saxetum, a place full of rockes or stones.

Saxeus, a, um, stony, or of a stone.

Saxifragon, or Saxiphages, in greke, or Saxifraga, in latyn, Dioscorides and Plinius doo call it also Empetron, whiche in dede is the herbe called Pampeter, vsed for a sawce, and in salates, and therfore is boyled and kepte in dyuers. Anton. Musa demeth, that Saxifraga and Empetron be one. Ruellius describeth Saxifragon, with litel branches growyng on stones, hauynge smalle stalkes, not vnlyke to Epithymus, but that they are blacke and stonye, and hath leaues lyke to maydenheare, but that they be greatter, or to Polypodi, on the toppe bushy, but out of order, hauynge neyther floure nor seede, and a superfluouse roote, he also sayethe, that it is founde in olde buyldynges, in the ioynters of the stones. In an other place he nameth that kynde of maydenheare, whiche is called Adiantum Saxifragon. Our Saxifrage I neede not to describe, it is so cõmonly knowen, and groweth in suche abundance, whiche is not like to any of the other, nor yet to that which in France (as Ruellius writeth) is called Saxifragia maior, whiche he affyrmeth to be Sefeli massiliense, nor to that whiche he supposeth to be a kinde of Napi.

Saxonia, Saxony

Saxones, the people.

Saxosus, a, um, full of greate stones or rockes.

Saxulum, a litel rocke.

Saxum, a rocke. sometyme a stone.

✠ Saxum uoluere, to tourne the stone. A prouerbe applied to them that be fatigate or wearied with continuall & vnprofitable labours.

Saxum ferratum, a citie in Italy.

## S ANTE C.

Scabellũ, or scabile, a forestoole, or low settle.

Scaber, bra, brum, rusty, roughe. sometyme lythy.

Scabies, scabiei, a scabbe.

Scabiosa, an herbe. vide Psora.

Scabiosus, a, um, scabbed.

Scabo, bi, bere, to rubbe or scratche.

Scabredo, dinis, a roughenesse of the skynne, as whan it doth wrynkle.

Scabræ, roughly, not playn, or smothe.

Scabrities, & scabrinia, rustinesse, lythynesse, roughenesse.

Scabro, onis, a wourme, whiche is ingendred of the carayne of a deade horse.

Scæa, an hauen at Troye.

Scæi, people in Thracia.

Scæna, a place, whiche serueth onely for enterludes or comedyes to be playde in, whiche was in the fourme of halfe a cercle. it is also where trees or bushes, are cut and layd ouer the heade, in suche fourme as men may vnder them walke or lyue in the shadowe. It is also where a vice or offence is openly detected, in suche wyse as menne doo crye out, or wonder at it.

Scænaticus, uel scenatilis, for a player in comedies or enterludes.

Scænicula, a diminutiue of scæna.

Scænicus, ca, cum, pertaynynge to enterludes.

Scænicus, a player in enterludes.

Scænitæ, people of Arabye, whiche dwelle alwaye in tentes, couered with the heares of gottes, amonge whome if a swyne or hogge be brought, it dyeth.

Scænoma, a tente also a bagge.

Scænopegia, the feast of the tabernacles, when the Iewes did set vp tabernacles or tentes in similitude of theim, wherein they dwelyd when they came out of Egypte.

Scæua, the lefte hande. also he that vseth the lefte hande for the ryght.

Scæuus, a, um, pli. sometyme it signifieth good. as Scæuum omen, good luche or chaunce.

Scala, & scalæ, scalarum, a ladder. also a payre of stayres.

Scalmus, a lytel pece of wood, wherunto shypmen do bynd theyr ores, to row the more easyly.

Scalpellum, a penknyfe.

Scalper, scalpri, any instrument of iron, wherewith incision is made, as a lancet, cissours, or suche other.

Scalpo, pſi, pere, to scratche. also to graue in mettall.

Scalprum, & scalpellum, an instrument, wherewith any thynge is scraped or ryppyd, also a surgeons instrument, wherwith he taketh corrupte flesshe from the bones. It is also a graunge pyon.

Scalptor, tóris, a grauer.

Scalptura, graunge in mettall.

Scalpturatum, pauement made with stones, of dyuers colours, ioyned togyther.

Scalpturio, rui, rire, to scrape as a cocke doth, or other fowles.

Scalpurio, rire, to scrape as a henne doth.

Sca-

Scamander, dri, a riuer, whiche diuideth Europa from Asia. it was also the name of one of the sonnes of Hector, called also Astyanax

Scamandria, a towne by the hauen of Ilium, not farre from Troy.

Scamnum, a benche or fourme. also a steppe or grice, wherby a manne gothe vppe into a hygh bedde. Also a balke vntilled betweene two forowes.

Scamonea, an herbe, the iuyce wherof is vsed in medicine to purge choler vehemently. Albeit that it is venemous, and leueth wars matter behynde, than it doth expell.

Scandalides, a kynde of dates.

Scandalum, occasion to synne, geuen by an other to hym that synneth.

Scandinauia, an yle in the north ocean sea, the quantitie wherof was neuer founde.

Scandix, dicis, an herbe like to cherupll, but it is swetter, and hath a whyte floure, and a lyttell roote.

Scando, di, dere, to clymme.

Scandulaca, an herbe, whiche rounneth vppon corne, as pupe dothe on trees.

Scandulæ, shyngle, whiche be tyles of woode, wherwith diuers churches be couered.

Scandulum correctum, a house couered with shyngle or wodden tyles.

Scansile, that whiche may be clymmed or gone vppon.

Scansio, a clymmynge vp.

Scapha, a bote made of a hole tree, or a shyppe boote.

Scaphiarius, a boteman.

Scaphium, a basyn or vessell to receyue bryne or ordure.

Scapilium, the space betweene the shoulders.

Scaprum, a knyfe, wherwith vynes and other like thynges are cutte.

Scaptensula, a place in Macedonia, where siluer was dygged.

Scaptia, an olde cittie in Italy, wherof came Scaptia tribus.

Scapulæ, the hynder parte of the shulders.

Scapularis, a boye or wenche, which is oft beaten about the shulders.

Scapularis uestis, a garmente, whiche coueryth onely the shulders.

Scapus, after Rutilius is a stalke, whiche ryseth bolte vpright. some do adde to, haupnge a knoppe, wherin seedes are conteyned, as a popy, some do so name the huske of a grape.

Scarabæus, a kynde with a blacke shelle or huske called a bytell, whiche byteth in cowe shardes, and is black, also there is a kynd of them whiche hath hornes like to an harte.

Scarabæus aquilam, a prouerbe applyed to suche as endeuour them selfe to do displesure to those that be more puissant than they are.



Scarificatio, launcyng.

Scarifico, care, to launce or open a sooze, that the matter corrupted may issue.

Scarus, a fysshe, which doth chewe lyke a beast, some men do suppose it to be a gylte head, or Goldenye.

Scatebræ, the boilynge or sprynge vp of water out of a spryng or sourges of water.

Scateo, tere, to run or brast out, as water doth out of a narowe or straite place.

Scaturigo, ginis, & scaturies, brastynge out of water or other thynge in lyke maner.

Scaturio, ire, to rounne out or abrode. also to spryng or growe abrode, as somme herbes doen.

Scaturitio, a runnynge as water doeth.

Scauri, they whyche haue their toes swollen, or their ankley croked, that they mate not go faste, it was also an honourable house of the Romaynes.

Scazon, tis, is a kynde of metre.

Scelerate, mischeuously.

Scelerator, oris, he that polluteth or defyleth.

Sceleratus, he vnto whom a myscheuous dede is done. somtyme it signifieth him that doth an yll dede.

Sceleratus campus, a fyelde at Rome, where the nunnes of Vesta were buryed quicke, yf they were founde to lyue incontinently.

Sceleroſe, vngraciously, mischeuously.

Sceleste, idem.

Scelero, rare, to pollute.

Sceleroſus, a, um, he that hath done an vngracious or myscheuous dede.

Sceleroſus, full of vngratiousnesse.

Scelestus, ta, tum, vngracious, full of vnhappinesse, mischeuous, vengeable.

Scelus, sceleris, a mischeuous dede. also an vngracious person.

Scena, a pauilion or haule. also a scaffolde.

Scenographia, is an adumbration or lyght description of the front and sydes of a house, where the lynes dothe aunswere to the compasse and centre of euery parte.

Scenoma, a pauylion, a sacke.

Sceparnon, a couerynge.

Scepsis, a citie in Phrygia.

Scepsici, were a secte of philosophers, whyche affirmed nothing, the chiefe of that sect was Pyrrhus and Heraclius.

Sceptrum, a princes scepter.

Scheda, a leafe of paper, a scrowe.

Schedia, a thynge lyke to a bridge with trees pynned together, wheron thynges are carryed in the water, in the steede of a barge, as it may be sene on dyuers great riuers in high Germany.

Schedion, any thynge sodaynly made, & without muche labour.

Schedula, a lyttell scrowe or leafe of paper.
Schema, atis, & schematum, a fygure, also an ornament, specially in speache, sometyme a garment.
Schesis, where a multitude of woordes are broughte in togyther vnioyned, as, Nubila, nix, grando, procelle, flumina, venti, Cloudes, snowe, hayle, shoures, fluddes, windes.
Schilschi, amonge the Jewes, was a weight of foure ounces.
Schinos, the tree out of the whiche runneth Mastyx. rede Lentiscus.
Schisma, atis, a diuision, specially in the church
Schiston, the mylke that remayneth after that the mylke is sodden, whyche is called wille courdes.
Schœnobates, he that gothe on a corde.
Scœniculæ, harlottes whiche dresse theim selues with stynkyng oyntmentes.
Schœnitæ, people, whyche dooe dwelle in pauilyons.
Schœnoplocos, a ropar.
Schœnos, is that which is called Iuncus odoratus, Celsus calleth it Iuncus rotundus, the apothecaries call it Squinanthum.
Schœnus, nuntis, a riuer by Athenes, also another in Arcadia, & also a tree called Lentiscus
Schœnus, a space of grounde, containyng thre score furlonges, whiche is seuen myles, and a halfe.
Schola, a schoole. Also a place in a barn, where men dyd abyde, whyles other were barned, likewyse in a porche, wherein men rested for answeres. Scholæ, are taken for disputations betwene the maister and his scholars.
Scholaris, are, pertaynyng to schooles.
Scholasticus, a scholar.
Scholasticus, ca, cum, scholastical.
Scholium, a short or compendious exposicion.
Scibilis, le, that whiche may be easily knowen.
Scibo, for sciam, I shall knowe.
Sciens feci, I dyd it wetyngly.
Scienter, idem.
Scienter feci, I dyd it counnyngly.
Scientia, counnynge.
Scilicet, as who sayethe, It is muche, surely, moreouer. Sommetyme it implyeth a negatiue.
Id populus curat scilicet, Ye the people careth muche therfore, as who sayth, they care nothynge for it.
Scilicet equidem istuc factum ignoscam, That is welle sayde, ye I wylle pardon the. anon.
Scilicet expectemus illud quinquennium, Ye, it is best that we tary yet vntyll the fiue yeres be passed, as who mought saie, I wyll not tary so longe.
Scilicet grauiorem dolorem tibi patrui tui mors attulit, quàm C. Graccho fratris, May that be trewe, that the deathe of thyne vncle greued the more, than greued Gracchus the deathe of his brother.
Scilicet ita res est, Trewely it is as I telle you.
Non uides? Videam obsecro, quem? hunc scilicet, Seest thou not? See I praye the, whome? hym I tell the.
Scilliticus, a, um, & Scillites, of Scilla.
Scincus, a kynde of small cochodrylis in the ryuer of Nilus.
Scindo, scidi, scindere, to cutte.
Scindere sententiam, to diuide his opinyon.
Scinpodium, a lyttell couche or benche.
Scintilla, a sparke.
Scintillo, are, to sparkle.
Scio, sciui, scire, to knowe.
Scire fidibus, to be perfite in playenge on instrumentes.
Scire scisserely, to ordeyne and inacte, as it is in our parlyament.
Scire omnes linguas, to speke all langages.
Scit fidibus, he can playe on the harpe.
Latine uel græce scire, he vnderstandeth greke or latine.
Sciens non faciam, I wyll not dooe it wytyngly.
Scio uti foro, I knowe what I haue to doo, also I can accõmodate my self to other mens maners, and to the condicions of the tyme and place present.
Sciolus, he that knoweth somewhat.
Sciomantia, a part of nygromancye wrought by shadowes.
Sciopodes, people, whiche lyenge vpryght, do shadwe therm selues with they re feete, all be it euery one manne hath but one legge, and yet be they wonderfull swyfte.
Sciotericon, a dyalle sette vppon a walle, to knowe by the sonne what is a cloche.
Scipiadæ, & Scipionidæ, they whyche were of the progenie of Scipions, the noble captaynes of Romaynes.
Scipio, the surname of dyuers noble Romaynes, of the whyche thre were the moste excellente personnages of their tyme, as wells in marciall prowesse, as also in other moste notable vertues. The one called Scipio Nasica, sonne of Cneius Scipio, who had ben bothe Consule and tryumphed, and beynge a verie ponge manne, was deemed of all the people of Rome to bee the beste man in that Cytie. The other two were bretherne, sonnes of Publius Scipio. The one of theim for subdewynge Asia, was called Scipio Asiaticus, [illegible]ther for vainquisshynge Hanniballe, and the people of Ephyrea, was named Scipio Ephyreanus. This Publius

Cornelius Scipio, frome his chyldehoode was of a wonderfull towardenesse, for beinge but .xvii. yeres olde in a great batayle by Pauia in Lumbardy, he reskued his father being enuironed with ennemyes, and in daunger to be slayne. Also after the discomfyture at Cannas, where the more part of the floure of chyualrye was slayne, because the residue of the ponge men concluded to haue forsaken Italy: This Scipio drewe out his swoorde, & compelled them to sweare, that they shoulde not leaue the citie but defende it. After that his father and vncle were slayn, all men feareynge to be captayns in so daungerous warres, he steppe forth with a noble courage, proferynge hym self to take that charge in hand, whervnto the senate and people consented, he beinge than but. xxii. yeres olde, they beholdyng in his personage and vysage a beautye incomparable, his countenaunce merye and gentyle, and to be in his gesture and pase a wonderfull maiesty, whiche was had in such admiration, throughout all the worlde, that after he had dryuen Hannibal out of Italy, subdued the citie of Carthage, and constrained the great kyng Antiochus to desyre peace of the Romans, the warres being ceased, he came out of al countreys to Rome only to see hym & honour hym, as one excedyng the state of mortalytie, wherby he styred suche enuy towarde hym, that he was accused for detaynyng of certayne treasure, whiche shuld haue ben brought into the commune treasorye, but he with a noble and valiant courage, came before the people, & remembryng what he had done for the weale publyke, requyred them to go with hym vnto the capytole, to gyue than kes to god for his victorye, and soo departed all the people folowyng hym, and leauyng the Iudges alone. But not withstandynge he so greuously toke the ingratitude of the senate and people, that he abandoned all commune affayres, and went out of the citie of Rome to a manour place, whiche he hadde at Linternum, and there ended his lyfe, whan he hadde lyued .liiii. yeres. A notable remembraunce to them that doo trust on fortune or fauour of people.

Scipio, onis, is also a staffe to walke with.

Scironia saxa, rockes in the sea by Athenes.

Scirpea, a dounge potte or coine made with roddes.

Scirpicula, a lyttelle booke, wherewith roushes, or any thynge is cut of in byndynge of thynges.

Scirpia, houyed vesselles.

Scirpo, are, to bynde.

Scirpus, a rushe, or an olyat.

✠ Nodum in scirpo quærere, To seeke for a knotte in a rushe, is a prouerbe, whereby is signifyed, to seke to diligently for a thyng that may not be found, or to make dout of a thyng whiche is playne.

Scirpeus, a, um, of rushes.

Scirpiculum, a basket, or a lyttell panier made of rushes.

Scirrus, or scirron, is an hardnesse growen in the flesshe within the skynne, or in some other parte within the body.

Scirophorion, the moneth of May.

Scirrhotis, a dysease in the eyes commynge of a longe inflamation, flesshe growyng in them somwhat blewe.

Scirta, is a kynde of oynyons, growyng in wynter, called scalyons.

Scisscitor, taris, tari, & Scisco, scisscere, to demaunde. Also scisscere, is to ordeyn or inact, to inquyre.

Scisceno, gyue thou sentence or iudgement, gyue thy voyce or consente in election.

Scisco, scivi, scisscere, to knowe. Also to determe or gyue sentence.

Scissilis, le, that whiche maye be rutte.

Scissio, scissura, & scissus, us, a rutte.

Scita, ordinaunces made by the people.

Scitamenta, pleasant meates.

Scite, cunnyngly, craftily.

Scitor, aris, ari, to demaunde or inquyre.

Scitum, a decree, or statute.

Scitus, ta, tum, wise or wittie, also pryse or feat

Scitæ, people in the northe parte of Asia, whiche were cruell and harde to be vanquysshed, they be nowe called Russyans, Moscouytes, and Tartaryens.

Sciurus, a squyrrell.

Scius, he that knoweth a thynge.

Sclerias, a swellynge of the eye lydes, with peyne and rednesse.

Sclerophthalmia, where the eye lydes bene harde, and ware heuy with ache.

Sclopus, a sowne, whiche is made with ponsynge of the cheke.

Scobina, an instrument, wherwith any thynge is shauen. sometyme the shauyng selfe.

Scobino, are, to wounde, to shane of.

Scobs, scobis, that whiche commeth of the shauynge or boorynge of woode or metalle: also gryt of stoones, wherwith metalle is scoured.

Scoletia, a kynde of rustc or canker.

Scolopendria, an herbe called also Asplenon, it groweth on flynt walles, where the sunne commeth neuer or seldom, and hath leaues lyke Polypodium, somewhat yelowe by the grounde and roughe, and about greene, has nynge neyther stauke, flowre, nor seede.

It is not Harris toungue, whyche is come manly called Scolopendria, but it is that,

S ante C.

whiche the apothecaries do call Cetrac, rede before in Hemionitis, & Phillitis.

Scolopendria, or Scolopendra, is also a lytell worme, with many legges, wherewith he goth lyke to a barge with many ores.

Scolymos, the floure of a thystell.

Scolymus, a thystell nowe called Artechoke, of somemen is taken for the thystell, whiche beastes do eate, called cowethystell.

Scombrus, a fysshe, a certayne kynde of Tunny.

Scomma, matis, a shotte, or sentence spoken in mythe, whiche sowneth other wyse than is ment of hym that speaketh.

Scopa, a broume or besome to swepe houses.

Scopa regia, an herbe called Mallowe.

Scopæ, the croppes of herbes or trees.

Scoparius, & scoparia, he or she that doothe swepe.

Scopei, men of lytell stature.

Scopæ, dissolute men wythout wytte or counsayle.

Scopas dissipare, to say or do a thyng without any purpose or reason.

Scopo, pare, to swepe.

Scopelon, an hygh place, where men stande to beholde or espy.

Scopi, be grapes, after that the wyne is pressed out.

Scopula, a bunche, suche as paynters and paregettours do use.

Scopulosus, a, um, rocky, or full of rockes.

Scopus, & scopulus, an hygh rocke, also it is a marke, whereat men do shote. sometyme it signifieth any thynge, whervnto that whiche is spoken, hath a principall respect.

Scordion, hath leaues lyke to germander, but muche larger, and the stalke foure square, & hath some part of the sauour of garlyke, whiche forme declareth it to be neyther ramsons, nor yet saulce alone. Scordotis, idem.

Scoria, the refuse of mettall, tried out by fyre. sometyme it signifieth care or greefe.

Scorodon, garlike.

Scorpena, a fysshe whiche keepeth her selfe to one make.

Scorpiones, crossebowes as well to shoote arrowes as stones.

Scorpionarij, they which do shote in crossbowes

Scorpues, a stone of the colour of a scorpion.

Scorpiuros, an herbe, whiche hath ben supposed to be the herbe called ruddes or marygolde, but the curiositie of late phisytions will not suffre marigoldes to be so named, because some part of the colour of the floure agreeth not with the old description, not with standing the resydue of the forme, propyrties, and vertues do not repugne, (as it hath ben proued) but that Scorpiuros, may be marygoulde. For the colours of floures in sundry countreis haue ben founde somewhat to vary, and likewyse the quantitye and fascion of the leafe, wherin there is no doubt, but many be deceyued with their superfluous curiositie in the iudgynge of herbes.

Scrofularia, some thynketh it to be the blynde nettell, other the herbe called of Dioscorides Chelidonium minus.

Scorpius, & scorpio, onis, a venimous worme called a scorpion, whiche stryketh with his taple, and neuer ceasseth to serche, where he may haue occasion to strike. Also a sygne in the fyrmamente. It is also a crossebow. some men take it to be an arbe bushe. Also a whip, haunge plummettes of leade at the endes of the cordes. It is also an herbe, which hath leaues lyke to scorpions taple.

Scortator, toris, he that haunteth harlottes.

Scortea, that whiche is of lether, as Scortei nummi, lether money.

Scortes, the codde of a man or beast.

Scorteus, tea, teum, that whiche is made of skynnes.

Scortor, aris, ari, to haunte or companye with harlottes.

Scortum, an harlotte or strumpette, it is also the hyde of a beast.

Scotia, Scotlande, the parte of Brytania from the ryuer of Twede to Catanes.

Scoti, Scottes, or Scottysshemen, of whome sayncte Hierome writeth in this wyse, Quid loquar de cæteris nationibus, quū ipse adulescentulus, in Gallia uiderim Scotos, gentem Britannicam, humanis uesci carnibus: & quum per syluas porcorum greges & armentorum, pecudumq; reperiant, pastorum nates, & fœminarum papillas solere abscindere, et has solas ciborum delicias arbitrari? What shall I speake of other nations, seing that whan I was a boy, I sawe in Fraunce, Scottes, a people of Brytayne, eate mennes fleshe, and whan they founde in the forestes beardes of swyne, beastes, and cattaile, they wolde cutte of the buttockes of the boyes, whiche kept them, and also the womans pappes, and coke that to be the most delycate meate.

Scotos, in Greke, darkenes, it is more aptely called in the northerne tungue, mythe.

Scotoma, & scotomia, dymnesse of syght.

Scranteum, a skynne, wherin arowes are put: it may be called a sheafe.

Scraptia, a worme, whiche is founden in lennes. Also a vile and stinkynge harlotte, a dyscuelyng quent.

Screabile, that whiche may be spytte or retched out of the lungues or stomakes.

Screator, he that retcheth or spytteth.

Screatus, tus, spettyng or retchyng to spitte.

Screo,

Screo, are, to reache in spettyng.
Scriba, a Secretary, a notary, a scribe, a clerke of an officer.
Scribello, lare, the old writars vsed for Scribo.
Scribilita, a delycate meate made of paste stuffed and wounden lyke a rope, I thynke it to be suche as fortes of Portugall are.
Scribligo, ginis, an vntrue fourme of speakyng or writyng called also Solœcismus.
Scribo, scripsi, scribere, to write, also to make, somtyme to paynte.
Scribere nummos alicui, to deliuer money by exchaunge, or out of the banke.
Supplimentum legionibus scribere, to perfourme or make vp the legions in the number of souldioures.
Scrinarius, the keper of secrete letters.
Scriniolum, a casket or forser.
Scrinium, a coffer or other lyke place, wherein iewelles or secrete thynges are kepte, as euidences and recordes of iudgementes or inrollementes.
Scriptio, an inscription or any other writynge.
Scriptor, toris, a writer.
Scriptorius, a, um, apt for writyng.
Scriptum, that whiche is written.
Scriptura, wrytyng somtyme style. also a reckenynge of a bailyffe, whyche byeth and selleth cattell, or of hym whyche ought to paye certayne reuenewes, for that whyche he hathe hyred.
Scriptuarius, he that writeth thynges whyche be commonly done, or bokes of reckenynge for bailyffes and reues, a clerke.
Scrobs, scrobis, a dyche or furrowe.
Scrobulus, a lytel dyche or furrow.
Scropha, a sowe that hath prygges.
Scrotum, the codde or shynne, wherein be the stones of a man. Scrota, be also lytell ymages made of paste, whyche are wonte to be gyuen to children.
Scrupulosus, a, um, scrupulouse or doubtfulle in lyghte thynges. sometyme it sygnifyeth dyfficile or difficulte.
Scrupulosa res, a thyng wherin there semeth to be some difficultee.
Scrupulatim, by smalle pieces.
Scrupulus, a lytell sharpe stone, whiche somestyme happeth to falle into a mannes howe, and hurte his hele. It is also taken for much sollicitude, also for difficultie, or vpryght conscyence. also a poyse, whyche is the thyrde parte of a dramme: and than is it also wryten with y, as Scrypulus.
Scrupulum inijcere, to bryng into a mannes mynde, doubte, carefulnes, or thought.
Scrupulū eximere, to put away dout or care.
Scrupus, a lytell stone or piece of a stone.
Scrupeus, a, um, stonye.



Scruta, olde garmentes, horsethorn, and suche other baggage solde for necessitee. also lytell images made in paste, solde to the people.
Scrutarius, he that selleth old stuffe, or maketh suche ymages.
Scrutinium, a serche.
Scrutor, aris, ari, to serche.
Scrutellus, the belly of a swyne farced or stuffed.
Sculna, olde wyttars vsed for sequester, an arbytrour.
Sculpo, psi, pere, to carue ymages in stone. sometime to graue in metall.
Sculponeæ, woollen sockes.
Sculponeatus, he that dooeth weare woullen sockes.
Sculptile, that whiche is carued or grauen.
Sculptor, a grauer, a caruer.
Sculptrix, a woman of that occupacion.
Sculptura, in grauyng or caruing.
Scurra, a rayler, a scoffer. Scurrilitas, raillyng.
Scurrilis, le, pertaining to raillyng.
Scurriliter, in raillyng or skoffyng facion.
Scutarius, a buckler maker, or a maker of tergates.
Scutarius, ria, rium, pertaynynge to shieldes or tergates.
Scutatus, armed with a shielde or tergate.
Scutella, a sawcer.
Scutigerulus, a custerell or page, which beareth his maisters shielde or buckler.
Scutriscum, a diminutiue of scutra or scutula.
Scutuca, a skourge.
Scutula, a rounde fygure, suche as spynners or spyders do warke, also a vessell, whyche containeth. viii. ounces. also a staffe, wherwith flaxe is beaten.
Scutulatus, ta, tum, rounde and wrought in the fourme of a copwebbe.
Scutulata uestis, a garment of sylk, wherin be wrought figures like to round copwebbes.
Scutulatus, is a colour, I suppose wachet.
Scutulum, a lyttell shielde.
Scutum, a tergat or shielde, a buckler.
Scylace, a citie in Grecia.
Scylla, a daungerouse rock in the sea by Sicile. Also a lady, daughter of Nisus, kyng of Megarensis, whiche for loue of Minois, hir fathers enemy, stale a pourple heare from her fathers head, whiche caused hym to be vanquyshed. But the beyng forsaken of Minois, threwe her selfe into the sea, and was transfourmed into a byrde of her name. It is also a kynd of fyshe in the ryuer of Liris in Campania. It is also an herbe which hathe a rote lyke to an oynyon, and is of the apothecaries called Squilla.
Scylliticus, a, um, of that herbe.
Scyllaceum, a towne in the furthermooste parte of Italy, fyrste buylded and inhabyted

by men of Athenes.

Scylleta, places wherin is taken the fysshe called Scilla.

Scylleum, a promontorye or hyll in the parte of Grecia, nowe called Morea.

Scyllis, the name of a Greke, whyche swymmynge vnder water, dyd cut in sunder the cables of the shippes of the Persians.

Scyllus, luntis, a towne in Achaia.

Scylurus, the name of a man, whiche haunynge foure score sonnes, whan he dyed, he called them afore hym, and deliuered to euerye of them a sheke of arrowes, comaundyng them to breake the sheakes incontinente: whyche whan they mought not do, he toke out of the sheakes one arrowe after an other, and brake them all lyghtely, declarynge thereby vnto his sons, that yf they continued and agreed well together, they shoulde bee puissaunte: and yf they varied and were disseuered, they shoulde be feble and shortely distroyed.

Scymnus, the whelpe of a lion.

Scynifes, bitynge gnattes.

Scyphus, a great cruse or tugge.

Scyricum, a blonket colour or lyght wachet.

Scytala, a lyttell fielde moule. some do suppose it to be an ermine.

Scyrus, an yle in the sea called Aegeum, where Achilles was hid by his mother in a womans apparayle, to the intente that he shoulde not go with the Grekes agaynst Troy.

Scyron, a theefe in the countrey of Attica, who wolde syt on a hyghe rocke, and compel them that came by to washe his fete, or elles to honour hym. and whan they hadde soo done, he threwe them downe into the sea. Fynally he was slayne by Theseus, and it was surmysed, that his boones were tourned into rockes, whiche of hym were named Scyronia, and thei lie betwene Atticam and Megarim, where by the passage is harde.

Scyritæ, people in Ynd ia, whiche haue no noses, but in the stede of a nose they haue two holes in their vysage.

Scythia, is a great countrey, whiche streteheth into the East from the ryuer of Tanais, and hath on the south parte Saron, and Hogotanos, people vnder the kynge of Persia, and on the northe parte bee countreys vnknowen and deserte, and is nowe vnder the dominion of the great Cane of Catayo.

Scitha, a man or woman of Scithia.

Scythicus, ca, cum, of Scithia.

Scython, a countreye nowe called Thracia in Greece.



## S ANTE E.

SE is a pronowne, and signifieth hym or her.

Sebasta, uel Sebastapolis a citie in Siria called before Samaria.

Sebemytum, a citie in Egypt.

Sebesten, is that fruite whiche Dioscorides calleth Myxa.

Sebethos, a fountayne at Naples, whiche serueth the citie, runnynge throughout the citie.

Sebra, or Sebre minor, is as Antonius Musa saith, our Esula, or Spourge.

Secale, a certayne grayne, whiche serueth onely to put away hunger.

Scedo, secessi, secedere, to go backe, or to go out of company, to go awaye, to go to playe or sporte from labour.

Secucul, is the herbe called Eringion.

Secaniabin, amonge the Arabianes is our Oxymell, amonge the Latines it is called Acetum mulsum.

Secra, a kynde of Ambregryse.

Secerno, secreui, secernere, to dyuide, or laye one from an other, to lay or put by it selfe.

Secespita, a curtynge knyfe, wherwith the paynimes diuided their sacrifice.

Secessus, us, & secessio, a departyng, a vacacion from businesse, a secrete place.

Secinium, a cake of breade cut in sacrifice.

Secius, later. Nec eo secius, neuer the later.

Secludo, si, dere, to shut out.

Seclum, for seculum, the space of one hundred yeres.

Secluſa sacra, ceremonies, that be secretely vsed, to be had in the more reuerence.

Seco, cas, cui, care, to cutte. Viam secare, to leade the way.

Securus, a panyer to carry that whyche is cut.

Secare, is also to folowe.

Secors, & socors, dis, hartelesse, apte to no purpose, profytable neyther to hym selfe nor to any other.

Secordes agni, lambes late eued or fallen.

Secordia, & socordia, sluggardnes, vnapynes, unlustinesse.

Secreta, thynges secrete. A secretis, of the priuie counsaile.

Secretè, & secretò, priuily.

Secta, a diuerse consent in sundry wylfull opynions, a secte of philosophers, a secte of heresyes.

Sectacula, the sequele.

Sectarius uerues, the belle wether that goethe before the flocke.

Sectilis, le, that whiche may be cutte.

Sectio, onis, a cuttynge, a diuysion, the partynge of a pray in takyng of a towne.

Sectio, al that is taken in pray at the wynnyng

and

and sackyng of a towne.

Sectiuus, ua, uum, that is often cutte.
Sectiuum porrum, vnsette lekes.

Sector, aris, ari, to folowe, to cunne after one. Also to folowe in maners or fourme of speakynge or ryngynge. Also to hunte or chase a beaste.

Sectores, byers of forfaited goodes. Also thei that doo take profite by the condempnacion of other.

Sectura, a cuttyng, caues vnder erth or mynes.

Sectus, ta, tum, dyuyded.

Secubo, bare, to lye aparte.

Secula, a sithe, wherwith hey is mowen.

Seculum, some do suppose it to be the space of one hundred yeres, some of one thousande yeres, other of thyrty yere. sometyme it is taken for tyme. Seculum sterile, a barain tyme.

Secunda mensa, the laste course, wherin commeth fruite and confetues.

Secundę, darum, the after byrthe.

Secundarius, a, um, of the seconde sorte.

Secundo, the seconde tyme or place, also afterwardes.

Secundo, are, to prosper or make prosperous.

Secundo lumine, the next daie. Cæsaris interdicta, si te secũdo lumine hic offendero, res spuentur, If I fynd the here the next daie, I will sette litle by Cesars commandementes.

Secundus panis, broune breade. Pasti siliquis, & pane secundo, Fedde with beane hulles, and broune breade.

Secundum, an aduerbe, signifieth nye, or by. Secundum aurem, by the eare. Also nexte after. Secundum patrem, next after my father. sometyme for. Secundum te iudicem do, I iuge the matter for the. also in. Secundum quietem, in reste. also vpon. Secundum ea, thervpon. Secundum Platonem, After the saynge of Plato. Secundum Pythagoram nie uo, I lyue lyke to Pythagoras. Secundum flumen, I longe by the ryuers syde.

Secundus, da, dum, seconde or next to the fyrst. Also prosperous. Secunda fortuna, Good or prosperous fortune. Res secundæ, that whiche dothe folowe our desyre or appetite, good fortune. Secundo flumine nauigat, He gothe or sailleth, or roweth with the streame. Secundus uentus, a good wynde. Secundum præsentem, as yf he were presente. Et post edictum secundum præsentem iudicabitur, And after the decree, iudgement shall be gyuen as yf he were present.

Secundo populo, with the peoples good will
Secunda prælia, for battels playnely foughte.
Secundum cum fieri, to be wone for his profite.

Securis, an axe. sometyme it is taken for an officer, which hath auctorytie to commytte men to the execution of deathe.



Securè, quietly, surely, in sauegarde.

Securus, ra, rum, sure, quiete, without care, assured. Securum reddere, to assure.

Securitas, quietnesse, lacke of care, suretie.

Secus, by, or nygh to.
Secus flumen serumur salices, nyghe to the ryuer wyllowes are sette. Also it signifieth otherwise, or other. Non dixi secus, ac sentiebam, I sayd none otherwise than I thought. Quid diximus tibi secus ? uelles? what sayd we vnto the, other than thou wouldest haue vs to saie?

Sed, but. Sed autem, yet but.

Sedate, without trouble.

Sedatio, a mitigacion.

Sedenim, all be it.

Sedentarius, a, um, that whiche is done sitting

Sedeo, sedi, sedere, to syt. to be ydel, to content. to tary or abide, to take counsell.
Si sedet hoc animo, yf it please you so to doo.
Sedent niues, the snowe abyderh.

Sedes, a seate or place to sitte on. also a mansion house sometyme a sepulchre.

Sedicula, a settle. Sedile idem.

Seditio, a sedicion or discord among the people.

Seditionarius, a seditious person.

Sedo, are, to mitigate, to pacifie, to alluage, to restrayne, to extincte.

Seduco, xi, cere, to leade asyde, or leade awaie, sometyme to deceyue.
Seducere arrogantiam, to lay apart pryde.

Seductilis, he whiche maie be deceyued.

Sedulò, in dede, diligently, without tarynge.

Sedulitas, diligence, with muche care.

Sedulus, diligente, he that playnely without crafte dothe a thyng diligently.

Sedum, an herbe called syngreene or houseleke.

Seges, segetis, corne whan it standeth. sometyme the grounde folowed, and redye to receyue corne.

Segesta, a towne in Italy.

Segestria, was the strawe that was layde in a lyghter, wherein great menne were borne by their seruantes.

Segmenta, be certayne lynes imagined, by the whiche Cosmographers do diuide the world into portions, which be called also Parallelí, wherby the distance of places are founden.

Segmenta, the cuttynges of of any thyng. sometyme the partes of the worlde diuided by the sonne. also gardes, or other lyke thynges sowed to garmentes.

Segmentarius, he that maketh clothe of golde

Segmentum, a piece cut of from any thynge, be it mettall or stone. It is also a bee or collar whiche is aboute womennes nekes. Some do take it for the purfle of a womans gowne. It maie as well be taken for a garde, or border about any garment. Segmen, idem.

Segmen-

this Syngreen or houseleke is a very good thyng to help corns in ones Feete.

Segmentatus, ta, tum, maye bee saied of any thynge, whiche hath borders or trayles fynely wrought with smalle pieces fastened thereon, be it of mettall or tymber.

Segmentatæ uestes, garded or pourfled garmentes.

Segnis, slowe and dull witted, barayne.

Segnitas pro segnitia, slouthfulnesse.

Segniter, slowely.

Segnities, slowenesse, dulnesse, baraynesse.

Segodunum, Rodes in Fraunce.

Segodunum, is also a noble citie in Almayne, nowe called Nurenberg.

Segobriga, a towne in the parte of Spayne, whyche is nowe called Biskay.

Segrego, are, to seuer or separate.

Segregare suspitiones, to put away suspicion.

Segregare sermonem, to speake no wordes.

Si quis ibi est odiosus abeo domum, sermonem segrego, If any man be there, whome I loue not, I gette me home, and speake neuer a worde. Segrega sermonem, tædet, holde thy peace, I am wearye, or it irketh me to here the.

Segullum, is a vayne of erthe in mynes, whiche declareth, that therein golde maie bee founde.

Segor, a citie, whiche was preserued by the prayer of Loth, whan Sodoma was distroied by the vengeance of god.

Segusiani, or Segutiani, Bzelle in Fraunce.

Segusium, the parte of the Alpes called mount Sion.

Seir, a mountayne in the countreye of Edon, where Esau the brother of Jacob the patriarche dwelled.

Seiugi & seiuges, a terme of syx horses.

Seiungo, xi, gere, to separate.

Selectio, a choisynge out.

Selectus, ta, tum, chosen amonge other, also chicke amonge other.

Selecti iudices, amonge the Romaynes were iudges appoynted of the state of gentrimen, called ordo equestris.

Selenites, a stone, wherin is a whyte, whiche decreaseth and increaseth, as the moone doothe.

Seleucia, the principall citie of Siria, whiche is.xxx. furlonges from Babylonia.

Seleucus, kyng of Siria, nexte after Alexander the great.

Selibra, halfe a pounde.

Seligo, legi, seligere, to gather a parte, or the chicke thynges amonge many.

Selinus, a ryuer.

Selinon, an herbe called also Apium, whereof be dyuers kyndes, as Hipposelinon, Petroselinon, sebe for them in their places.

Seliquastra, a stoole to sytte on.

Sella curulis, a chayre, wherein the chiefe officers of Rome sate in a chariote, and were so caried, whan they came from their houses, some do suppose, that it was called curulis, because the fete were croked, the iudgements therof I remitte to the readers.

Sellaria, places, wherin were fourmes and stooles for men to sitte on.

Sellularij, artificers, whiche wrought sittyng.

Semel, ones, also at one tyme, shortly, briefely, summarily.

Semele, the daughter of Cadmus, and mother to Bacchus.

Semen, seminis, seede, somtyme settes of pongtrees, or nurse gardeyns, somtyme the kynde.

Sementicus, ca, cum, that maie be sowen.

Sementis, the acte of sowynge, somtyme sede, sede tyme.

Sementa facere, to sow corne.

Sementinæ feriæ, holye dayes ordeyned to praie, that corne beinge sowen, mought come forthe and increase.

Semento, tare, to bringe forthe seede.

Semestris, tre, of syxe monethes.

Semesus, a, um, halfe eaten.

Semet, hym selfe.

Semetra, halfe a measure.

Semianimis, halfe deade.

Semianimus, halfe quicke.

Semicadium, halfe a barrell.

Semicæcus, halfe blynde.

Semicinctum, a kerchyn or short tachette.

Semicirculus, halfe a circle.

Semicoctus, ta, tum, halfe sodden.

Semicomessus, ta, tum, halfe eaten.

Semiconsumptus, ta, tum, halfe consumed or wasted.

Semideus, halfe a god.

Semidoctus, meanly learned.

Semifera animalia, beastes ingendred betweene a wylde beast and a tame, as betweene a wulfe and a dogge, or betweene a wylde boze, and a tame swyne.

Semiferus, somewhat wylde.

Semigro, grare, to goo to dwelle in an nother place.

Semihomo, halfe a man.

Semihora, an halfe houre.

Semilibula, & semilixula, a lyttell cake made with meale, chese, and water.

Semimadidus, da, dum, halfe wete.

Semimares, they whiche are not perfitte men, as those, whiche are gelded.

Semimortuus, a, um, halfe deade.

Seminario, sowynge.

Seminarium, a place from whense settes & plantes bee translated or remoued, also a tree of the whiche settes are taken.

Seminex, necis, halfe slayne.

Seminium, sede, also the gayne of sede.
Semino, are, to sowe.
Seminudus, da, dum, halfe naked.
Semiobolus, the. xii. parte of a greke dramme.
Semipes, pedis, halfe a foote.
Semipaganus, halfe an husbandeman, halfe a carle of the countrey.
Semipedalis, le, halfe a foote in quantitie or heyghte.
Semipedaneus, a, um, idem.
Semiplagium, a lyttell nette.
Semiplenus, not full.
Semiplotia, were shoes, whiche couered but halfe the foote, whiche the Romaynes dydde weare on, whan they went in huntynge.
Semiquinarius, a, um, that whiche is halfe fyue in number.
Semiramis, midis, the wyfe of kynge Ninus, which made the citie of Babylon, and conquered many Countreys.
Semirutus, partly decayed.
Semi, halfe.
Semisenex, et Semiseneus, halfe olde.
Semisomnis, et semisomnus, halfe a slepe.
Semisopirus, he that is halfe sleapynge, halfe wakynge.
Semisoporatus, idem.
Semispathium, a shorte swoorde.
Semissis, halfe a cubite. It is also the halfe pounde weyghte, or. vi. ounces.
Semissis homo, a vile person.
Semissis usura, the gayne of syxe in a hundred.
Semita, a pathe. also a fote waye.
Semitatus, ta, tum, diuided in pathes.
Semitogium, a shorte gowne.
Semitogatus, et semitogatulus, he that weareth a shorte gowne.
Semitritæon, uel hemitritæon, a feuer whiche is a tertian and a halfe, and of. xlviii. houres and wanteth one. xxxvi. houres.
Semiuir, an vnperfecte man.
Semiuiuus, halfe alyue.
Semiuncia, halfe an ounce.
Semiuncialis, le, of halfe an ounce.
Semiustus, a, um, halfe burned.
Semimodius, halfe a bussell.
Semoueo, uere, to moue or go awaye.
Semper, euer, alwaye.
Semperlenitas, the accustomed gentylnesse or myldnesse.
Semperuiuum, an herbe called Syngreene.
Sempiterné, euerlastynge.
Sempiternitas, the tyme euerlastynge.
Sempiternus, a, um, euerlastynge.
Sena, a citie in Tuskane called Senes, whiche is a hundred myles from Rome. sometyme it is wryten Senæ, in the plurell number.
Senaculum, a counsells house. Also a lyttelle Senate.



Senarius, a, um, that whiche is of the number of syx. Senarij uersus, & senarioli, verses hauynge syxe feete, properlye Iambici, or Trochaici.
Senator, toris, a Senatour.
Senatorius, a, um, pertaynynge to Senatours.
Senatus, us, a senate or counsell.
Senatusconsultum, an acte of counsell, or an ordinaunce made by the senate.
Senecio, onis, an herbe which groweth on walles, and tyles, and his floure in sommer, and hathe red stalkes, called geounsell.
Senectus, senecta, senium, age.
Seneo, & senesco, scere, to bee olde.
Senex, senis, an olde man or woman.
Senio, onis, a syes, or noumbre of syxe marked in the dyse.
Seni, næ, na, syxe.
Sennaar, the fielde, where the towre of Babylon was buylded.
Senogallia, a citie in Italy.
Senones, people in Fraunce.
Sensa, the senses or those thynges whyche we do meane.
Sensibilis, le, that whiche may be felte.
Sensiculi, the diminutiue of sensa.
Sensificus, ca, cum, that whyche causethe feelynge.
Sensilis, le, that maie be felte.
Sensim, lyttell and lyttell.
Sensus, us, sense, or felynge, or perceiuyng.
Senta, was called Fauna, or Bona dea, the good goddesse.
Sententia, sentence, iudgemente, opynion, or counsell spoken or wrytten concernynge the lyfe of man.
Sententiam dicere, to shewe his opinion.
Sententiam facere, to gyue sentence or iudgement.
Sententiola, a littell or shorte sentence.
Senticetum, a place full of bryers.
Sentina, the pumpe of a shyp, a place where all fylthe is receyued.
Sentinatia, a countrey in Italy.
Sentino, are, to emptie perylle. also to pumpe vp water out of a shyppe.
Sentinum, a towne in Italy called now Saxoferratum.
Sentio, sensi, sentire, to perceyue, to vnderstand, to feele, to iudge, to suppose, to knowe.
Sentio tecum, I am of thyne opinyon.
Sentis, a bryar or bramble.
Senticosus, a, um, sharpe as a bryar.
Sentus, hearye, roughe.
Senum, the syxte.
Senumdenum, the syxtenth.
Seorsum, a part, also namelye, or specially.
Omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi præterea Demea, I thanke you all, but

name

namely the Demes.

Seorsum a te sentio, I am of an other opinyon than thou arte. Seorsus, idem.

Separabilis, le, easy to be diuyded.

Separatio, separation.

Separatus, ta, tum, separate or diuided from an other thynge.

Separo, are, to put apart, or departe one frome an nother.

Separatim, apartte.

Sepedes, emotes.

Sepelio, sepelui, lire, to bury.

Sepes, sepis, a hyllie.

Sepia, a fiſſhe called a Cuttell.

Sepimentum, an incloſure.

Sepio, sepiui, sepire, to hedge or incloſe.

Sepinus, pinatis, & Sipus, puntis, & Siponsum, a citte in the realme of Naples.

Seplasiarius, a maker of ſoote oyntmentes.

Seplasium, uel seplasia, a ſhoppe, where ſweete oyntmentes are ſolde. It was a ſtreete in the citte of Capua, wherin were dyuers delicate oyntmentes.

Sepono, posui, ponere, to put or lay aparte.

Sepositus, put or laied aparte.

Seps, a venomous wourme, of whoſe ſtroke or byteng the fleſhe rotteth.

Septa, the generall name of all places incloſed.

Septangulus, a figure hauyng foure cornerꝭ.

Septem, the numbre of ſeuen.

September, bris, the, viii. moneth.

Septemdecim, ſeuentene.

Septempedalis, le, of ſeuen feete.

Septimus, ma, mum, the ſeuenth.

Septenus, na, num, idem.

Septemuir, an officer, hauyng equall authoritie with ſeuen other.

Septempeda, a place in Italy called ſaint Werine.

Septennis, of ſeuen yeres.

Septentrio, the northe coſte.

Septemtriones, the ſeuen ſterres, whiche are ſene by Charles wayne, or Vrſa maior.

Septemuiratus, the office, wherein be ſeuen ioynctly.

Septennium, the ſpace of ſeuen yeres.

Septicollis, by that name Rome was called becauſe of the ſeuen hylles whiche were in it, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Auentinus, Cœlius, Viminalis, Exquilium, & Ianiculum.

Septicus, ca, cum, putrifactiſe, or corroſiue.

Septies, ſeuen tymes.

Septifariam, ſeuen maner of factions or waies.

Septifarius, a, um, ſeuen dyuers.

Septimatrus, was an holydate kept the day folowyng the firſte Idus of euery moneth.

Septimana, a weeke.

Septimontium, a place hauyng ſeuen hilles.

Septingeni, & Septingenti, ſeuen hundred.

Septingenties, ſeuen hundred tymes.



Septingentenus, & ſeptingenteſimus, the ſeuenty hundred.

Septingentuplus, ſeuen hundred folde.

Septuagenarius, thre ſcore and ten yeres olde.

Septuagies, thre ſcore and ten tymes.

Septuaginta, thre ſcore and ten.

Septuoſe, darkely.

Septum tranſuerſum, the mydryf, whiche departeth the ſtomache frome the lower bowelles.

Septunx, uncis, a porſe of ſeuen ounces.

Septus, ta, tum, incloſed.

Sepulchrum, a ſepulchre or tombe.

Sepultura, ſepulture or burienge.

Sepultus, ta, tum, buried or hyd. alſo lyke as it were deade.

Sepum, talowe.

Sepinus, a, um, as it were of talowe.

Sequana, a ryuer in Fraunce called Seine.

Sequani, Burgonions of highe Burgoyne.

Sequātim, for ſeorſu quanq; euery womā apart.

Sequax, acis, that whiche foloweth.

Sequela, the acte of folowynge, ſequele.

Sequeſter, tris, tre, indifferent to both parties.

Sequeſter, he with whom money is left. alſo a ſolicitour in a matter.

Sequeſtres, were they whiche at the election of officers receiued money to make frendes, and ſolicite the people to gyue their voyces.

Sequeſtro, are, to laye or ſet a thyng indifferently, or in the keppynge of an indifferent perſonne.

Sequi lites, to ſue at the lawe.

Sequor, queris, ſequi, to folowe, to go after.

Sera, a locke.

Serapis, idis, a god of the Egiptians.

Serenitas, layrencſſe of wether, dryethe.

Sereniſsimus, is a terme appoynted nowe a dayes to kynges onely, and is vſurped for moſte famous, or moſte renoumed.

Sereno, are, to make fayre and clere.

Serenus, a, um, fayre, clere, without clowdes.

Seres, a people in Aſia, hauynge great plentye of ſylke.

Sericæ ueſtes, ſylken garmentes.

Sereſco, ſcere, to be fayre and dry. alſo to be tourned into whay.

Seria, erneſt wordes, and graue or ſad.

Seria, an erthen veſſell, whiche is longe.

Sericarius, a weauer of ſylke.

Sericatus, apparayled in ſylke, or he that weareth a garment of ſylke.

Sericeus, a, um, of ſylke.

Sericum, ſylke.

Sericus, ca, cum, of ſylke.

Series, order.

Serilla, boteꝭ or ſhippes rathed with towe.

Seriola, a diminutiue of seria.

Serio, in erneſte.

Serit

Seris, is the generall name of all Lichory and endiue, vede Intybus.
Seriphus, an yle by Grecia in the sea called Aegeum.
Serius, a, um, ernest, graue of importaunce.
Sermo, monis, a speche, a fourme of spekyng: sometime an oracion, also communicacion.
Also sermo is a bruite or a rumour, as, Sermo datus per ciuitatem, A bruite spreade ouer all the citie. Erat in sermone res, there was a rumour. Cicero.
Sermocinor, aris, ari, to talke, to commune.
Sero, are, to shutte or locke.
Sero, seui, serere, satum, to sowe, to plante, to ingendre.
Sero, an aduerbe, signifieth late, to late, after the tyme that it oughte to be. Also in the euenynge.
Seropta, a citie in Phoenicia.
Serotinus, a, um, that whiche is in the euenynge sometyme late, or latewarde. Serotini fructus, latewarde fruites.
Serpentaria, an herbe called dragons.
Serpens, pentis, a serpente.
Serperasta, a swathynge or swadlynge bonde.
Serpillum, an herbe whiche groweth on olde walles, about welles or pondes, and in some places it smelleth lyke tyme, and in some places lyke to sauery, some do take it for the common sauery.
Serpo, psi, pere, to creepe.
Serpula, of olde writers was vsed for serpens a serpent.
Serra, a sawe.
Serra praeliari, is to fyghte in battayle, some tyme marchynge forwarde, sometyme retrayenge, as a sawe gothe, whan it is drawen.
Serrata, an herbe whiche is called Germander
Serratula, Betayne.
Serratus, ta, tum, lyke a sawe, also sawed.
Serro, are, to sawe.
Serrula, a lyttell sawe.
Sertor, he that soweth sedes, or setteth herbes.
Sertum, a garlande of floures.
Sertus, ta, tū, set with flowres, as in a garland.
Serula campana, an herbe called Welwote.
Seruo, are, to kepe, to preserue, to possede, or dwelle in a place.
Seruare fidem, to kepe trouthe, to be faithfull.
Seruare de cælo, to awayte what wether shall come. to observe tokens or sygnes in the heauen or fyrmament.
Omnia integra principi seruare, to reserue the hole mattier vnto the prynce.
Modum seruare, to kepe a meane.
Seruator, toris, he that preserueth or defendeth one from harme.
Seruaueris, take good hede what thou doste.
Seruilis, le, pertaynynge to seruice.
Bellum seruile, warre, whiche the seruantes of the Romaynes made againe their lordes.
Seruiliter, like a bondman or slaue.
Seruio, uiui, uire, to serue.
Seruire auribus, to flatter.
Seruire alicui rei, to intende vpon one thing.
Aetati seruire, to accommodate hym selfe to the age of one.
Petitioni seruire, to do nothynge elles but to attende to satisfie his desire.
Scenæ seruire, to do accordyng as the tyme requireth.
Rumori seruire, to go about to gette a great name.
Valetudini seruire, to prouide for his helthe.
Seruitium, seruice.
Seruitia, bondemen.
Seruitus, bondage.
Serum, the laste parte of the day, the euentide.
It is also whay of mylke.
Serus, a, um, late, sometime great.
Sera arbor, a tree whiche bryngeth forth leaues verie late.
Serum lumen, almoste nyght.
Seræ frondes, leaues which do fall very late.
Sera omnia, all full of sorowe or heuynesse.
Sera Rosa, for serotina. Horat.
Serum bellum, great warre.
Seruus, a seruant, properly whiche is compelled to serue, as bondmen or apprentises done.
Seruum pœcus, is a prouerbe applyed to hym, whiche in speakyng or writynge, dare not digresse from an other mannes steppes or fourme of writyng.
Sesama, & sesamum, a white grayne, whiche groweth in Inde, wherof oyle is made, whiche is called Oleum sesaminum.
Sescuntialis, le, of an ounce and a halfe.
Sescunx, cuncis, an ounce and a halfe.
Sescuplum, the hole and the halfe parte.
Selelis, an herbe called also Siler.
Sesqui, as muche and halfe as muche, ioyned to an other worde, signifieth halfe as muche more.
Sesqualtera, so muche and halfe so muche, a proporcion in musyke.
Sesquihora, an houre and an halfe.
Sesquilibra, a pounde and a halfe.
Sesquimensis, a moneth and halfe.
Sesquimodius, a bushell and a halfe.
Sesquiopera, one iourney in tyllage and a half.
Sesquipes, a foote and a halfe.
Sesquipedalia verba, great and stoute wordes as some noble men do speake to their inferiours, whan they are displeased.
Sesquiplex, idem quod Sesquialia.
Sessio, a syttynge.
Sestans, & sextans, that whiche is also called obolus, the syxte parte of a dramme.

Sesterius,

Sestertius, seu sestertius nummus, was a syluer coyne of the Romaynes, wherof Denarius contayned foure, so that whan. vii. grotes englyshe made an ounce, than was Sestertius our englysh peny, & it was called Sestertius, as it were Semitertius, for it cõteined .ii. and a half of the byalon coyne called AS, and ther fore it is written with this figure IIS, whiche signifieth .ii. li. and di. Sestertium in the neutre gẽdre, signifieth a thousand Sestertij.

Seta, amonge the auncient writers was taken for sylke.

Setæ, bristell heares.

Setia, a citie in Campania.

Setigerum, a beaste whiche hath bristeles.

Setinum uinum, wyne made about the Citie of Setia.

Setum, a tree, lyke to whyte thorne, whiche doth neuer rotte: wherof was muche of the tymber in the temple of Salomon.

Setosus, sa, sum, full of Bristelles.

Setuosus, a, um, olde writers vsed for obscurus, darke.

Setuosè, darkely.

Seu, for siue, eyther, or.

Seuerè, sharpely, cruelly.

Seueriter, idem.

Seueritas, tatis, grauitie, constantnesse, properly in ministrynge iustice.

Seueritudo, idem.

Seuerus, ra, rum, graue, constant, cruel, sharpe, daungerous to meddel with.

Seuoco, care, to call aparte or awaye, to call a syde from other.

Seuosus, a, um, lyke to talowe.

Seuo, are, to make candels of talowe.

Seuum, talowe of beastes.

Sex, syxe in numbre.

Sexageni dies, thre score daies.

Sexagies, thre score tymes.

Sexangulus, hauyng syxe corners.

Sexcenus, syxe hundred.

Sexcenti, idem.

Sexcentoplagus, he that receyueth a hundred strypes.

Sexcuplus, a, um, syxe double, or syxe tymes so muche.

Sexenis, of sixe yeres olde.

Sexies, syxe tymes.

Sextans, tis, the syxte parte of a pounde.

Sextarius, is a measure, wherby al other measures maye be made for: it conteyneth twoo measures called Heminie, and .vi. Sextarij, do make one Congium, and .viii. Congij, do make Amphoram. xx. Amphoræ, one Culeum. Not withstandynge there is Sextarius Romanus, and Sextarius atticus, Romanus conteyneth the weyght of oyle. xviii. ounces: of wyne .xx. ounces: of honye .xxx. ounces. Atticus receyueth the weight of oyle .xv. ounces: of wine a poũd. iii. ounces. x. dragmas and one scruple: of honye .ii. poũd & one ounce.

Sextilis, is the monthe now called August.

Sextula, the syxte parte of an ounce, whiche is a dramme and a scruple.

Sextus, ta, tum, the syxte.

Sextum Consul, the sixte tyme Consul.

Sexus, us, a kynde. sexus uirilis, the male kynde. sexus muliebris, the woman kynde.



## S ANTE I.

Si, if, although, I wolde god.

Si dijs placet, If god will, or on goddis name: a worde spoken eyther in disdayne or in mockage, for any thyng not well done.

Etiam latini, si dijs placet, hoc biennio, magistri dicendi exiterunt, Yea and also the latines, on goddis name, haue ben these two yeres maisters of eloquence.

Quin etiam, si dijs placet, nephas aiunt, consulem plebeium fieri, They sate also, on goddis name, that it is vnlefull for a commyner to be made consul.

Si sapis, if thou be wyse.

Siambis, an yle in the Brytysshe ocean sea, on the northe parte.

Sibaris, an olde towne. xii. myles from Rome, also a citie in Calabria. sometyme it is taken for delicate and wanton lyuyng.

Sibariticus, ca, cum, wanton or delicate.

Sibi, to hym.

Sibilo, are, to whystell.

Sibilus, a whystlyng.

Sibylla, was a general name to al women whiche had the spirite of prophecye. of theym as Varro and Lactantius do write, were tenne, the fyrste called Persica, the seconde Libyca, the thyrde Delphica, the fourth Cumæa, the fyfthe Erythrea, the syxt Samia, the seuenth Cumana, the eyght Hellespontia, the nynth Phrigia, the tenthe Tyburtina, euery one of these (as Lactantius sayth) wrate of the incarnation of Christe.

Sibus, a sharpe wyther'd twiggie.

Sic, so, in lyke wyse, accordyngely, so lyghtely. Mirabar hoc, si sic abiret, I wolde haue mer uayled, if that it shuld haue passed so lyghtly.

Sic ago, so I am wonte to do.

Sic sum, suche a one am I.

Sica, a shorte sworde.

Sicambri, the people of Nassaw, and Hessen, in Germany.

Sicâni, people of Sicile.

Sicania, the yle of Sicile.

Sicarius, a murderer.

Sicaneus, a, um, dry of nature.

Siccesco, scere, to dry.

Siccine,

Siccine, of that facion, in suche facion.
Siccine tu illam? Siccine nos habes ludibrio omnes? Wylte thou handell her of that facion? Wylte thou in suche facion morke vs all.
Siccitas, & Siccitudo, dryethe.
Sicco, care, to drye or be dryed.
Siccus, ca, cum, dry, wythered.
Sicera, all maner of dryncke made of corne or frutes.
Sicileo, cilui, cilire, to cut agayne that whiche was not well cutte afore, properly grasse in a medowe.
Sicilia, a noble Ile, fyrste called Trinacria, afterwarde Sicania, and at the laste Sicilia, It is in fourme thre cornerd, and therof had the name of Trinacria, the one corner called Pachynus, extendeth toward that parte of Grece whiche was called Peloponesus, nowe Morea. the seconde corner called Pelorus, lyeth towarde Italy, the thyrde called Lilybæus, is extended towarde Affrycam, of the whiche Pelorus excedeth in the temperaunce of the ayre, for with no weate there maye be anye myste, nor by any dryethe duste. This yle conteyneth in circuite as Solinus wryteth three thousande furlonge, which is of Italion miles. CCC.lxxv. as Diodorus Siculus wryteth foure thousand thre hundred and.lx. miles But Plinius sayth that the said thre corners be distant from Pelorus to Pachinū by lande. Cixvi. myles. from thense to Lilybæū. CC. myles. from thense to Pelorum. Cixx. myles, and sayth also that Agrippa affirmed it to be in circute. DCxviii. myles. which do not agree with Solinus nor Diodorus, whiche may happen to be by the diuersitie of furlonges, rede therof in Stadiū. The fertilitie of this yle in al grayn, beautie of medowes, delicatenesse of waters colde and hot, mountaynes and toures myraculouse, and other thynges there excedynge notable, manye autours haue wrytten and woundred at bothe Grekes and Latines.
Siciliences, people dwellynge in Sicile, which were borne elles where.
Sicilis, lidis, of Sicile.
Sicilides Musæ, the Muses of Sicile.
Sicilisso, are, to speake the language of Sicile.
Sicilliqua, uel Sicilicus, a poyse or weyght wantinge two drammes: and is the fourth parte of an ounce.
Sicilites, the heade of a taurityn.
Siclus, called also Tetradragmum, and Stater argenteus, is as well a corne as a weyghte, beinge halfe an ounce in poyse.
Sicinnium, a kynde of daunsynge, wherin they that daunced dyd synge, as they do in Christemas, whan they synge carolles: and as maydens do nowe vse to do in the stretes.
Sicubi, where soeuer.
Siculi, men of Sicile.
Siculum mare, the sea by Sicile.
Sicunde, of any place.
Sicut & Sicuti, as, lyke as.
Sicyonia, an yle in the sea of Aegeum.
Sideratio, a sickenesse whiche in suche wyse taketh some parte of a mannes body, that it sodaynely becommeth dry, so that he feleth it not, women do calle it taknynge, or benūming.
Sideratus, he that is taken in any membre or parte of his body, that he canne not fele it or stere it, the homely people calleth benummed.
Siderites, an herbe, whiche groweth on tyles and olde walles.
Sidereus, a, um, of the sterres.
Sideror, ari, to be blasted, or taken, that a man maye not stere or moue his membres.
Sido, dis, sedi, sidere, to setteth.
Sidon, a citte in Phœnicia, vpon the sea syde, so called for the plenty of fyshe there beinge taken. There was glasse fyrste made.
Sidonius, a, um, of that citie.
Sidus, a number of sterres gathered, which do make a synge or celestiall figure: sometyme it is taken for one sterre.
Sifilare, to whystell.
Sifilator, oris, a whystler.
Sigæum, a great mountayn in the sea by Troy.
Sigilaria opera, warkes wherin were sette small ymages.
Sigillatim, one after an other.
Sigillo, are, to seale, sometyme to close or shut.
Sigillum, a lyttell ymage. Also a seale.
Sigillum Salomonis, an herb. read Corrigiola
Sigma, tis, a lyttell table.
Signaculum, a seale.
Signatorius anulus, a signet.
Signatus, ta, tum, notable.
Signa infesta, Standardes and baners aduaunced in battayle, in warthynge agaynste ennemies.
Signa cœlestia, the twelue synges, by the which the sonne and other planetes do passe.
Signia, a citie in Campania.
Signifer, he that beareth standarde or baner in a field, it is sometyme taken for the cercle in the firmament called also Zodiacus, wherin ben the. xii. signes.
Significo, care, to synifye or gyue knowlege.
Signinum opus, a warke made with shelles and morter, or tyles and morter.
Signo, are, to make a signe, to signe or seale, to signifie or shewe by a signe or token, to wyte.
Argentum signare, to make or coyne money.
Signum, a signe, token, or marke, a miracle.
Signa dare militibus, to cause the trumpettes to blowe, that the souldiours maye prepare them

them to battaple or to assemble them selues to gether.

Signa, be also ymages of mettall, stone, or wod, standardes in warre or baners.

Silanus, an hyghe hyll in Irelande.

Sil, silis, certayne erthe yelowe of colour found in the myne of golde or syluer.

Siliago, an herbe whiche Brunfelsius suppo seth to be the common crowe foote.

Silatum, breakfaste.

Sila, an helmet.

Silentia loca, quiet places, wherin is no noise.

Silentio aliquid ferre, to take paciently a thing without speakyng any wo3de.

Silentium, silence, quietnesse.

Silenus, the foster father of Bacchus.

Sileo, lui, lere, to kepe silence, to speake noo thyng.

Siler, a kynde of wythy growynge in water: it is also a ryuer in the realme of Naples.

Silesco, scere, to be in silence, or quiete.

Silex, silicis, a flynte stone.

Silicarus, ra, rum, made with flynte stones.

Silicernius, & Silicernium, a certayn puddyng eaten only at the tyme of funeralles, some do take it for a feaste or dyner made at the funeralles or terminte of a man or woman.

Senex silicernius, is named of Terence for an olde Cryppell, redy to haue suche a dyner made for hym.

Siliceus, a, um, of a flynte stone.

Silitia, siue Silicula, an herbe called Fengrehe.

Silago, liginis, a kynde of wheate hauynge an vprighte stalke, and the cor̃e verye whyte, and therof is made the fynest breade & moste pyncipall, as Galenus wryteth. It was also called Olyra, of some Typha.

De alimẽ. us. ii. 26.

Siliqua, the huske or codde of any thynge. also a certayne fruite in Italy, which is in length of a mans fynger, and brode, and somewhat hoked, the wayght of syxe of them made the popse called Scrupulus, a scruple, whereof three do make a dramme. It is now called a Characte, and is vsed among fynere of golde and syluer, and also coyners in the fynynge and alayinge therof.

Siliqua, is sometyme taken for fœnugrecum.

Siliqua ægiptia, is Casia fistula.

Siliquastrum, an herbe.

Siliquor, quaris, quari, to growe in huske or codde.

Silura, a countrey in the more Britayne.

Silo, onis, he whiche hath great browes.

✠ Silosonus chlamis, is spoken in a prouerbe of hym, whiche boasteth hym selfe of ryche garmentes.

Silus, a camoised nose, or a nose whiche is tourned vpwarde.

Silphion, an herbe, wherof commeth the gum called Benioyn.

Silurus, a fysshe called a Sturgion.

Simiolus, a lyttell ape.

Simia, & Simius, an ape.

Simila, fyne meale of cor̃e.

Simillago, ginis, idem.

Simillimus, a, um, moste lyke.

Similitas, lihenesse.

Similiter, lykewise, also.

Similis, le, lyke.

✠ Similes habent labra lactucas, A prouerbe applied to them, which being of lyke yll condictions, be matched togither, as a lewde seruant with an yll mayster, an vnruly people to a negligent gouernour, a shrewde wyfe to a frowarde husband. &c. Like master, like man. Like will to like.

Similitudo, dinis, lykenesse.

Similo, are, to be lyke.

Simitu, pro simul, togyther.

Simois, oentos, a ryuer by Troie.

Simonia, symony.

Simonides, a poete of Greece borne in the yle called Cœa, who was the fyrste that inuented the verses called Lyrici, and was excellent in pronouncyng of teares, and in that kynd of writyng, there was in hym a wonderfulle grace. It is written, that Pausanias kyng of Lacedemonions, at a banket desyred instantly of hym, that he wolde then speake some thynge notable, and that sauoured of wysedome. Simonides therat smylyng, Remembre he sayd he, that thou art a man. Pausanias tooke that scornefully, and estemed it no thynge. Afterwarde Pausanias beinge put in prison in Chalcidone, and there being famished ere that he died. He remembred the sayeng of Simonides, and with a lorde and lamentable voyce sayde, O my frende of Cœus, thy wordes were of a great importance, but I for mad pryde estemed them nothyng. This lyttell historie is not vnworthye to be had in remembraunce.

Simplariæ, symple thynges or of a lyttell value.

Simplares, they whiche doo weare holsynge harneyse.

Simplex, plicis, that is not double, syncere or playne, without deceipte, of one sorte, vnmyxte.

Simplicitas, playnenesse.

Simpliciter, playnely.

Simplicitus, for simpliciter.

Simplus, a, um, single in number, one onely.

Simpulum, a chalyce or cuppe of erthe, wherewith they sacrifyced in the olde tyme before that golde and syluer were in great estimation. It is of Varro taken for a ceruse with a spyne, out of the which wyne came droppyng by lyttell and lyttel.

Simpus

Simpuuium, a veſſell of tree.
Simul, togrther with other, moreouer, alſo.
Simulac, ſimul atq, as ſone as, incontinent as.
Simulachrum, an ymage of a man or woman.
Simulo, are, to indeuour, to be lyke to one, alſo to fayne.
Simultas, atis, pryuy diſpleſure or hatred with diſſembleyng countenance.
Simulatio, fantaſy, alſo diſſimulacion.
Simulator, he that diſſembleth.
Simulter, for ſimiliter.
Simulto, tare, to be at varyaunce with one, to hate one pryuyly.
Simus, a, um, flatte.
Sin, or tis, yf not, but yf.
Sina, or Sinai, a mountayne in the deſert of Arabry, called alſo Oreb. it is of Solinus called Caſius. Juſtinus calleth it Synæus, on that hyll god appered to Moyſes, and delyuered to hym the tables of the lawe, reade hereof abundantly in the olde teſtament.
Sinapi, & ſinapis, ſenuy ſede, wherof muſtard is made.
Sinapium, muſtarde.
Sinapodes, people in Aſrike, whiche do go as they crepte.
Sinarum Regio, a countreye beyonde the lyne equinoctiall.
Sinciput, the forepart of the heade.
Sindo, donis, a tyne lynnen clothe.
Sine, without.
Sine ut ueniat, let hym come.
Sine fraude mea, my ryght ſaued.
Singillatim, to euery one, or of euery one, one after an other.
Singularis, re, ſyngular, excellent, one without any mo.
Singulariter, ſyngularly, onely.
Singulatim, euery thynge by it ſelfe.
Singultio, tire, to pexe.
Singultiens, he that hath the pexe.
Singultiens gallina, a clockyng henne.
Singultus, tus, pexyng.
Singulus, a, um, euerythe.
Siniſtra, the lefte hande.
Siniſter, ſtra, ſtrum, pertaining to the lefte hand, ſometyme it ſignifieth contrarye, vnproſperous, or vnhappy.
Sino, ſini, ſinere, to ſuffre.
Sinope, pes, a citie in the countrey of Pontus.
Sinopis, pidis, a redde ſtone, commonly called Sinoper.
Siniſtre, vnhappily, vnfortunately.
Siniſtrorſum, on the lefte hande.
Sinueſſa, a citie in Campania.
Sinuo, are, to tourne or wynde in the fourme of a ſerpent, makynge holowe boſomes or forowes, it is alſo applyed to garmentes that are pleighted or gathered vp. alſo to ſtreames of ryuers, whiche do in rounnyng make diuers tournynges. alſo to bankes, which haue holowe creekes or boſomes.
Sinuoſus, a, um, that whiche hath many tournynges and wyndynges.
Sinus, us, a boſome. alſo the tournynges or holownelle of water bankes. ſomtyme the holownelle of eyen. ſomtyme a ſayle alſo a cup for wyne, alſo nettes, ſomtyme a ſayle, whan the wynde fylleth it.
Sinus urbis, the myddle of a citie.
In ſinu habere, to haue ſecretely in his herte.
In ſinu gaudere, to be mery or gladde, without ſhewyng it openly.
Soluto ſinu, with all liberalitie.
Sion, an herbe growyng in the water, haunyge leaues lyke Aliſaunders, but ſomewhat leſſe and ſoote in ſmellynge.
Siparium, a courtayne.
Siphones, the ppes of a cundyte.
Siphnus, an yle in the ſea of Aegeum, wherin was found ſometyme plenty of golde & ſiluer.
Sipus, ſipuntis, or Sipontum, a citie in Apulia, by the mountayne called Garganus.
Sipontinus, of that citie.
Siqua, for ſi aliqua, yf any.
Siquidē, for bycauſe, alſo yf.
Siquis, quæ, quod, yf any.
Sir, a citie in Illiria, or Slauony.
Siremps, for ſimilis res ipſa.
Siren, & ſirena a mermayden.
Sirenes, were thre doughters of Achelous and Calliope, whiche dwelled in an yle betweene Italy and Sicile. who with theyr ſwete ſyngyng dyewe ſuche vnto them, as paſſed that ſea, and than they ſlewe them. As it hapned to Ulyſſes to ſayle that way, he ſtopped the eares of all his company, to the intent they ſhould not heare the ſonges of Sirenes, and cauſed hym ſelfe to be bounde to the maſte of a ſhyppe, and ſo eſcaped. Syrenes, ſorowed ſo muche, that they were diſappoynted, that they threwe them ſelfe into the ſea, whome poetes fayned to be mermaydens.
Sirius, a ſterre in the myddle of the firmament, vnto the whiche whan the ſunne cometh, the feruentnes of heate is doubled, wherby the bodies of men become ſicke with heates. this ſterre is alſo called Canicula, and the dayes wherein it appereth be called Caniculares, whiche do begyn the. vi. date of July.
Siri, pyttes, wherein corne was layde to kee preſerued.
Siriaſis, a ſyckenelle of trees, whereabout the tyme of the Canicular dayes by the excedyng heate of the Sunne, the trees be brente, and doo ſterue. it is alſo a ſyckenelle in the heades of chyldrene, procedyng of the inflamacions of the brayne.

Sirenes were three Doughters of Achelous and Calliope.

Marke this to knowe when the dogge dayes begynne. viz the vi th of July.

Sirius, a sterre, whiche eyseth the. viii. Calendes of June.

Sirpea, mattes, or other thynges made of rulshes.

Sirpices, were instrumentes made with teethe lyke to a sawe, whyche beynge drawen with oxen, plucked vp by the rootes flagges and great weedes, whiche grewe in medowes.

Sirpiculæ falces, hookes, wherewith vynes are cutte.

Sirpiculum, a lyttell basshette.

Sirpo, are, to bynde or wynde with rulshes or osiers, or other lyke thyng.

Sirpus, a rushe. Nodum in sirpo quæris, thou fyndest difficultie or doubte, where there is none. Sirpi, be also warkes or versis, whiche be very harde to be vnderstande.

Sirrus, a cane vnder grounde, in the whyche men kept wheate.

Sisacthea, æ, a rapeng sieue.

Sisachthea, a lawe of the Athenienses made by Solon, for the mitigacion of dettes or money owed.

Sisamum, a maner of pulse or corne. also it is that whyche the apothecaries doo calle Sesamum.

Sisara, after Varro is a tree, whereof the bees doo gather liquide honye. Plinius calleth it Sisarum, it is supposed to bee that, whyche Dioscorides calleth Ericem, not muche vnlyke to Tamarix, the Atheniensis (as Plinye writeth) calleth it Tetradicem.

Siser, a delicate roote to be eaten, whiche some men do suppose to be yelowe carettes.

Sisymbrium, an herbe, wherof be two kyndes, the one is called Sisymbrium alone, whiche is also called Thymbrea, in englysshe water mynte, the other is called Sisymbrium Cardamine, whiche in englysshe is watercresses.

Sisto, stere, to make to tarye or stande stylle, to restayne or kepe backe, to appere, as a manne dothe beinge sued in the lawe.

Sistas te, appere thou.

Ore sistere. Eminor, interminory, ne quis mihi obstiterit obuiam, nam qui obstiterit ore sistet, I threten, and I menace, that no man let me of my way, for who soeuer letteth me, shall kysse the grounde.

Sistere uadimonium, to bryng in suretie.

Sistrum, an instrumente lyke a horne, whyche was vsed in battayle, in the stede of a trumpette.

Sisyphus, was a greatte theefe, whyche was slayne by Theseus, of whome it is sayned, that in helle he tourneth a stoone vppe to a greatte hylle, but whan it is at the toppe, it falleth downe agayne, and renewyth his labour.

Sitanius panis, breade of newe wheate.

Sitarchia, a bagge, or gardeuyandes, wherein meate is put.

Sithonia, a countrey in Macedonia vpon the sea syde.

Siticen, he that dyd blowe in a trumpet whan men were buryed.

Sitio, tire, to thyrst or be a thyrst.

Sitiens, he that is a thyrste.

Situlus barbatus, a lyttell skyllet.

Sitella, a lytle potte, whereinto lottes were put.

Sitibundus, a, um, very thyrsty.

Siticulosus, he that is alwaie a thyrst.

Sitis, thyrst, or desyre to dryncke.

Situla, & sitella, a lyttell coffer, wherein lottes were put, at the chosynge of officers, also a bucket to drawe water.

Situs, ta, tum, put or sette.

Situs, tus, slythynesse gathered of moysture, by lacke of cleansynge. also of sluttyshenes, also the settyng or standynge of a place, whiche is nowe called the site or situacion of a manour or countrey.

## ¶S ANTE M.

Smaragdus, a precious stone called an emeraude.

Smegma, sope, and all other thynge that dothe put away spottes or vncleannesse.

Smigticus, ca, cum, the efficacie of cleansynge.

Smilax, acis, a tree whiche hathe leaues lyke an vyne, with bearyes, and a whyte floure, and smelleth lyke a lylly, and runneth vp vpon trees. Ouidius sayneth to be a wenche, whiche dyed for the loue of a ponge manne called Crocus, was transtourmed into the sayd herbe.

Smyntheus, one of the names of Apollo.

Smyrna, a citie of Jonia in the lesse Asia, whiche was supposed of some to be the countrey of Homerus.

Smyrnium, an herbe whiche Crittus Coydus supposeth to be the commune Angelica. Manardus epist. li. xii. epist. iiii. interpreteth it to be Olus atrum, in englysshe Blystander. Ruellius affirmeth it to be that herbe, whyche in Fraunce is called Lenesse, I suppose in englysshe Louage. whiche saieth moste truly, I referre to the reader.

## ¶S ANTE O.

SOANA, a ryuer of Asia.

Soanes, people of Asia, dwellynge aboute the extreme parte of the mountayne calyd Caucasus.

Soboles, issue or succession of chyldren.

Soboleſcere, to increase people.

Sobrie, sobrely, aduysedly, prudently.

Sobrini, systers chyldren.

Sobrius

Sobrius, a, um, sobre, well adusyed.
Soccus, & socculus, a socke, whiche womenne and players in comedies onely ware.
Socer, cri, the wyues father.
Sociale bellum, that warre whyche is made with confederates or allies.
Socienus, a companion or felowe.
Societas, tatis, felowship.
Socio, are, to ioyne or confederate. Sociare sermonem, to haue familiar cõmunication with one.
Socius, a felowe or companyon, also Socii, ben confederates, they whyche in all counsayles and actes do participate one with an nother Looke for Comites, and Sodales, in theyr places.
Socors, for secors, lusshyche, apt to no goodnes.
Socordia, for secordia, lusshyhenes, sometyme it signifieth ydelnesse.
Socrates, an excellente phylosophyer sonne of Sophroniscus the mason, and Phanerete a mydwife, who beyng fyrst studious in naturalle phylosophye, fynally gaue hym selfe to morall phylosophy, teachynge openly vertue, and soo dylygently enlewed it in his lyuynge, and in dysputynge was so sharpe and assured agaynste theym that were callyd Sophistæ, that Apollo, the question beynge demaunded, who was the wyseste man lyuynge, he aunswered Socrates, he was mayster to Plato, Xenophon, Xenocrates, and other the greatteste phylosophers at that tyme lyuynge. besides his excellencye in vertue and knowesledge, he was of a rare and meruayious nature. For he moughte sustayne heate, colde, laboure, hunger, and thyrste, aboue any man of that tyme, as Alcibiades declareth in Plato. He affyrmed, that there was alwaye with hym a spyryte or spirituall power called Dæmonium, the whyche as often as he was meued to doo any thynge not conuenyente or necessary, that spyryte towched hym and dydde prohybyte hym to doo it. Vnder sharpe and merry tauntes, in the fourme of argument callyd induction, he caused menne to perceyue theyr ignoraunce, where before they thoughte theym selues to be wyse. Fynally beynge enuyed of theym, whyche than dydde beare chefe rule in Athenes, he was accused of Anytus Melytus the poete, and Lycon the oratour, that he spoke agaynst theyr goddis, and corrupted theyr chylderne with peruerse doctryne, but he contemnyng deth, wolde suffer no man to speake for hym, and soo dronkynge poison with a ioyouse countenaunce, and sayenge to Anytus, I bringe the good luche, dyed incontynent. But soone after the people were so sory for his deathe, that of his accusers somme they slewe, and



Socrates drunk poyson and dyed presently

some exyled, and dydde sette vp openly the image of Socrates made of copper. He was before the Incarnation of Christ. CCCIxvii yeres.
Socraticus, he that folowethe the doctryne of Socrates.
Socrus, my wyues mother.
Sodales, they that keepe companie togyther at meales or passetyme. They bee also they whyche bee of one fraternytie or companie or guilde.
Sodalitas, tatis, a fraternitie or brotherhoode. Also a company incorporate of any mistery or crafte, generally all felowshyppes pryuately assemblyng among the people.
Sodalitium, idem.
Sodes, if thou dare.
Sodoma, orum, & Sodomum, a citte in Iudea, whyche for synne doone agaynste nature, was by almyghtye god consumed by celestyall fyre.
Sodomito, tare, to commyt or vse the synne of Sodoma, agaynst nature.
Sogdiana, a countrey in Asia, extendyng to the northe parte of Scithia.
Sol, solis, the sonne.
Soles, signifieth sometyme the day, sometyme the beames of the sonne.
Soles longi, long dayes.
Sole nouo, at the sonne rysyng.
Solamen, minis, solace.
Solanum, an herbe called nyghtshade.
Solanum soporiferum, an herbe called dwale.
Solaris, re, of the sunne.
Solarium, a place where by the sunne, houres ar knowen. Also a solar of a house. also a pencion payde to the prynce, to lyue out of comune busyneste.
Solari, they whyche be diseased or sycke by the heate of the sunne.
Solarium, solace or comforte.
Soldum, for solidum.
Solea, a shoe, called a galage or paten, whiche hathe nothynge on the fete, but onely lachettes. Also a fysshe called a soole. also a ground sylle, whereon standeth the walle of a howse. Yet is also a shoe, wherewith horses and oxen be shodde.
Solearius, a paten maker.
Soleatus, ta, tum, shodde.
Solemne, accustomed.
Solemnia, feastes or holy dayes.
Solemniter, solemnely.
Solemnis, ne, annuall or yerely, that which is doen euery yere.
Soleo, solitus sum, uel solui, solere, to be wonte.
Solere, to kepe company.
Soliferū, a weapon al of yron to cast in batayl.

Solet, it was wont, or the vse hath ben.
Solens for ut soleo, Ego abscessi solens paulum ab illis, I went a lytell from them, as I was wont.
Solers, rtis, wittie.
Solerter, wittily, cunningly, craftily.
Solertia, sharpnesse or quyckenesse of wytte, craftynesse or subtilitye in practysynge, or wittines.
Solicito, tare, to shewe bothe hope and feare. also to inquiete or make sorye, to solicite or procure by meanes. sometyme to labour the earth.
Solicitudo, dinis, care.
Solicitus, ta, tum, carefull.
Solidago maior, wall wort.
Solidarij, they whiche doo sell in grosse.
Solide, hole, perfytely.
Solidesco, scere, to close togyther, as a wound doth whan it healeth.
Solidipes, that hath fete hole without toes.
Solidtas, massiuenes.
Solido, dare, to make fyrme, to consolidate.
Solidurij, were menne of warre in Fraunce, in the time of Julius Cesar, which being ones retayned with any people or capytaine, were so addicted vnto them, that in theyr quarels they would dy, or if victorye inclined on the other part, they wold slea them selues.
Solidus, da, dum, holle, contynuall, not holow not broken or cutte, massy.
Solidus, was amonge the Romaynes diuersly taken sometyme for a copyne of brasse, containyng xii. small copynes. sometyme it was taken for dragma, in Seruer, as Primo Esdrę, cap 8. & secundo eiusdem cap. Vii. in paralypo cap 29. Somme were of the valour of dragma, as in the time of Alexander the emperour.
Solidus aureus, was in the tyme of the same emperoure two dragmas of gouldc, after in the tyme of Justinianus. vi. of theym made one ounce, they beynge the weyghte of oure olde nobles.
Solifuga, he that kepeth hym out of the sonne, or fleeth from the heate of the sonne.
Solifunga, a flye, whyche in the heate of the sonne pricketh most sharply.
Soliloquus, he that talketh beyng a lone.
Soliloquium, communication, which a man beyng alone, hath with god in contemplacion.
Solinunt, for solent, they are wont.
Solitarius, solitary, alone, without company.
Solitas, solitarinesse.
Solitaurilia, an offryng of thre thynges of sundry kyndes, as a bulle, a ramme, and a booze.
Solito, tare, to be wont often.
Solitudo, desert, where no man dwelleth.
Solitudo puerorum, whan they haue neither father nor mother.
Solitus sum, I was wont.
Soliuagus, he that wandreth alone.
Solium, a place of astate, where a kyng sitteth, it is also a great vessell, whiche serueth to diuers vses, as to translate lyquour from one to an other, to washe lynnen clothes, & for men and women to be bathed in. It signifieth also a coffin, where deade bodies are put.
Solœcismus, a vice in speakynge, wherein the true congruitie and right speche is peruerted
Solo, all in the olde tungue.
Solon, a noble man of Athenes, whiche by his mother lynialle descended from Codrus the laste kynge of Athenes, he was a man of excellent wytte, and called one of the seuen wise men of Greee And was in suche auctorytie in that cytie, that he made and gaue to theym lawes, whyche were neuer repelled, not withstandynge whan Pisistratus his kynnesman went about to chaunge the fourme of that commune weale, whiche was popular into a monarchy, he wyllyngly wente in exile, and so dyed, rede of hym in Crœsus. whā he was wrytynge of his lawes, Anacharsis the philosopher said, that Solons lawes shoulde be lyke to copwebbes, that lyttell flyes shuld be fast tyed with theim, but great flyes shoulde make holes and breake through them.
Solor, aris, ari, to recreate, to comfort, to solace, to make pastime.
Solox, course woll, or lockes.
Solsequium, an herbe, whiche hath been longe taken for marygoulde. But Ruellius nowe dothe deny it, not withstandyng I am not so scrupulous, but that I am contente with the olde opynion. The descripcion of Heliotropium, not much abhorryng it, as me semeth.
Solstitialis, herba, an herbe, which doth beare floures onely at the tyme, whan the sonne is at the highest, or as some menne suppose but one day.
Solstitialis uita, a lyfe whyche dureth but a lyttell space.
Solstitialis morbus, a sickenesse whiche kylleth men shortly.
Solstitialis ægritudo, is of some men taken for the burnyng feuer, whiche happeneth about the canycular dayes, of excedynge heate of the ayre.
Solstitium, the stay of the sonne, whan he can not bee either hygher or lower, whiche is twyse in the yere, that is in wynter, the eight calendes of Januarye, and is callyd Solstitium hyemale, and in Sommer the eyghte Calendes of Julye, and is called Solstitium æstiuale.
Soluendo non est, he is not able to pay.
Solum, the sople or grounde, generally it sygnifieth

keth all thynge whiche doth sustein or beare any other thing on it. it is also the sole of the foote. also the sole of a shoe.
Natale solum, a mans naturall countrey.
Solum uertere, to make bankroute, to forsake his owne countrey.
Soluo, ui, uere, to louse, to pay, to recompence, to put awaye, to deliuer, to resolue or melte.
Soluere fidem, to breake promyse.
Soluere uenas, to open the veines.
Soluere uotum, to performe an auowe.
Aluum soluere, to make one lasshe.
Soluere uita, to slea one.
Soluere ebrietatem, to make one sobre.
Soluere legibus, to dyspence with one, to geue him a placarde.
Obsidione soluere, to raise the siege.
Fidem soluere, to breake promyse or faith.
Soluere morem, to breake a custome.
Morbo solutus, deade.
Soluere, to make satisfaction.
Solummodo, onely.
Solute, wantonly, incontinently.
Solutilis, le, that whiche wyll be soone louised or vndone.
Solus, alone, one onely, solytary.
Solutus, ta, tum, louised or louse, also paide.
Solutus risus, a great laughter.
Solymæ, plur. the citie of Hierusalem, an other citie in Cilicia.
Somniator, a dreamer.
Somnium, a dreame.
Somniculose, dreamyngly.
Somniculosus, sleapy, a sluggarde.
Somniculosus, a, um, that whyche causeth one to sleape.
Somnifer, feri, that whyche inducth or bringeth sleape.
Somnificus, idem.
Somnio, somniare, to dreame.
Somnolentus, disposed to slepe.
Somnus, sleape.
Sonchos, an herbe, whiche Cordus taketh for Cicerbita, which is our sowthystel. But Hieronymus Tragus taketh it to be the laggid letuse, whiche commeth vp in the beginnyng of the yere.
Sonere, to sounde or make a sounde.
Sonito, to sounde often.
Sonipes, pedis, a lyght or swifte horse.
Sonitus, tus, a sounde.
Soniuit, for sonuit.
Sono, are, to sounde or make a noise.
Sonor, oris, a great sounde or noyse.
Sonore, the ill or loude.
Sonoritas, a shrillnesse or loudenesse.
Sonorus, nora, norum, lowde, or makynge a great sounde.
Sons, tis, guilty.
Sonticus, ca, cum, noysfull.
Sonticus morbus, in the Pandectes of the ciuyle lawe, is taken of Gallius and Venules for any continuall sickenesse, wherby one is lette to do his necessary businesse, and therfore in the tyme of warre, they whiche were in that manner sicke, were discharged of their othes. Sextus and other Interpretoures of the twelue Tables, toke it for a vehemente and very great sickenesse.
Sontica causa, was expouned in Neuio, for a lasse and laufull cause.
Sonus, all that may be herde.
Sophaci, people of Affrica.
Sophia, wisedome.
Sophistice, ces, the parts of logyke, whyche is captious and subtyll.
Sophisma, Sophismatis, a craftie and dysceytefull sentence, an Obiection or inuencion, whiche seemeth to be trewe, whanne it is falle.
Sophista, & sophistes, a dissembler of wysedome, a disceiuer vnder an eloquent or crafty speakyng, he that professeth philosophy for lucre or vainegloyre.
Sophocles, a writer of Tragedies.
Sophron, in Greeke, is Temperaunce in Egipcie, wherby carnall appetites and lustes be refrained.
Sophos, aut sophus, a wise man.
Sopio, piui, pire, & sopior, to sette at reste, to bringe a sleape.
Sopitus, brought asleape, or to reste, or into a sowne with a sodeine stroke.
Ignis sopitus, fyre couered with asshes, or other thyng that it shewe not.
Sopor, oris, deade sleape.
Soporifer, soporiferi, & soporiferū, that bringeth sleape.
Soporo, rare, to bringe or induce sleape.
Soporatus, laste asleape.
Sora, an hylle in Italy.
Soracte, an hyll twenty myles from Rome.
Sorbeo, bui, bere, & Sorbo, psi, bere, to suppe as one suppeth potage.
Sorbere animo, to put away care or sorowe.
Odia sorbere, to sustayne displeasures patiently.
Sorbiciuncula, a thynne brothe.
Sorbitio, onis, suppyng.
Sorbities, idem.
Sorbillo, lare, to syppe.
Sorbillum, potage or other lyquyde meates ordeyned to suppe, whiche women bee wont to calle a lyttell souppynge, whanne they do exhorte a sicke manne to eate, whan sometyme it were better, that he should eate nothynge.
Sorbum, an harrishe peare.

Sorbus, a tree which is long, and hath a straite stemme, and a thin bark, somwhat fatty, and first yelow, afterward whitishe, a leafe like to a laurell, but that it is thinner and lesse, and cornid by the edges, which hangeth by a long stalke. also white floures in a cluster, and beareth fruite, which is in the forme of an egge, and in a cluster. I suppose that there be none of theym in Englande, and therfore to my knowlage it lacketh an englysshe name. In frenche it is called Cormier.

Sorbum, the fruite of Sorbus, whiche hath no stones, and they which do growe in woodes, have a more sauoure than those whiche be in gardeynes. in fraunce it is called Corme.

Sordeo, & sordesco, dui, dere, to be fowle or vncleanely.

Sordes, ei, the, or vnclennes, the sweppynges of houses and cauelles. sometyme vylenesse.

Sordesco, scere, to be vncleane or sluttishe.

Sordidatus, vsed apparayled for heuinesse of mynde.

Sordide, vncleanly, sluttishly.

Sordidior, dius, vncleanlyer.

Sordidissime, moste vncleanly.

Sordidissimus, ma, mum, vncleanlyest.

Sordido, dare, to make fowle.

Sordidus, da, dum, filthy, vncleane, sluttishe.

Sorditudo, filthinesse, sluttishnesse.

Sorex, ricis, a ratte, or a fielde mouse.

Sorech, the Jewes do call vines, whiche continually do bryng forthe moste pleasaunt and delectable fruite.

Sorantes, sworne brethern.

Soriceus, a, um, of a ratte.

Soricinus, a, um, of a mouse.

Soriculata uestis, a garmēt of changeable like

Sorita, a subtill & capcious forme of arguyng.

Soritæ, people whiche are diuided from Inde by the ryuer called Trabis.

Sorilla, thyppes whiche are calked or stopped with hempe or flaxe.

Sororiari, is proprelye of maydens breastes, whan they begyn to be imbosed.

Soror, ris, a sister.

Sororiæ, maydens pappes.

Sororiantes mămulæ, maydens pappes round and harde, set out to the shewe.

Sororius, my sisters husbande.

Sorracus, a coffer or basket, wherin are caried the instrumentes or apparaile serueng for comedies or enterludes.

Sors, sortis, chaunce, lotte, porcion in inheritaunce, the holle summe in a commune banke or stocke, wherin many haue parte. it is also the principall summe of money borowed. it is also destiny, iudgement.

Sortes, were also the answeres of ydols.

Sorticula, the scrowe, wherin the lotte is writtē.

Sortilegi, bee they whiche do telle mennes destenies by takyng of lottes or versis of holy scripture.

Sortilegium, diuinacion by lottes.

Sortior, tiris, tiri, & sortio, tire, to make lottes, to take or haue any thynge by lotte or chaunce. Also to dispose or order.

Sortire prouinciam, to receiue the rule of a countray by lottes. It is vsurped to haue auctorytie by election.

Sortitò, an aduerbe, signifyng by lotte or chaunce.

Sortitus, ta, tum, taken by lotte. also changing to haue a thynge.

Sospes, hole, or sauke. also he that geueth helth.

Sospitalis le, sauke or helthe.

Sospito, tare, to kepe in helthe.

Sos, olde writers vsed for eos.

Sosia, a mannes name.

Sostratus, a mannes name.

Sotadicum carmen, meter hauyng. vii. feete.

Soticena, one of the names of Juno.

Soter, a sauyour.

## ¶S ANTE P.

SPadicus, ca, cum, of charlet colour.

Spadix, dicis, a date with the braunche plucked frome the palme tree. it is also charlet colour. it is sometyme taken for the colour of an horse, called a bright bay.

Spado, donis, a geldynge be it man or beaste.

Spadonia, a hynde of laurell.

Spargonon, the roote of an herbe called Cynquefoyle.

Spargapises, the sonne of Thomiris, the quene of Massagetes.

Spargo, si, gere, to scatter or caste abrode. Spargere bellum, to make warre in sundrye partes of a countrey.

Sparta, the chiefe citie of Lacedemonia, it was also called Lacedæmon & Theramne.

Spartacus, was a famouse swerde player, whiche gathered an host of slaues, and made battayle against the Romaynes, and was vanquished by Crassus.

✠ Spartam nactus es, hanc orna, a prouerb, signifyng the estate or office, whiche thou haste, order or applye it well.

Spartarium, a place where brome groweth.

Sparteum, a money bagge.

Spartеus, a, um, of brome.

Spartiata, & Spartanus, na, num, of Sparta.

Spartum, & spartus, a bushe called brome.

Spara, be called caltroppes, sowen in tyme of battaile, to wounde the fete of men & horses.

Sparum, a lyttell darte.

Sparus, a clubbe.

Spas-

Spaſmus, a ſyknes of the ſynewes and muſcles called alſo Conuulſio, it happeth ſomtyme of repletion, ſometyme of inanicion or lacke of nourſhment, ſomtime of griefe, as in the pricking of a ſynewe: otherwhile of colde, as by very colde ayre or colde water. it is named in engliſhe, the crampe.

Spaſtici, out of the which any thing is plucked

Spatha, a two handed or baſtarde ſworde. it is alſo an inſtrument of the kytchen, to tourne meate that is fried.

Spathalion, an ornament pertaynynge to women. it is alſo a braunche of palme with dates hangynge on it.

Spaticus, vexed with an yll ſpirite.

Spatiator, a wanderer.

Spatioſus, a, um, large, ſpacious.

Spatioſè, & ſpatioſius, largely, more large.

Spatior, aris, ari, to walke.

Spatium, a ſpace as well in tyme, as in place.

Specere, amonge olde wryters was taken for Inſpicere, to loke in.

Specialis, le, ſpeciall, peculiar, proprie.

Speciatim, ſpecially, peculiarly, properly.

Species, ei, a fygure, or image, a forme, kynde, beautie, fauour. It is defined by Logicians to be that, whiche is ſaied of many thynges varyng in numbre: as Homo, which is ſpoken of Plato, Socrates, Tullius, whyche doo not vary in figure, but in numbre. ſometyme species, doo ſignifie ſpices. ellis it is apparance. alſo a ſyght or thynge ſene.

Per ſpeciem legationis in Aſiam ablegatus eſt, Under the colour of ambaſſade, he was banyſhed into Aſia.

In ſpeciem eſſe, to be to the honour.

Specifice, particularly.

Specificus, ca, cum, particular.

Specillum, a ſmalle Inſtrumente, wherwith ſurgeons do ſerche the depenceſſe of woundes and ſores. Alſo to annoynt ſore eyes. It is alſo a ſpectakle to looke with. alſoo an eare pycker.

Specimen, ſpeciminis, an example, a proofe, alſo beautie.

Specimen ædere, to ſhew a proofe of a mans cunnyng.

Specioſus, a, um, beautyfull.

Spectabilis, le, worthy to be ſene.

Spectaculum, a thynge to be ſene or looked on. Sometyme the ſelfe beholdynge. alſoo the place, frome whenſe menne doo beholde thynges.

Spectamen, a ſigne or token. Spectamen bono ſeruo, id eſt quærem heriem procurat, uidet, collocat, It is a token of a good ſeruant that is to ſay, which attendeth about his maſters buſynes. and dothe ſurvey all thynge, and ſette it in order.

Spectatores, beholders, triers of money.

Spectatus, ta, tum, approued.

Specto, tare, to beholde, to appoue, to tend to ſome concluſion, to compare.

Qua ſpectat Affrica, on the ſide toward Affryk

Spectatio, a triall or proofe of money.

Spectrum, an ymage or figure in a mannes ymaginacion.

Specula, an hygh hyll or towre, whereon thynges be eſpied farre of. alſo lyttell hope, a diminutive of ſpes.

Specularia, ſpectakles.

Specularis, re, any thyng, wherby a man maie ſee the better.

Speculatio, a beholdyng.

Speculator, an eſpiall in warres.

Speculor, aris, ari, to ſee farre, to conſyder, to eſpye, to ſerche out.

Speculum, a lookyng glaſſe.

Specus, cus, & ſpecoris, a denne.

Spelta, rede Zea.

Speluncha, idem. Spelæum, idem.

Spepondi, for ſpopondi, I haue promyſed.

Sperchius, a ryuer of Theſſalia.

Speres, olde wryters vſed for ſpes, hope.

Sperma, ſpermatis, ſede, moſt commonly vſed for the naturall humoure, wherof all ſyngynge thynges be ingendred and fourmed.

Sperno, ſpreui, ſpernere, to deſpyſe.

Spero, rare, to hope.

Sperata uirgo, a mayden aſked in mariage.

Spes, ſpei, hope.

Spem abiicere, to deſpaire.

Spem alere, to contynue in hope.

Spem fallere, to diſapoynt one.

Speutici panes, loues of breade made in haſte.

Speuſippus, a noble phyloſopher couſyne to Plato.

Sphæca, a waſpe.

Sphæra, a fygure in all partes equally rounde. a ſpheare.

Sphæricus, ca, cum, in the forme of a ſphere.

Sphæriſterium, a round place in a bayn, where men are exercyſed, a tenyſe plate.

Sphæromachia, playing at tenyſe.

Spheromida, a ball made of lether or cloth, greater than a tennyſe balle.

Sphragide, a ſtone whiche printeth perfitely.

Sphinx, gis, a monſter, whiche had the heade and handes of a maiden, the body of a dogge, wynges lyke a bryde, nayles lyke a lyon, a taple lyke a dragon, the voyce of a man, whe the purpoſed to men ſubtyll queſtions it is alſo a beaſt lyke an ape, but more rougher, and with a longer taple. I ſuppoſe it to be a munkay or babyon.

Sphondilium, a ioynt or knot of the backbone, xii. of theim doo make the chyne, and the fyue reſidue do make the loynes.

Spica, & ſpicus, the eare of corne. alſo a ſpice called Spikenarde.
Spica mantica, an eare of corne, haunge noo beарde.
Spica Nardi, a ſpice called ſpikenarde.
Spica celtica, an herbe called Spike, like to lauander.
Spicatus, ta, tum, eared, or in eare as corne is.
Spiceus, cea, ceum, that whyche hathe eares like to corne.
Spicifera, the ſurname of Ceres called goddeſſe of corne.
Spicilegium, gleenyng of corne.
Spicilegium facere, to gleene.
Spicio, cire, to ſhote out in eare.
Spiculatores, they whiche be called of the kynges garde. Some menne doo take Spiculator, to be a hangeman, or other perſon, whyche putteth menne to deathe by execution of the lawes.
Spiculo, culare, to make any thynge ſharpe at the poynte.
Spiculum, a darte. alſo an arrowe, it is more properly an arrowhead.
Spilumenes, a ſlutriſhe drabbe.
Spina, a thorne. alſo the backbone.
Spina Aegyptia, is of Ioan. Agricola, ſuppoſed to be that, whiche of ſome apothecaries, is called Sucalia, or Bedeguar. alſo that it is the tree whereof commeth the fruite called Acacia.
Spineus, a, um, of thorne.
Spineoli, a wylde fruite, called ſloes.
Spinoſus, a, um, full of thornes.
Spinther, a pynne alſo a tache, ſometyme a bracelette.
Spinturnix, a byrde, whiche was wont to come to the aultars, and cary away a burnyng cole, whiche was taken for an vnlucky byrde.
Spinus, a plumme tree, or damſyn tree.
Spio, onis, idem quod Nimpha.
Spirabilis, le, lyuely, or that wherby we lyue.
Spiritabile, idem.
Spiraculum & ſpiramentum, out of the whiche the ayre or breath paſſeth.
Spirarchus, a capitayne in the foreward.
Spiræ, thynges whiche doo tourne and wynde in dyuers cerkles like a trendell, or an adder lying rounde. Alſo ſpira, is an ornament of a womans head, alſo the tournynge of cables or ropes, whan they be wounde vp, alſo the bande or lace wherwith a cappe or hat is made faſt vnder a mans chynne. alſo the baſe of a pyllar. alſo a cake made like a trendell, alſo a multitude of people.
Spirillum, a gotes beарde.
Spiritale, & ſpiritale, idem quod ſpiritus.
Spiritus, ſpirite, breathe, wynde.
Angultus ſpiritus, a ſhorte breathe.
Ducere ſpiritum, to fetche breth, alſo to liue.
Communi ſpiritu frui, to lyue.
Extremũ ſpiritum alicuius excipere, to kiſſe one whan he is dying.
Patriæ reddere ſpiritũ, to die for his cũtrey.
Spiritum trahere, to lyue.
Vno ſpiritu, at one breathe.
Spiritus, is ſometyme courage or coumforte.
Spiro, rare, to blowe as wynde doeth, to ſende furthe odour.
Spiſſe, an aduerbe ſignifyinge thicke, ſomtyme ſlowe.
Spiſſigradior, gradi, to go thycke, or make many feete.
Spiſſigradus, he that gothe thycke.
Spiſſitas, thyckeneſſe.
Spiſſo, are, to make thycke.
Spiſſus, a, um, thycke, ſlowe.
Spiſſum uerbum, a longe worde.
Spiſſum opus, a warke longe in doynge, or whiche requyreth longe tyme.
Spiſſus tactus, whan one feeleth a thynge maſſine.
Spiſſitudo, thyckeneſſe.
Spithame, called alſo Dodrans, is the meſure betwene the thumb and the vttell fynger, they bothe beynge ſtretched forthe, and conteyneth ix. paches, or xii. fyngers bredth.
Splen, ſplenis, the ſpleene.
Splendeo, dui, dere, to ſhyne.
Splendeſco, ſcere, to ſhyne ofte.
Splendide, an aduerb ſignifieng clere or bright alſo ryche ly, honourably.
Splendidus, da, dum, bryghte, clere. Alſo he whyche vſeth to haue his houſe rychely decked with abundance of all thynges, is called Splendidus, contrary to ſordidus & auarus.
Splendor, oris, lyght, bryghteneſſe. ſometyme honour or nobleneſſe in lyuyng.
Splenetícus, he that is ſyche in the ſpleene.
Splenium, a playſter of cloth or lether made to late to the body of hym whiche is ſyche.
Spoletum, a citie in Italy.
Spoletini, people of the citie Spoletum.
Spolio, are, to robbe or deſpoyle.
Spolior, ari, to be robbed.
Spoliarius, ria, um, that which perteineth ſpoile or thynges taken by robbery.
Sponda, the ſyde of a bedde.
Spondeo, ſpopondi, ſpondére, to promyſe.
Spondéus, a foote in metre of .ii. long ſyllables
Spondylus, a wheme, which is a round thing of ſtone or wodde, or leade, put on a ſpyndle, to make it runne rounde. It is alſo a white harde thynge in an oyſter, whiche is couered with the ſhelle
Spondium, that whiche cometh of leade like to ſoute, whiche is abone veſſelles of braſſe, that doo hange ouer the fyre.

Spongia, a ſponge, or that wherwith any thing is wyped.
Spongiare, to wype cleane a ſponge.
Spongioli, mouſherons.
Spongioſus, a, um, lyghte, and full of holes lyke a ſponge.
Spongites, a ſtone lyke a ſponge
Sponſa, a woman eſpouſed or affiaunced.
Sponſalis, le, pertayning to ſpouſage.
Sponſalia, the ſpouſage, or betrouthynge of a man and woman, before that they be wedded.
Sponſio, onis, a promyſe, a bargayne.
Sponſus, us, idem.
Sponſo, are, to affiaunce or betrouthe.
Sponſor, oris, he that promyſeth or bargayneth. Somtyme a ſuretie, whiche vndertaketh an other mannes acte.
Sponſus, ſa, ſum, promyſed.
Sponte, naturally, willyngly, of his free wyll.
Spontalis, le, voluntarily.
Spontaneus, ea, eum, that whiche dothe, or is done willyngly, naturally, without cõſtrayne or helpe.
Spopondi. I haue promyſed.
Sporades, yles in the ſea called Aegeum.
Sporta, & ſportula, a baſket or maunde, ſometyme money or meate diſtributed by princis vnto the people.
Sportula, & ſportella, a lyttell gyfte or almes, alſo lyueree of courte, called bouge of courte was called ſportule.
Spretus, refuſed.
Spuma, the ſome or froth of any thing liquide.
Spumeus, a, um, ſomy or frothy.
Spumo, are, to ſome or gather vnto ſome.
Spumoſus, a, um, that wherof cometh a ſome.
Spuo, ſpui, ſpuere, to ſpytte.
Spurce, vncleanly, frithily.
Spurcidicus, ca, cum, that whiche ſpeketh diſhoneſtly, or vncleanly.
Spurcificus, ca, cum, that maketh thynges vncleane or filthy.
Spurcitia, & ſpurcities, vncleanneſſe.
Spurco, care, to defyle or make vncleane.
Spurcus, ca, cum, vncleane, frithye, vnpure, ſynfulyng, blouddy.
Spurcum uinum, wyne myngled with water.
Spurij uerſus, verſes fayned, the authore beyng falſe named or vnknowen.
Spurius, a baſtard. alſo it was the ſurname of dyuerſe Romaynes.
Sputo, tare, to ſpytte.
Sputor, tari, to be ſpytte on.
Sputum, ſpyttell.

## S ANTE Q.

SQualla, olde writers vſed for ſqualida.
Squalleo, lui, lere, to be frithy, ſluttyſhe, ſoyled or ſtained with ſome vncleane thing



Squallent arua, the feldes are full of wedes.
Squallide, pll fauouredly.
Squallidæ res, thynges vnpleaſaunt.
Squallidus, da, dum, ſluttyſhe, frithy, cauſynge one to abhorre the ſyghe therof. ſometyme it ſignifieth ſpotted. alſo carrayne leane.
Squallidus ager, grounde out of tythe. alſo thynge.
Squallor, loris, ſluttyſhenes, filthynelle.
Squalid o, dinis, & ſqualliditas, the ſame.
Squalus, a fyſhe.
Squama, the ſcale of a fyſhe.
Squamatim, in the facion of ſcales.
Squammoſus, ſcaly.
Squatina, a ſoote fyſhe with a roughe ſkynne, wherwith fletchers doo make theyr arrowes ſmoothe.
Squarroſus, a, um, rough and ſharpe, lyke to a thyng whiche is ſcaly.
Squilla, a fyſſh called a ſhrympe. alſo an herbe, rede Scylla.
Squnty, people in Iraly called Sabelli and Sabinites.

## ¶S ANTE T.

ST, a voyce of hym that commaundeth ſylence, as we ſaie in engliſhe huſhe, whan we wolde haue one to holde his peace.
Stabilimentum, that whyche kepeth a thynge ſtedfaſt.
Stabilio, lui, lire, to make ſtedfaſt or ſtable.
Stabilis, le, ſtable, or ſtedfaſt.
Stabulariæ mulieres, women, whyche keepe victayllynge howſes, for to refreſſhe wayfaryng menne.
Stabularius, an inholder. Alſo he that hath the charge of the houſe, where cattell is kept.
Stabulari damas, aut ceruos, falowe deere or redde dere to be lodged or harbowred.
Stabulo, bulare, to ſtande as cattell dothe in a ſtable.
Stabulario, ſtandynge or lying of cattell, alſo harbourynge or lodgynge of dere.
Stabulum, an ynne where men to lodge or bait. alſo it is the generall name of the place, where cattell do abyde, whan they come frome theyr paſture. alſo a ſtable wherin horſes or mules are kepte.
Stactis & ſtacte, is that whiche is called commonly Storax liquida.
Stacteus, a, um, gummy.
Stadiodromos, the place ordeyned to runne in.
Stadiodromus, he that runneth in a courſe of runnyng.
Stadium, a place, wherin runnyng is exerciſed, as well of men as of horſes.
Stadium, is alſoo a quantitie or meaſure of grounde, wherof (as Conſorinus writeth) were

were thre sortes, the one was of Italy, and that contained. D.Lxxv. fete, which is. Lxxv paas. The second was called Olympicum, and that was of. D.L. fete, that is Lxx. pas. the thyrde was called Pythicum, whiche conteyned a thousande feete, whiche is two hundred pas, which peraduenture was forgotten of Plinius and Solinus, whan they wrate the description of Sicilia, which maketh the variaunce betwene them and Diodorus Siculus of the Stadia called Italica of Italy. viii. doo make an Italion myle, conteynynge a thousande pase, euery pase being fyue feete, we haue none other name to eyue it but a furlong.

Stagma, an oyntemente.

Stagno, are, properly of water is to stand and not to flowe.

Stagnum, a standynge water, a poole. also a certayne mettall called tynne.

Staloginum, a thyng to hange at ones eare, as Egyptians haue.

Stamen, cloth, whan it is in the lome or frame, also it is a threde.

Stanneus, a, um, of tynne.

Stannum, mettall called tynne.

Stapedes, styroppes.

Staphyle, a vyne.

Staphylus, he that dyd fyrste myngle water with wyne.

Staphis, a kynde of vynes, which hath a blacke stemme and streight, and hath a fruite more lyke to a lyttel bladder, than to a grape, whi che be greene, within the whiche is a kernell thre cornered.

Staphilinus, wylde parsenepe.

Staphis agria, Staffisacre.

Stata sacrificia, sacrifice customably done at certayne dates of an olde ordinance.

Statæ matris simulachrum, an image, whiche was sette vp by the people in euery streete at Rome.

Status, ta, tum, fyrme or stable. also ordeyned or decreed.

Statarius, a, um, ordinarie.

Stater, teris, a certayne coyne, whiche was in value foure drammes, or foure grotes. viii. to an ounce.

Statera, a beame to way without the balances

Staticulum, a certayn wanton meuyng in dansynge, sometime a littell carte.

Stati dies, dates ordinarie, dates in banke, for apparaunce, or for the parties to plede.

Statilinus, was called a priuate god, whyche men supposed to be alway with them.

Statina, an yle.

Staticulum, a lyttell ymage.

Statiuncula, idem, or a lyttell restynge place.

Statius, a noble poete.

Statim, anon, constantly, continually.

Statio, onis, a place, where eyther menne of warre or shyppes do abyde or reste for a certaine tyme

Stationalis, le, that whyche standeth faste or abydeth.

Stationarii milites, souldyours, whiche are assygned to abyde styl in one place, or to kepe a towne or fortresse, or the marches of a countrete.

Statiua, & statiuum, a certayne place fortyfyed, where men of warre laye at the siege of a fortresse.

Stator, toris, a seruaunte, whiche is alwayes redye attendynge aboute an officer, to be at commaundement. wherfore in that worde be included pursesuauntes, postes, sergeauntes, baylyffes, and catchepols. also Iupiter was called Iupiter stator of Romulus, bycause he supposed that he made the Romayns to tary whan they fledde, the Samnites pursuyng theym.

Statua, an ymage of mettall, woode, stone, or tymber.

Statuaria, the craft of graueynge or pettynge of ymages.

Statuarius, he that carueth or petteth ymages.

Statuarius, a, um, perteinyng to ymages.

Statuere ex æquo & bono, to iudge or determyne accordynge to equitie, lesse than the rigour of the lawe wolde require.

Statuere precium, to sette a price on thynges vendible.

Statumen, minis, that whiche is set vp to susteine, or beare a thyng, a proppe.

Statumino, are, to proppe vp, to vndersette, to make sure.

Statuo, tui, tuere, to ordeyne, to determyn, to iudge or esteme to set faste, to stable a thyng, to dedicate, to beate one thynge to an other. Sublimen illum arriperem, & caput primū in terram statuerem, ut cerebro dispergam uiam, I wolde lyfte hym on hyghe, and beat his heade to the ground, that I mought scatter his braynes abrode in the high waie.

Apud animum statuere, to determine in his mynde.

Exemplum statuere in aliquo, to punishe one in suche wyse that other may take ensaumple therby.

Statuere in aliquem exemplum, idem.

Statuere in aliquem, to make an ordynance agaynst one.

Mercedem statuere, to assigne to one what wages he shall haue.

Modum statuere, to appoint a rule.

Statuere quanti hoc putetis, & quam multo redemisse. Thynke you, what it is worthe, and howe muche it coste.

Statuam statuere alicui, to set vp ones image.
Statura, the stature of a man.
Staturus, a, um, the participle future of sto, stas, stare, to stande.
Status, tus, state, it is among oratours and lawyers the case, whiche ryseth in contencion, wherin the matter resteth, whyche muste bee replyed vnto, and eyther be denyed, confessed, or trauersed: of Tully it is called Constitucio causæ.
Statis, stata, statum, fyxme. Stati dies, dayes appoynted.
Stati reddituus, rentes certayne.
Steatoma, a gatherynge of greace or fatte in some place agaynst nature.
Stechades, thre lytell yles by Marsiles.
Stega, a cabin of a ship. also a cote or cotage.
Stegnæ febres, feuers in the whyche a manne may haue neither siege, nor vrine, nor sweat, nor none other euacuacion.
Stelæ, lyttell pilers.
Stella, a sterre, also a sterrekyche, also the name of a porte.
Stella crinita, a blasyng sterre.
Stellatus, ta, tum, full of sterres.
Stellatura, was an extorcion of Capitaynes in takyng from the souldyours the porcions of vyttaile appoynted vnto them by themperor.
Stellio, a beaste lyke a lysarde, haunge on his backe spottes lyke sterres.
Stellionatus crimen, a dysceipte in dissemblyng a thynge, to take profyte of an other inuisely.
Stellis, a kynd of byrdlyme made in Cubera.
Stello, are, to shyne or glysten lyke sterres, or be made lyke sterres.
Stemma, matis, a garland of floures, also the stocke or bloudde of a gentyll house. somtyme the degrees in kynrede. also an inscripcion grauen in a stone.
Stemo, was syster to Medusa.
Stenobœa, the wyfe of Pretus kyng of Ephyry, which loued Bellorophon, that vanquyshed the monstre called Chimæra.
Stentor, toris, was a man, whiche had a voice as loude as. xx. men.
Stephanoma, euery herbe that serueth for garlandes.
Stephanoplocus, a maker of garlandes.
Stephanus, in grehe is a crowne.
Stercoratio, dungyng.
Stercorarius, ria, um, pertaynynge to dounge or muche.
Stercoratus, ta, tum, dounged or muched, or compassed.
Stercoro, are, to dunge or compasse.
Stercus, stercoris, dunge, muche, compasse.
Stercutius, the surname of Saturnus, bycause he fyrst founde and vsed dunging of grounde.



Stereos, pryuacion.
Sterila, olde writers vsed for sterilis.
Sterileico, tileſcere, to bee barrayne or waxe barrayne.
Sterilia, for sterilitas.
Sterilis, le, barrayne.
Sterilis amator, a louer which lacketh money
Sterilitas, barraynes, sterilitie.
Steriliter, barrayny.
Sternax, nacis, a sterynge or ploungyng horse.
Sterno, straui, sternere, to throwe downe, to spreade, to couer, to layr the table, to make playne or smothe, to lye downe to reste.
Sternere lectum, to make a bedde redy.
Sternunt se somno, They layd them downe to sleape.
Sternuto, tare, to sneze often.
Sternuo, nuere, to sneze.
Sternutamentum, sneesynge.
Sternutatio, idem.
Sterquilinium, a dungehyll or myxen.
Sterogonia, a kynde of Frankyncense called communely Olibanum, or in latine Thus masculus.
Sterto, tui, tere, to route whan one sleapeth.
Stesichorites, is the numbre of eyght in dyse, so called of the sepulchre of Stesichorus the poete, whiche was made in fygure lyke to eyght dyse.
Stesichorus, a famous poete, of whome it is written, that whan he was an infaunt in his cradell, a Nyghtyngale satte on his mouthe, and dyd synge, signifyinge that he shoulde be the sweetest poete, that euer was afore hym. Also he founde fyrst syngynge of songes in a daunce.
Stibadium, a chayre or couche made of herbes wounde togither: some doo calle it an herber or sommer parler.
Stibium, a white stone founde in syluer mines which stoppeth the running of eies, and doth make theim seme very fayre.
Stibon, idem quod antimonium.
Stichos, a verse or an order in a thyng.
Stigo, are, to pytche furthe.
Stigma, matis, a marke made with fyre, or with a hotte yron. Somtyme it signifieth infamy and reproche obiected openly.
Stigmatici, persones infamed.
Stilla, a droppe.
Stilbo, was a philosopher. Vide stilpo.
Stilbon, the sterre of Mercurie.
Stillicidium, the droppyng of a house.
Stillo, are, to droppe.
Stilpo, a philosopher borne in the citie of Megara in Greece, whiche his countrey brynge bourned, and his wyfe and children loste in the fyre, escaped, and departing alone, whan the kyng Demetrius asked of him, if he had

loste

S ante T.

loste any thynge, he aunswered, Ȝ haue loste nothing, for all that is myne Ȝ carp with me, meanyng therby, that vertue, whiche is onely the propre goodes of a wyse man, and may not be taken from hym, he toke a waie with hym.

Stulpones, dwarfes.

Stimulo, are, to pryche.

Stimulatio, a pryckynge or feruent mouynge to do a thynge.

Stimulator, he that prycketh.

Stimuleus, a, um, that whiche is doone with pryckynge.

Stimulus, a gode, wherwith oxen are dryuen.

Stingo, & stinguo, guere, to put out lyght.

Stipa, for stupa, towe.

Striparius, a, um, pertaynynge to stoppynge or beatyng harde togyther.

Stipatores, they whiche do fraite a shyppe, or lape in suche fardelles or burdeyns, as are to be caried. Also they whiche be of the kynges garde, alway about his person.

Stipatus, enuyronned with men, to be defended, as princes are with theyr garde.

Stipendial, le, pertaynynge to wages.

Stipendiarius, a, um, whiche payeth tribute, of some called contributarye to the fyndynge of an armye, or defence of a countrey.

Stipendiatus, he that taketh wages.

Stipendiosus, he that hath ben oftentymes hired or retayned in warres.

Confectis stipendijs, whan the tyme of their seruice was out.

Stipendior, diari, to bee hyred or retayned in warres.

Stipendijs duobus, two the fyrst yeres.

Stipendium, wages properly gruen to souldyours. also subsidie payde to princis.

Stipendia facere, to serue in warres, as a souldyour.

Stipes, pitis, a stake, also a tryche.

Stipo, are, to stop chynkes or cliftes, proprely in shyppes or botes, with towe and pytche. also to enuyron to the intent to defende one.

Stips, uel stipis, pis, wages to men hyred: also money gruen to beggars.

Stipem confert, it bringeth in agayn.

Stipem pergere, to sowe money amonge the people, to gyue a largesse.

Stiptica medicamenta, medicines that doo bynde or restrayne.

Stipula, holme, erige, or straw, apt to thatche houses, it is of some taken for the hul he that closeth in the strawe.

Stipularus, rus, & stipulatio, a bargayn or promyse, or obligation to paie money, or to performe a thyng, whiche is required.

Stipulor, aris, ari, to make a bargayne, to promyse effectually that which he is required to do. It hathe bothe the actiue and passiue signification. Stipulor abs te, Ȝ require of the, or Ȝ am required of the.

Stiria, an yrishe or droppe of yse.

Stiria, a countrey lyenyng to Austria and Carinthia in the east part of Germany, full of mountaynes, sauyng a lytell parte bordyng on Hungary. the people be rude, and the women haue so great thyotes by the corruption of the water and ayre, that not onely theyr speche is let therby, but (as some do write) whan they gyue sucke to theyr children, some be fayne to caste the bagges whiche do hang vnder theyr chinne, ouer theyr shulders. there is in that countrey plentie of yron and syluer, if the negligence of people dyd not let the fynding therof.

Stirticidium, & stillicidium, the droppynge of a house.

Stirpices, wedres in gardeyns.

Stirpitus, vp by the roote.

Stirpo, are, to pulll vp by the roote.

Stirps, stirpis, in the femininine gendre signifieth a stocke in kynrede, beinge the masculine gender it sygnifieth the stemme of a tree or herbe.

Stitisse uadimonium, to haue broughte further suretie or pledges.

Striua, is that in a plough, whiche the ploughman holdeth, whan he dothe eare, the plough tayle.

Stlata, a brode shyppe or bote, called an hulke.

Stlembus, slowe and heauy.

Stlatarium, any thing that is borne on the sea.

Stlatarius, a maker of hulkes or botes.

Stlitem, olde writers vsed for litem, variance.

Stlitibus iudicandis, for litibus iudicandis.

Stlopus, a sowne made with the mouth, whan the cheekes are blowen.

Stlotium, for lotium.

Sto, steti, stare, to stande, to indure or abyde. Stare promisso, to abyde by his promise. To be full. Stat ager sentibus, the feild is full of brembles. Iam puluere cœlum stare uident, Nowe sawe they the skye full of duste. To bost out. Hic corpus solidum inuenies, hic stare papillas Pictor marmoreo, Here in this marble stone shalte thou fynde paynted, the body sounde, and the pappes imbosed. Also to be immouable or alway certayne. Sic stat sententia, so the sentence abydeth immouable, or is determined. Also Stat, my mynde is, Stat conferre manum Aeneę, my mynde is to fyght with Eneas. Stat, is sette. Omnis in Ascanio chari stat cura parentis, All the care of the tender louyng father was set on Ascanius. Also stare, to coste. Neque ipse hoc periculũ ignoro, expertus non leui documento, quanti steterit mihi, quod semel impe-

imperata nō feci, Nor I am ignorāt of that daunger, hauyng experience of no lyghte warre apyng, howe muche it coſt me, that I dyd not thoſe thynges, that I was commaunded.
Promiſsis ſtare, to abyde by his promyſe.
Stare firmum, to ſtande faſte.
Stat per me, per te, per illum, whanne I or any other is the cauſe, that a thynge is not done. Si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me ſtetiſſe credat, quo minus hę fierent nuptię, uolo, I wold it it may be, that my father ſhuld thinke that it was not longe of me, that this marriage tohe none effecte.
Stat a me, he is of myne opinion.
Stat apud te fides parum, Thou arte of a ſmalle credence.
In acie ſtare, to bee in the fielde durynge the battayle.

Statur, I ſtande here.

Stoecades, foure yles in the frenche ſea againſt Languedoche.

Stoecas, cados, an herbe and floure commonly called Sticados.

Stoecas Arabica, commonly called of apothecaries Sticades Arabica, the one and the other preſerueth clothes from mothes, if it be layde amonge theim.

Stoici, a ſecte of philoſophers, which affirmed that no greke moughte happen to a wyſe man, and that felicity was onely in vertue.

Stola, a womans gowne. It was alſo a longe garmēt, which the princes of Perſia did vſe, and was the only garment of honour, as we do call ſuche apparayle a robe.

Stolatus, he that weareth ſuche a robe. alſo it maie be called honourable.

Stolidē, foolyſhely, lewdely.

Stoliditas, foolyſhenelle, lewdenelle.

Stolidius, more foolyſhely.

Stolidus, da, dum, foolyſhe, lewde of condicions, odiouſe.

Stolones, braunches whiche doo ſpryng out of the ſtemmes of rootes of trees.

Stomachichus, he that is ſicke in his ſtomake,

Stomachor, aris, ari, to haue indignacion, to be vexed in mynde.

Stomachoſē, angrely, hatefully, diſdainouſly.

Stomachoſus, diſdainous.

Stomachus, is the pype whereby meate gothe downe. It is alſo that whiche is called Ventriculus, whervnto we haue none other name but the ſtomake. ſometyme it ſignifieth indignacion, vehement wrathe, hatrede, and abhorryng of a thyng that lyketh not vs. ſometyme facilitie, or gentylneſſe.

Stomatichus, he that hath a ſore in his mouth.

Storax, racis, a ſwete incenſe or gumme, whiche is alſo called ſtyrax, wherof bee two kyndes, the one is called Storax calamita, the other is called Storax liquida.

Storea, any thynge that is ſpred on the ground it is alſo a matte.

Strabo, he that looketh a ſquynt, or gogle eied.

Stragea, a ſlaughter of men, or a diſcomfiture.

Stragulum, euery ouermooſt garment, alſo a counterpoynt or couerlyd.

Stramen, minis, ſtrawe, lytter.

Stramentum, idem.

Stramentitius, a, um, that whiche is made of ſtrawe.

Stramineus, a, um, of ſtrawe.

Strangulo, are, to ſtrangle.

Stranguria, difficultie to pyſſe.

Stratagema, a policie or wiſe coūcel in warres.

Strategus, a generall capitayne of an army.

Stratia, an hoſte or army.

Stratiotes, a man of warre. alſo an herbe, whiche Ioan. Agricola ſaieth is cure myſopie or parowe.

Stratioticus, ca, cum, warlyke, pertaynynge to warres.

Stratius, idem. alſo the name of one of the ſonnes of Meſtor.

Straturnino, are, to paue.

Strator, toris, he that helpeth his maiſter to horſebacke, yeman of the ſtirope.

Stratum, any thyng that is ſtrawed. alſo a bed.
Strata, al that is layd on the bed. alſo a horſe harneis, a ſtrete or cauſſay, paued with ſtone

Strebula, in the olde tunge of Tuſcy was a peece of the fleſhe that was offred in ſacrifice.

Strena, a newe yeres gyft, or preſent.

Strenuē, valiantly, quyckely, boldly.

Strenuitas, tatis, actiuitie.

Strenuus, a, um, valiant, prompt, actife, bold.

Strepito, tare, to make a noyſe often.

Strepitus, tus, a noyſe made with the handes or feete.

Strepo, pui, pere, to make a greate noyſe, properly in going or clappynge of handes, ſometyme generally.

Strepſiceroti, certayne beaſtes in Affrike, hauynge croked hornes.

Stria, a rabat or ſmalle furrowe made in ſtone or tymber, chamferyng.

Striata, be alſo crenelles or ſmalle lynes, whiche are ſene in herbes.

Stribligo, ginis, a vicious fourme in ſpeakyng, where the wordes agree not, and the partes of ſpeche be out of order.

Striblita, breade made lyke to ropes or cordes wounden.

Stricte, ſtreightly.

Strictim, ſhortly touched one after an other.
Strictim referre, to reporte muche in fewe wordes.
Strictim atrondere, to clippe all at ones.

Strictior, tius, more ſtreight.

Strictis-

Strictiſsimus, a, um, moſte ſtraite.
Strictimella, a foule ill fauoured harlot.
Strictiuæ, oliues gathered with mans handes.
Stricturæ, ſparkes whiche do iſſue from metall whan it is taken out of the fyre, and beaten with hammers.
Strideo, dui, dere, & ſtrido, dis, dere, to craſhe or make a noyſe lyke to cordes, whan they be drawen.
Stridon, a towne in Dalmatia, where ſainct Hierome was borne.
Striga, a rewe of thynges whan they be layde in lengthe. Alſo a ridge of lande, wherof commeth Strigatus ager.
Striges, ſhrichroules, alſo women whiche are ſuppoſed to come by nyghte into houſes, and ſucke the blouddc of chylderne, ſome calle theim hegges,
Strigia, wyde garmentes made of lether vſed in warres.
Strigil, gilis, an horſecombe, alſo a thing wher with wraſtlers bounde theyr bodyes, whan they had wraſtled. alſo a certayne veſſell.
Strigiles, were rubbing combes made of ſwete wod, wherwith in India the men were rubbed for an exercyſe. Alſo kerchiefes, wherwith wraſtlers after theyr labours wiped their bodies. alſo certayne veſſels, alſo pieces of fine golde founde in mynes, vnmixte with any other mattier. alſo lyttell fyſches moſte cõmonly taken in wynter tyme.
Strigilecula, a diminutiue of ſtrigil.
Strigillo, are, to ſtraine harde.
Strigium, a ſpanyſhe garment.
Strigmenta, fylthynelle, which commeth from a mannes body, whan he is waſſhed. alſo the corruption of oyle.
Strigo, gonis, a well pight man, or well compacte or ſtronge.
Strigoſus, a, um, carrayn leane, it is properly ſpoken of horſes or routher beaſtes.
Strimon, onis, a ryuer in Thracia.
Stringo, xi, gere, to ſtrayne or wrynge. alſo to ſtryke, to make thynne in cuttyng, to gather, to haue, to wounde. Stringere enſem, to drawe a ſworde.
Strio, ſtriare, to make rabattes in ſtone or timber. alſo to make furrowes. It is properly whan beaſtes in carynge at the ende of a furrowe tourneth to make a newe furrowe, ſom doo call it, to wynde.
Striare, is alſo to plane or to polyſhe.
Stritare, to abyde or tarye with an yll wylle, or with muche peyne.
Stritauum, olde writers vſed for Tritauo, my graundfathers grandfather.
Stritomellus, a ſparrowe, whyche haunteth the ſea coſte.
Strix, ſtrigis, a ſhrichroule, a witch that chaungeth the fauour of chyldern.
Striges, groſſe herdes or wooles.
Strobilum, a pyne apple. ſometyme the kernels or fruite.
Strobus, a tree, wherof perfumes were made myxt with the wyne of dates, which perfume was ſwete, but it made the head heuy, all be it without any peyne.
Stroma, tis, tapeſtry.
Strombon, a kynde of Labdanum.
Strombus, a ſhell fyſche of the ſea, whiche hath a kynge, whom they folowe. It was thought ſometyme that he whiche had ſene that fiſſhe ſhulde haue good luche in his affaires.
Strongyle, & Strongylos, an yle in the ſea, called Aegeum, nowe called Axos, ſometyme it was called Dia.
Stropha, ſubtilitie in arguynge.
Strophas, a whirlyng or ſodayne turnyng.
Strophades, two yles in the grekyſhe ſea.
Strophia, garlandes, whyche prieſtes were wonte to weare.
Strophiolum, a lyttell garlande.
Strophos, freattyng in the bowelles.
Strophium, a maydens necherchiefe or lynnen partlette.
Structilis, le, made of many pieces, or of dyuerſe thynges.
Structiles columnæ, pyllers made of dyuers pieces.
Structor, toris, a caruer of meate at a table.
Structura, buyldynge, ſettynge of thynges in good order.
Strues, a pyle of wood. alſo a cake.
Struices, an ordynaunce of many thynges together.
Strufectarij, they which dyd carry cakes to the temple to be offered, as they do now carry the holy lofe on the ſonday.
Struferarij, they whiche dydde ſacrifice at the trees that were burned with lyghtnyng.
Strufetani, they whiche brought meale to be offered.
Struma, a ſwellynge within the throte, whiche is gathered mattier and blouddc. ſome thynke it to be that, which is called the kynges euill.
Strumoſus, he that hath the kynges euill.
Struo, ſtruxi, ſtruere, to ſette in order,
Aggeres ſtruere, to make cauſeys.
Fercula luxurioſe ſtruere, to make ſumptuous feaſtes.
Mendacium ſtruere, to forge a lye or leaſynge.
Orationẽ ſolutam ſtruere, to write in proſe.
Verba ſtruere, to ſet his wordes in order.
Strumum, a medicine or playſter for the kynges euill.
Strupearia, holydayes amonge the people called faliſci, at the whiche daye, the people doo go with garlandes on theyr heades.

Struppum, is a lyke holydaye amonge the people called Tusculani.
Struppi, were lyttell wzethes made of leaues put on the heades of ymages in the temples, as now superstitious folcs doo set on ymages heades in the churches.
Strutheus, the pzyuie membze of a man.
Struthia, a certayne kynde of quynces.
Struthiocamelus, an ostriche.
Struthio, idem.
Struthion, an herbe and rote called of Apothecaries Condisi.
Struthopus, a rounde foote lyke a sparowe.
Struthopedes, they whiche haue lyttell rounde feete.
Strychius, an herbe, whiche maketh hym mad that eateth of it.
✠ Strychium bibit, a pzouerbe signifying the man is madde.
Strychnon, an herbe called Nyghtshade. rede Solanum & solatrum.
Studeo, dui, dere, to studye, oz to applye the mynde, oz care foz a thynge, to endeuour, to fauour, to despze.
Studuit Catilinæ, he fauoured Catiline.
Studiosus, studious, diligent, constant, addict oz feruently disposed. also fauoryng a nother.
Studiosè, studiously, desyrously.
Studium, study, sometyme exercise, wyll, oz appetite, desyre, diligence, fauour, loue.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria uulgus, The vnstedfaste people was diuyded in dyuers opinions.
Stultitia, folye, it is knowen by foure thynges, oz if he hath not in remembzance that he shulde haue, oz if he hathe, he dothe not wzayne it, oz dothe not folowe good councelle, oz dothe applzoue yll councell oz affections.
Stultior moricho, he that neglecteth his owne busynesse at home, and applyeth other mens abzode. It is also a pzouerbe touchyng them whiche doo thynges, that cause theym to bee laughed to scorne.
✠ Stultior Choræbo, a pzouerbe applyed to fooles, whiche wyll assaye to doo a thyng that is aboue theyr wytte oz lernyng: foz Choræbus, was a felowe, that assayed to numbze the wawes of the sea, whan he hym selfe couldo not telle any numbze aboue fiue.
Stultè, foolysshely.
Stultiloquentia, & stultiloquium, a foolysshe babblynge.
Stultiloquus, he that talketh oz speaketh foolyshely.
Stultior, stultius, moze foolysshe.
Stultissimus, ma, mum, moste foolyshely.
Stultius, moze foolyshely.
Stultorum feriæ, was a tyme in the moneth of Febzuary, that fooles kepte holye, fooles holy daye.
Stultus, he that dothe a thynge vnaduisedly oz without discrecion.
Stupa, towe, the course parte of flaxe.
Stuparius malleus, the hammer, wherwith cal kers do beate towe into shyppes oz bootes.
Stupefactus, astonyed.
Stupefio, I am astonied oz abashed.
Stupeo, & stupesco, pui, pere, to be astonyed oz dismayde sometyme to meruayle at.
Stupefacio, cere, to make astonied, oz to cause to meruayle oz be abashed.
Stupentia, uel stupida membra, the membzes whiche haue loste all theyr sence oz feelynge.
Stupiditas, an abasshement.
Stupidus, dismayed, abassched. also he that feeleth nothyng, oz lacketh his senses.
Stupor, poris, abasshement, the sodayne pzuacion of sence oz feelynge.
Stupre, dishonestly, shamefully.
Stupro, are, to commytte aduoutrie oz rape, oz to defloure a vzygin.
Stuprum, auoutrie, oz defloracion of a virgin.
Stura, an yle agayne the mouthe of Tyber.
Styga, a fenne in Egypt not fat from the citie of Memphis.
Stygeus, ea, um, pertaynynge to Styx, the great fenne, which is fayned of poetes to be by the fielde called Elysius, whiche the payanyms dyd suppose to bee a place of pleasure, wherein rested the soules of good men.
Stylobata, a trough of tymbze, wherein water ranneth, oz is conuayed into a cesterne.
Stylus, a style, whiche is qualitie of wozdes in speakynge, sometyme harde, sometyme easy, sometyme in a meane, also an elegant fourme oz ozder in wzityng oz speakyng.
Stymphalus, a ryuer in Arcadia.
Stymphalide, a coppe of fethers, whiche standeth on the heade of a bzyde, as of a larke, an hearon, a peacocke, and other.
Stipticus, ca, cum, that which stoppeth oz bindeth, oz straineth, if it be eaten oz dzounken. Also that whiche in tastyng semeth to straine the tunge, as a quynce oz redde wyne.
Styrax, racis, a soote gumme called storax, wherof be two kyndes, the one is called storax calamita, the other storax liquida, whyche is Stacte.
Styx, signifieth sozowe oz heuynesse, poetes do fayne, that it is a fenne, whiche is in helle.

## ¶S ANTE V.

SVada, called in greeke Pitho, was called the goddesse of eloquence oz dylectable speeche.
Suadela, persuasion, fayre speche.
Suadeo, si, dere, to speake fayre, to intreate with

with fayre wooꝛdes, to indeuour, to induce a man into our opinion, oꝛ to beleue vs.
Suadibilis, le, that whiche maie be perſuaded.
Suaſibilis, idem.
Sualternicum, a kynde of ambꝛe, whiche is yelowe, wherof beades be made, and is called Laumbꝛe.
Suapte, of his owne nature.
Suarius, a ſwyne herde.
Suaſibiliter, an aduerbe ſignifiynge, in maner to perſwade.
Suaſio, an exhoꝛtacion, a mocion oꝛ perſuaſion
Suaſor, ſoris, he that doeth exhoꝛte.
Suaſum, euery colour that maie tourne into an other colour.
Suauiatio, a ſwete kyſſyng.
Suauiator, he that kyſſeth ſweteli.
Suauiloquium, a ſwete ſpeche.
Suauiloquus, he that ſpeaketh ſweteli.
Suaſorius, a, um, that wherewith a man is oꝛ maie be perſuaded.
Suatim, lyke a ſowe.
Suauior, aris, ari, & ſuauio, to kyſſe ſweteiye, oꝛ foꝛiope.
Suauis, ſuaue, ſwete in taſte, ſoote in odour oꝛ ſmelle, in a man it ſignifieth gentyll oꝛ courteyſe.
Suauitas, & ſuauitudo, ſweteneſſe.
Suauiter, ſweteli.
Suauium ſumere, to kyſſe.
Suauium facere, idem.
Suauium, & ſauium, ſwete herte.
Sub, vnder, by oꝛ aboute. Sub lucem, by daye lyght. Sub idem tempus, in the ſame tyme, oꝛ about the ſame tyme. Sub horam pugnæ, about the tyme of the battayle. Sub eas autem redditæ ſunt, Foꝛ they were delyuered after theim. Sub ſarcinis, with the truſſes oꝛ cariage.
Sub ueſperum, in the twye lyght. Subueſperum Cæſar portas claudi, militeſq; ex oppido exire iuſsit, In the twye lyght Cæſar cõmaunded the gates to be ſhutte, and the men of warre to depart out of the citie.
Sub Alexandro, in the tyme of Alexander.
Sub aduentu, oꝛ aduentum, at the tyme, oꝛ at the poynt of his arriuayle, oꝛ commynge.
Sub exitu uitæ, at his deathe.
Sub manu, at handt.
Sub oculis, in his preſence.
Sub urbe, harde by the citie.
Sub lucem, at the breake of daie.
Sub finem, at the ende.
Poſtes ſub ipſos, aboꝛe the poſtes.
Subacidus, cida, cidum, ſomewhat eygre oꝛ ſowꝛe.
Subacidulus, a, um, a lyttell ſoure.
Subactus, ta, tum, conſtrayned, ſubdewed, bꝛuſen vnder, kneaded oꝛ wꝛought with handes as dowe is, laboured, exerciſed.
Subæratus, ta, tum, that which is bꝛaſſe within, and other mettall without.
Subæro, rare, to mynge with bꝛaſſe.
Subagito, rare, to ſolicite. Subagito blandis, & benedicis uerbis, I ſollicited with fayre and well ſpoken wooꝛdes it is alſo to company with a woman carnally.
Subalaris, ſubalare, that whyche is vnder the wynges.
Subalpini, people vnder the mountaynes calyd Alpes, called Peemountaynes.
Subalternatio, a ſucceſſion by tourne.
Subalterno, nare, to ſucede by tourne.
Subaquaneus, a, um, & ſubaqueus, a, um, that whiche lyeth vnder the water.
Subaquilus, la, lum, bꝛoune of colour.
Subare, is ſpoken of women, whiche are as filthy as ſwyne in the acte of lecherye.
Subire, idem.
Subareo, & ſubareſco, reſcere, to be oꝛ waxe ſomewhat dꝛye.
Subaſper, ſomewhat ſharpe.
Subaudio, dire, to here oꝛ perceyue a lyttell.
Subauſculto, tare, to harken a lyttell.
Subbaſilicanus, he that walketh vnder the place where iugementes are pꝛactiſed.
Subbibo, bibere, to dꝛynke a lyttell.
Subblandior, diri, to flatter.
Subcalidus, da, dum, ſomwhat hotte, warme.
Subcernicula, a fyne boulter, wherewith the floure is ſeuered from the bꝛanne.
Subcerniculum, a rangyng ſieue.
Subcingulum, a bꝛaeyng gyrdell.
Subcinerius, a, um, roſted oꝛ baken vnder the aſhes, oꝛ aren.
Subciſiua tempora, tymes boꝛowed oꝛ ſpared from ſertous buſynes.
Subciſiua opera, warkes done at tymes ſtollen from oꝛdinary buſynes oꝛ labours neceſſarye.
Subcollo, lare, to lay a thynge on ones necke.
Subcriſpus, he that hath a curled heade.
Subcuſtos, an vnder keper.
Subcutaneus, a, um, that which is within the ſkynne, betwene the ſkynne and the fleſhe.
Subdelego, gare, to commyte to an other any matter, whyche is commytted vnto vs, by the kyng oꝛ pꝛince.
Subdialia, places to walke in without any couerynge.
Subdialis, le, abꝛode in the ayꝛe, without the houſe.
Subdio, that is not in a houſe, oꝛ vnder a couerynge.
Subditiuus, ia, ium, whiche is not pꝛopꝛely his oꝛ hers, whoſe it is ſayned to be. Partus ſubditiuus, a bꝛythe fayned of an nother mans chylde. Libri ſubditiui, bookes with falſe titles oꝛ counterfaite auctours.

Subditi-

Subditiuus, a counterfaycte chylde.
Subditus, a ſubiecte.
Subditus, ta, tum, idem quod ſubditiuus, alſoo put in the place of an other.
Subditus iudex, a iudge whyche is ſet in the place of a iudge departed.
Sub diu, in the day tyme.
Subdo, didi, dere, to put vnder, to adde, to put in the place of an other, to put in daunger or ieoperdie.
Subdere in locum alterius, to remoue one, & put an other in his place.
Calcaria ſubdere, to thruſte to the ſpuere.
Puerum ſubdere, to chaunge a chylde, whiche chyldren be commonly cailyd changelynges.
Subdere ſpiritus, to gyue one courage, or to make one proude or ſtately.
Subdolus, he that deceiueth craftily, cautelous
Subdole, craftily, cauteloufely.
Subdubie, ſomewhat doubtfully.
Subdubitanter, idem.
Subdubito, tare, ℈ doubte ſomwhat.
Subdubius, ſomwhat in doubte.
Subdubitatio, a ſpyteli doubte.
Subduco, xi, cere, to take away, to remoue, to lyfte vp, or drawe vp, to goo or ſteale away priuyly, to put vnder, to pull backe, to draw backe, to deceyue, to ſtale.
Etiam nunc me ſubducere iſtis dictis poſtulas? And yet nowe wylt thou go about with theſe wordes to deceyue me?
Proximo magnum poculum ille bibit, caput ponit, cũ dormiſcit, ei ſubduco anulum, At the laſte he dranke a great draught, and layd downe his heade, whyles he ſlept, ℈ ſtale his ryngc from hym.
Tempus eſt ſubducere hinc me, It is tyme to get me hence.
Lac agnis ſubducere, to weane lambes.
Cibum ſubducere, to kepe one fromemeate, or to take ones meate awaye from hym.
Subducere copias in collem, to bryngc the hoſte vp to the hylle.
Naues ſubducere, to drawe ſhyppes to land.
Aliquem ſubducere, to deceyue one.
Subductum omnibus uentis ædificium, The houſe is ſette for all manor of wyndes.
Subducere rationes, to examyne the chargcs with allowances in accompt.
Subducere ſummam, to make a rechenynge, or to caſte the ſumme in accompte or rechenynge.
Subductio, a drawynge vp of a ſhyppe outc of the water, deduction or alowance.
Subdulcis, ce, ſomewhat ſweete.
Subduro, rare, to make ſomewhat harde.
Subduror, ſubdurari, to be made ſommewhat harde.
Subeo, ii, ire, to entre, to ſuffer or ſuſtayne, to



enterpryſe, to goo vnder or in, to take. Alſo to ſucceede, to reſyſte, to clymme or mounte vp. Alſo to take charge of any thynge. alſoo to growe or ſpryngc vp, to ſomme to remembraunce, to put vnder, to ſucceede or come in a place, to anſwere or reſpyte.
Qui retinendi officij cauſa cruciatus ſubierit ultro, He that wyll for the accomplyſhement of his dutie ſuffre tormentes wyllyngly.
Quis enim curæ tuæ molem ſponte ſubeat? Who wold wyllyngly take on hym the great weyght of thy charge?
Sera pœnitentia ſubiit Regem, Late repentaunce came to the kynges remembraunce.
Aeneas ſubiit mucronem, ipſumq, morando ſuſtinuit, Eneas put vnder his woyde, and tarryenge lyfted hym vp.
In quarum locum ſubierunt inquilinæ, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia. In whoſe place ſucceded new inhabitantes, contempt of vertue, dyſlopaltie, lechery.
Poteris ne orationem eius ſubire? Mought eſt not thou make anſwere to his oration?
Hemi excelcitas, ſex millibus paſſuum ſubitur, The heyghte of the mountaygne of Hemus is clymed or mounted in syxe thowſande paces.
Tectum ſubire, to enter or comme into the howſe.
Subire ad montes, to go frome the valey vp to the hylle.
Vultum alicuius ſubire, to come before one.
Spes animum ſubibat, I or he truſted or hoped.
Subeunt morbi, ſyckneſs dothe come.
Subire aliquid, to take charge of any thyng.
Conditiones pacis ſubire, to accorde vnto peace.
Deditionem ſubire, to render vp a garriſon beſyeged.
Fortunam ſubire, to abyde the aduenture, or put all in a haſarde.
Labores ſubire, to take peyne.
Per uices ſubire, now one, and than an other, by tourne.
Cruciatus ſubire, to ſuffer or indure tormentes.
Aleam ſubire, to put hym ſelfe in daunger.
Subire crimen, to ſuſtayne blame.
Incommoda ſubire, to be indamaged.
Subire infamiam, to be dyſhonored.
Iudicium alicuius ſubire, to abyde the iudgement of one.
Nomen exuli ſubire, to be a banyſhed man.
Subire pœnam, to be punyſhed.
Supplicia ſubire, idem.
Tela ſubire, to receyue ſtrokes.
Verbera ſubire, to be beaten.
Ne ſubeant herbæ, that the wordes come

growe not.
Cogitationi nostrę nunq̃ subijt, it neuer cam in our thought.
Subit antiquitatem mirari, it commeth to my remembraunce to wonder at menne of the olde tyme.
Subit recordatio, I remembre well.
Subit cogitatio, I haue bethought me.
Subit animum, I doo remembre.
Calamitatem subire, to haue a great losse.
Subire mortem, to receyue deathe.
Periculum subire, to putte hym selfe in ieoperdye.
Sermonem subire, to cause hym selfe to bee spoken of.
Tempestates subire, to putte hym selfe in daungier.
Turpitudinem subire, to runne in sclaunder.
Subire vim, to put hym selfe in ieoperdye to be slayne.
Subeunt in hac reputatione, nowe commeth to remembraunce. &c.
Subijt regem uerecundia, the kynge was ashamed. &c.
Fallendus est iudex & uarijs artibus subeundus, The Judge muste be wonne by slayte tweanes that he may not perceyue.
Suber, cozke.
Subeth, is a barbarous woyde, pertaynyng to purpyre, and signifyeth a depe sleepe, not naturall, procedynge of grosse vapoures, ingendred of fleume, beyng in the principall membres, resolued, and ascendynge into the foreparte of the heade, and causynge oppilacions in the celles of the brayne.
Subfibulum, was a whyte ornamente, fower square, and long, whyche the nunnes, called Vestales, ware on theyr heades, whan they dyd sacrifice.
Subhastare, to selle any thynge in tyme of warres that was praysed. Hasta, a peardе, whyche was deliuered to hym that was appoynted to selle anye thynge taken in warres.
Subiaceo, cere, to lye vnder. also to be subiecte.
Subiacto, tare, & subiecto, to caste vp, as cozne whan it is fanned.
Subices, subiectes.
Subiecto, tare, to caste vnder often.
Subiector, toris, a forger of testamentes, or he that bryngeth furth one testamẽt for an other.
Subicito, tare, to company often with a womã.
Subiculum flagri, a beatynge stocke.
Subigo, egi, igere, to constrayn, to subdew, to dryue vnder, to whet, to beate or stampe, sometyme to eare or tyll sturdy, to digge, to meddle with a woman. sometyme to lyft vp.
Subijcio, ieci, ijcere, to put vnder, to make subiecte. sommetyme to caste vp, to reherse. Si meministi quod olim dictum est, subijce, If thou doest remembre what ones was spoken, reherse it.
Ova gallinis subijcere, to sette egges vnder an henne to be hatched.
Spem subijcere, to put one in comforte.
Aliquid oculos subijcere, to make a thynge so playne as a man may perceyue it as welle as yf he dyd see it.
Exemplum subijcere, to put an example.
Subijcere, to bryng to remembrance, to make answere.
Subijcere ferro terram, to tyll lande.
Subijcere oculis, to report a thynge, as yf a man sawe it.
Subijcere sensibus, to purpose a thynge euydently.
Crimini subijci, to put in faute.
Facies inuidiæ subijcere, to bryngе one into hatrede.
Testamentum subijcere, to bryngе furthe a false testament.
Vis subiecta uoci, the signification and importaunce of a woyde.
In equum subiecit, he set hym on horsebacke.
Subinde, moze ouer, forthwith or anone, oftentymes. Subin, idem.
Subingerere arietem, to dryue a sheepe to be kylled for hym that dothe sacrifice.
Subinnanis, ne, somewhat vayngloryous.
Subito, sodaynly.
Subitaneus, & subitarius, a, um, & subitus, ta, tum, sodayne.
Subiugalis, le, vsed to the yoke.
Subiugis, ge, a beast vsed to drawe in a yoke.
Subiugo, gare, to make subiecte.
Sub iugum mitti, to be subdued. It was proper ly whan a battayle was vanquished, the vanquishers caused thre speares to be set vp lyke a galowes, and constrayned theim that were vanquyshed to go vnderneth it, in token that they were subdued, whiche was the greatest reproche that mought be deuised.
Subiungo, gere, to adde or ioyne to.
Sublabor, beris, lapsus sum, labi, to slyp away.
Sublabro, brare, to put into the mouths.
Sublatè, hautily.
Sublatior, tius, hygher.
Sublatus, ta, tum, lifted vp, mounted, aduanced
Sublego, are, to substitute.
Sublego, legi, legere, to steale, also to chese an nother into the place of hym that is deade.
In locum demortui sublegere, idem.
Sublegere sermonem, Clam nostrum hunc illæ sublegerunt sermonem, Priuyly they harkened, & bare away all that we cõmuned.
Sublegere, to passe ouer in readyng quychely, to steale a thing that is hydde, to gather ofsones.

Subleſtus, ta, tum, feeble, lapnte, lpghte, ofno
kozce oz value.
Subleuo, are, to helpe, oz ayde, to defende, to
lyfte vp, to ſuſteyne.
Sublica, a ſtoppe, a ſtoze, a poſte, oz other like
thynge, to ſuſteyne oz kepe a thynge vp, pple
dzpuen into the ground foz buſildyng oz other
lyke purpoſe.
Sublicius, a bridge at Rome.
Subligaculum, a nether copfe oz bzeche.
Subligar, garis, idem.
Subligo, gare, to vnderbynde.
Sublime, on highe.
Sublimis, me, high, that whiche is aboue vs.
Sublimitas, height.
Sublimiter, highly, on height.
Sublimo, mare, to ſette on high.
Sublino, liniui, nire, to annoynte oz touche, to
paynte oz ſtayne.
Os ſublinire, to decepue.
Sublinitio, the fyrſte colour that is layd oz dred.
alſo ſtaynynge with colours.
Sublitio, onis, the grounde colour, wherron the
perfecte colour is layde, in clothe dyed, it is
called graſynge.
Subluceo, cere, to ſhyne ſomewhat, oz to geue
a lyttell lyght.
Sublucide, ſomewhat lyght.
Sublucidus, da, dum, idem.
Subluco, care, to vndreſtreade boughes, that
the lyght may come vnder the tree.
Sublucanum tempus, the ſpzynge of day.
Subluere, to vnderwaſche, as water, whiche
runneth lowe vnder a banke oz hylle, and wa
ſheth the foote therof. Alſo to waſche ſome-
what cleane.
Subluſtris, re, that hath ſome lyght.
Subluuies, a dyſeaſe of cattell, whiche is be-
twixte the clefs of their feete.
Sub manu habere, to haue at hande.
Sub manu eſſe, to be at hande oz redy.
Sub manu, after hande, forthwith.
Sub manus, eaſily, handſomly. Bono animo
es, negotiũ, omne iam ſuccedit ſub manus,
Be of good chere, all the mattier is come to
paſſe handſomely. Lepidè hoc ſuccedit ſub-
manus negotium, This matter cometh well
and eaſily to paſſe.
Sub merum, almoſte pure.
Subminia, a womãs garmẽt, ꝑ ſuppoſe a kirtel.
Subminiſtro, are, to do ſeruice vnder one, to
geue oz delpuer any thynge that is aſked foz.
Subminiſtrator, he that ſerueth vnder an other
man, he that delpuereth any thynge that is
called foz.
Submiſſim, & ſubmiſſe, ſoftely, pzopzely in ſpe
kyng. alſo humbly.
Submiſſus, a, um, humble.
Submitto, tere, to ſende pzyuily oz by ſtealth.
Submittere, to ſende oz bzynge in the meane
tyme. Alſo to putte oz ſet vnder pzopzely, as
a calfe, a lambe, oz a fole, to ſette vnder the
damme to ſucke.
Submittere ſe, to humble hym ſelfe.
Submittere capillum, to let heare to growe.
Pretium ſubmittere, to enhaunce the pzice.
Submoneo, nere, to warne one pzyuily.
Submordeo, dere, to bite ſoftly, oz pzyuily.
Submoueo, uere, to remoue oz take a thynge
farre of. alſo to dzyue out of a place. alſo to diſ-
charge a man of his office.
Subnecto, tere, to bynde to, oz hange to, alſo
to ſubſcribe.
Subnego, gare, to denye ſomewhat.
Subneruo, are, to cut ſynowes.
Subnexio, a byndynge oz hangynge to.
Subniger, gra, grum, ſomewhat blacke.
Subnitor, nixus, niti, to leane againſt a thynge,
to be ſuſteined vp.
Subnodo, are, to make a knot vnder a thynge.
Subnoto, tare, to note oz marke.
Subo, are, to bzymme as a booze doth whan he
getteth pygges.
Suboffendo, dere, to offende ſommewhat, oz a
lyttell.
Suboleo, lere, to ſauour oz ſmell a lyttell.
Subopto, tare, to deſire a lyttell.
Subordior, dire, to begynne.
Suborno, nare, to pzayſe oz honour. alſo to
ſuboyne oz bzynge in a falſe wytneſſe oz meſ-
ſanger, oz fayne one perſon foz an nother, to
decepue with.
Suborior, riris, riri, to begyn to ſpzynge oz ariſe
as the ſunne dothe, to pzaiſe oz honour one
with wozdes, alſo to decepue pzyuily.
Suppedito, tare, to be ſufficient to ſerue not to
lacke any thyng, to bzing ſufficiently.
Suppudeo, dere, to be ſomewhat aſhamed.
Subremigo, are, to rowe vnder.
Subrepo, pſi, pere, to ſteale awaye oz runne a-
way pzyuily.
Subrepere animo, to enter ſodenly oz pzyui-
ly into the mynde.
Subreptio, theſte, oz a falſe ſuggeſtion.
Subreptitiæ literæ, letters ſtollen out by a falſe
ſuggeſtion.
Subreptitius, a, um, ſtollen, oz falſely come by.
Subrideo, rili, dere, to ſmyle oz laugh pzyuily.
Subripeo, to ſteale, to take away ſecretely, ſom
tyme to lyfte vp haſtily.
Subriſio, & ſubriſus, a ſmylynge.
Subrogo, gare, to ſubſtitute oz ſubzogate, to
make a deputie in an offyce, to put in an noz
ther mans roume.
Subruſus, a, ũ, & ſubrubeus a, ũ, ſomwhat red.
Subrumi, lambes that do ſucke.
Subrumor, ari, to be ſucheled, oz put to ſuck, as
calues, lambes, ꝛc.

Subruo, ere, to enter with force, or priuily by lyttell and lyttell, also to digge the erthe.
Subsanno, are, to skorne or mocke.
Subsannatio, a mocke with bendynge the browes, and snuffynge vp of the nose.
Subsannator, a mocker.
Subsercinis, with trusses or burdeyns.
Subscribo, scripsi, scribere, to wryte vnder, to subscribe, to fauour a matter, to assigne a cause why, to affirme.
Subscriptores, they whiche in causes iudicial do fauour the part of the accuser or plaintif.
Subscriptio, a leanyng to, or a partakynge with the accuser or plaintife.
Subscudes, the vtter table, wherein other tables are fastned.
Subseco, care, to cutte vnder or cut a lyttell.
Subsellia, benches, whiche were vnder hygher crates, they were also benches, on the which Iudges dyd sytte.
Subsentio, sensi, sentire, to perceiue somwhat.
Subsequor, queris, sequi, to folowe forthwith.
Subsero, serere, to sowe or sette vnder a thyng.
Subseruio, uire, to serue, to accorde, or agree.
Subsessæ, scoutwatches, wherby hoostes of men are intrapped as they passe.
Subsideo, sedi, subsidêre, to sytte vnder, to lay in a wayte for one.
Subsidium, ayde in an extreme poynt.
Subsido, dere, to falle downe, to auale.
Subsigno, nare, to subscribe or wryte vnder.
Subsilio, lui, lire, & subsulto, sultare, to leape a lyttell.
Subsilles, lyttell plates belongyng to sacrifice.
Subsimus, he that hath a camoyse nose.
Subsipere, to sauour somewhat.
Subsistuum, that whiche folowyth or is nexte.
Subsisto, stiti, sistere, to resyste, to abyde, to be by hym selfe.
Subsolanus, the easte wynde.
Subsono, are, to sowne a lyttell, to make a lyttell noyse.
Subsortitio, a deputation, whan one maketh an nother his deputie.
Subsortitus, a substitute.
Substantia, substaunce, also matter, somtyme goodes, which is also cõmonly called substãce
Substerno, straui, sternere, to straw or lay vnder any thyng, as russhes, carpettes, and floures.
Substillum, a rpme or fallynge myste, or a dropynge before and after rayne, it is also a sickenesse, when a man may not pysse well.
Substituo, tui, tuere, to substitute in the place of an nother.
Substo, stiti, are, to sustain or abide constantly.
Substratus, a, um, strawed vnder, or layd vnder
Substrepo, pere, to make a lyttell noyse.
Substringo, xi, gere, to shrinke vndereth.
Substruo, truere, to vnderpynne a house.



Substructio, vnderpynnyng or groundynge of a howse.
Substupeo, & substupesco, scere, to be sommewhat dismayde.
Substupidus, somewhat dysmayde or abashed.
Subsulto, tare, to soumpe.
Subsultim, by sumpes.
Subsuo, suere, to sowe vndereth.
Subsum, subesse, to be vnder, or within.
Subtal, the holownes of the fote. also the palme of the hande.
Subtegmen, minis, the threede, whiche in weauynge is called the wouke.
Subtegulanea, places vnder the eueis of houses
Subtendo, tendere, to pourpose or diuise any thyng, to deceiue an other man, or to laye any thing in a mannes way for the same purpose.
Subtento, tare, to espye.
Subtepeo, pere, to be somewhat warme.
Subtepidus, da, dum, somewhat warme.
Subter, vnder.
Subterraneus, nea, neum, that whiche is vnder the grounde.
Subtercludo, dere, to shutte vnder.
Subterduco, cere, to withdraw, to scape away.
Subterfluo, xi, fluere, to rounne or flowe vnder a thynge, as water vnder a bridge.
Subterfugio, gere, to escape.
Subtergredior, di, to go vndereth.
Subtero, riui, terere, to bruyse, or weare.
Subticeo, cui, cêre, to answere nothyng to that whiche is spoken.
Subticesco, scere, idem.
Subtondeo, dere, to clippe vnder.
Subtraho, xi, trahere, to take awaye, to steale.
Subtrahere se, to drawe vnto quietnesse.
Subtrahere famæ, to withdraw from bruite.
Subtrahere inuidiæ, to eschewe enuye.
Subtristis, ste, somewhat heuy or sory.
Subturpis, pe, somewhat foule, in part foule or dishoneste, the matter or thynge dyshoneste, couered with cleane wordes.
Subucula, a shyrte, also a cote.
Subucho, uexi, uehere, to beare.
Subuecto, tare, to beare or carry often.
Subuenio, ueni, uenire, to helpe.
Subuerbusta, meate burned on the sprette.
Subuerto, tere, to tourne vp so downe, also to distroy, to subuerte.
Subuerso, sare, to subuerte often.
Subueteribus, was a place in Rome.
Subula, an awle, that cordyners do vse for a bodkynne.
Subulcus, a swyneherde.
Subulo, an harte hauynge hornes without tynes, called as I suppose, a sprittarde.
Subuolo, lare, to flie awaye.
Suburbanum, a manour or farme without the walles of a citie.

Subur-

Suburbia, the ſubuerbes of a citie or towne.
Suburrana regio, the ſtreete in Rome where the bryethell houſes were.
Subuulturius, a, um, that whiche apprehendeth men lyke as vultures do carraine.
Succedaneus, a, um, that whiche ſucceedeth.
Succedo, ceſſi, cedere, to ſucceede.
Muris ſuccedere, to approch vnto the walles
Succedere, to entre. Et noſtris ſuccede penatibus hoſpes, And enter thou my freende into my houſe. Alſo to go vnder a thyng. alſo to ſpede welle, to bee at a good poynt.
Hac non ſucceſſit, alia aggrediamur uia, This waie it ſpedeth not, lette vs goo to an nother waie.
Succendo, dere, to inflame, to bourne.
Succenſeo, ui, ere, to be angry for a good cauſe.
Succento, tonis, was a certayn garment, whiche onely hoores dyd weare.
Succento, tare, to ſynge a baſe.
Succentor, toris, he that ſyngeth a baſe.
Succenturiatus, he that made vp the numbre of the bende of men that lacked.
Succennutrio, are, to make vp the noumbre of a hundred ſouldiours, or of that companye, that was called Centuria.
Succerda, ſwynes dunge.
Succerno, creui, cernere, to ſeaunge meale in a ſieue.
Succeſsio, ſucceſſion.
Succeſſor, ſoris, a ſucceſſour.
Succeſſorē dare, to depoſe a man of his office.
Succeſſus, a, um, that which proſperouſly happeneth, or ſpedeth well.
Succeſſus, us, ſucceſſe, be it good or ill.
Succida, vnwaſhed.
Succidaneæ hoſtiæ, beaſtes for ſacrifice, whyche were kylled in the ſeconde place, or vnto the fyrſte.
Succidaneus, a, um, that whyche ſolloweth the fyrſte.
Succidia, a piece or ſlyche of bakon ſalted, alſo larde.
Succido, cidi, cidere, to felle or cutte downe. alſo to falle vnder.
Succiduus, a, um, that whiche dothe ſucceede or followe. alſo lowe, redy to fall downe.
Succidus, da, dum, moyſt, or full of iuyce.
Succingo, xi, gere, to gyrd. Alſo to enuyronne or compaſſe. Fruſtra ſe terrore ſuccinxerit, qui ſeipſus charitate non fuerit, armis.n. arma irritantur, In vayne ſhal he enuyron hym ſelfe with terriblenelle, whiche is not walled about with the loue of his cūtrey. For with violence, violence is ſtyred.
Succingulum, a ſwoordegyrdell.
Succino, cinere, to make a ſoote noyſe, to ſynge a baſe or tenour.
Succincta oratio, a compendiouſe or ſhorte oration.
Succincte, compendiouſely.
Succinctorium, a ſhorte iacquette or ſerkyn.
Succinctus, ta, tum, gyrte.
Succinum, aumbre, wherof ſome beade ſtones are made.
Succinus, na, num, of aumbre.
Succiſiuum tempus, tyme of leyſure, vacante from buſynelle.
Succlamo, are, to crye ſoftely.
Succollo, are, to put vnder the neche or ſhoulders, to beare a thynge.
Succorrtila, a ſmalle vopce and a ſhrille.
Succreſco, ſcere, to growe vnder or lowe, or a ſpyrell and ſpyrell.
Succubo, bare, to lye vnder.
Succubonium, idem quod ſuccuba, ſhe that lyeth vnder.
Succubi, dyuelles, whiche in the fourme of women dooe company with men.
Succulentus, ta, tum, full of iuyce.
Succiplenus, idem.
Succumbo, cubui, cumbere, to be ſubdued, to be ſoyned to, to fall downe vnder an heauy burdeyne, to faynte for feblenelle.
Succurro, rere, to helpe, to come to remembrāce.
Suctus, tus, ſuckynge.
Succus, cus, cui, the ſuckyng of mylke.
Succus, iuyce or humour, whiche the bodie requyreth of meate and drynke. alſo generally all maner of iuyce.
Succuſſarius, et ſuccuſſor, a trottynge horſe.
Succuſo, ſis, idem.
Succuſſatio, ſuccuſſura, et ſuccuſſatura, the trottyng or ſhakyng of a horſe.
Succuſſo, are, to ſhake as a horſe dooeth whan he trotteth. alſo to trotte.
Succurio, cuſsi, rere, to ſhake a thyng.
Succula, a ſowe pygge. alſo a certayne inner garment. alſo a certayne company of ſterres, called the vii. ſterres, whiche do appeere the xii. calendes of June, and be called Succulæ & Hiades.
Sudarium, a napkyn.
Sudes, a certayne ſpeare, whiche is burned at the ende.
Sudo, dare, to ſweate, to labour ſore, to haue muche to dooe.
Sudor, doris, ſweate.
Sudum, the cleere parte of the firmament betwene cloudes. Alſo the cleere firmament without cloudes.
Sufacio, iuſſio, ſieri, to be wonte.
Sucre aliquid capiti, to gette a ſhrewde bourne.
Metuo lenonem, ne quid ſuo ſuat capiti, I am afeerde of the bawde, leſt he get a ſhrewde bourne.
Sueſco, ſeui, ſueſcere, to be wonte.
Sueui, a people in vpper Germany.

Sucuia, the chiefe countrey of Germany in fayre tittie hollomnes and beautyfull personages, it hath on the east Bauiere, on the west Hallate, and the riuer of Rhene, on the south the mountaynes of Alpes: on the nozth Frankelonde. It was sometyme called Alemania, whereof all Germany was callyd Almayn, in Duche it is nowe callyd Swaue.

Suffarcinatus, ta, tum, laded, trussed.

Suffarcino, nare, to laade oz bourdeyne, to trusse vp.

Suffarraneus, he that carpeth meale oz flowze to any place to selle in syttell quantitie.

Suffectus, is he, whiche an officer beyng dead, oz remoued, is sette in his place.

Suffes, was amonge the Carthaginenses, as the Consule was at Rome.

Suffibulum, was an attyre, whiche the nunnes of Vesta dydde weare on theyr heades, whan they dyd sacrifyce.

Suffero, sufferre, to sustayne, to putte vnder, to suffer.

Sufficio, feci, ficere, to suffyse, to indue, to mynyster, to substitute, to stayne.

Sufficit, it suffyseth.

Suffimentum, perfume, oz fumigation.

Suffio, fiui, fire, to perfume.

Suffulcus, the rodde of a ramme, whiche was made foz a purse to conteyne money.

Suffitio, & suffitus, tus, a perfume oz fumigatiõ

Suffitor, toris, he that bloweth the fyre.

Suffitus, ta, tum, perfumed.

Sufflamen, that wherwith a whele is retayned oz stopped of his course.

Sufflatio, a blowynge.

Sufflator, oris, he that bloweth.

Sufflatus, ta, tum, blowen.

Suffio, are, to blowe.

Suffocatio, a strangiynge.

Suffocator, he that strangleth.

Suffoco, care, to stoppe the breath, to strangle.

Suffodio, fossi, dere, to dygge vnder.

Suffossus equus, a stumblinge horse.

Suffragatio, a declaration of a consent oz fauoz.

Suffragator, toris, a supporter oz mayntayner.

Suffragium, the voyce of people assembled in geuing their consent. also helpe oz succour, also a wrecke in the sea.

Suffragines, the ioyntes of the hynder legge of a beaste, callyd the howx, sometyme it doethe signifie the pasternes, they be also the ponge sprynges of vynes.

Suffraginosi equi, horses, which haue the peynes oz scratches.

Suffragor, garis, gari, to beare fauoure.

Suffrutex,ticis, that thynge whiche groweth hauynge the fozme meane betwene an herbe and that whiche is Frutex.

Suffulcio, cis, cire, to proppe vp.

Suffulcior, cire, to be propped vp, oz vnderset.

Suffundamum, vnderstaye.

Suffundo, dere, to cast downe, oz poure vpcone on a thyng: to cause abyde.

Suffundo, dare, to buylde oz sette vppon a foundacion.

Suffuror, rari, to steale priuyly.

Suffusio, a webbe in the eye.

Suffusus, a, um, sprynkled, endewed.

Suggero, gessi, gerere, to mynister oz gyue a thynge, to sende soothe thynges, whereof are plentie.

Suggerere sumptus, to allowe expenses.

Suggestus, uel suggestum, a pulpytte oz hyghe place, out of the whiche oratours oz capytaines made propositions vnto the people.

Suggrundia, the eues of a house, whiche defendeth the walles from rayne.

Suggrundaria, burgais of ponge infantes.

Suggrundatio, the eueslyng of a house.

Suggillo, lare, to make a blacke spotte in the fayrnesse with beatynge: It is also to scorne, to detracte, oz infame, to reproue, to condempne.

Suggillatio, is a marke in the vysage, blacke oz blewe, made by some stroke: a mocke, a detraction, an infamacion behynde one, a condemnacion.

Suggillatus, spotted, mocked, detracted, infamed, condemned.

Sugo, & sugeo, suxi, sugere, to souke.

Suinus, a, um, & suillus, a, um, of a sowe.

Sulcatim, in furrowes.

Sulco, care, to falowe.

Sulcus, cus, a furrowe. Serere tertio quarto quinto sulco, To sow in the thyrd the fourth the fyfth falowe. Sometyme it is put foz a dyche. Also any maner of cuttyng of the earthe, propyrly it signifieth any thynge that is longe and sharpe edged. Bisulcum animal, A beaste that hath the feete clouen with two talones.

Sulla, was a cruell tyrant of the Romaynes callyd also Sylla.

Sulmo, monis, a towne in the countrey of Peligna, where Ouidius the poete was borne.

Sulmonensis, a man oz woman of the citie of Sulmo.

Sulphuraria, a place where brymstone is boyled

Sulphur, phuris, brymstone.

Sulphureus, ea, eum, of brymstone.

Sulphuratus, ta, tum, dyssed with brymstone.

Sultanus, a sowdane, which was the name of a kynge of Egypte and Syria.

Sumach, in the Arabike tungue is that which Dioscorides calleth Rhus. It is also callyd Rosfyriacus. Manardus lib. 1 epist. 4.

Sumanus, he that alway taketh.

Sum, I am, es, thou art, est, he is.

Sum

Sũ Amphytrionis, I am Amphitrios seruãt.
Sunt mihi bis septẽ præstanti corpore nymphæ, I haue fourtene maydens of excellent beaulte.
Sum in mora illi, I make hym to tary.
Sum in mœtu, I am afearde.
Sum in noxia, I am put in the blame.
Sum, olde writers vsed for eum, hym.
Sit uestra benignitas ad audiendum? Pleaseth you to here?
Sunt septem dies, it is seuen daies agone.
Sumanalia, a great cake made ipke a wheie, such as is made at bridales & church goinges.
Sumen, minis, is made of the pappes of a sow, cut from her the daie after that she hath baroweb, and poudred with saite.
Sumo, sumpsi, sumere, to take vppon one, to take generally, to hyre, to consume, to borow. also to spende or bestowe on one.
Quoad enim peruentum, quo sumpta nauis est, non domini nauis est, sed nauigantium, Untyll they comme to the place, whyther the shyppe was hyred, the shyppe is not the owners but theyre, whiche are passagers.
In mala uxore atq; inimico, si quid sumas, sumptus est, On a shrewde wyfe, and an enemy, what so euer thou bestowest, is waste.
Sumere aquam è puteo, to drawe water out of the welle.
Sumere confidentiã, to trust, to take corage.
Sumere mutuum, to borowe.
Sumere obsequium animo, to reioyce, to take comforte.
Sumere operam frustra, to labour in vayne.
Sumere optionem, to chuse.
Sumere personam, to counterfaite an other
Sumere supplicium, to punyshe.
Summa, is a collection of thynges or wordes. also the principall poynt of a matter, the conclusion of a thynge.
Summa ætas, the later age.
Sũmates, the chief persons of a realme or citie.
Summatim, & summatè, compendiously by euery parte of the matter, summarily. Ad summum duo, two at the moste.
Summè, excellently, chiefly.
Summenianæ uxores, hoores kept in the stede of wyues.
Summenium, a place where baudry was kept without the walles of a townes.
Summissi, murmurers.
Summissim, & summisse, softly, not loude.
Summissus, a, um, base, lowe.
Summitas, heyght, or hyghnes.
Summitudo, dinis, the heyght of a thynge.
Summitto, misi, mittere, to conuey in priuyly, also to suffre to growe.
Summittere barbam, to let the beard grow.
to let to departe.
Summœnius, nia, nium, that whiche is vndes the walles.
Summo, are, to make hyghest.
Summus, a, um, hyghest, extreme, greattest, or very commendable, excellent.
Summum, at the moste.
Summo iure agere, to take the rigour or extremitie of the lawe in suite.
Summum fastigium imponere, to fynyshe a thyng perfectly, to bring a matter to a poynt.
Summam manum addere, idem significat,
Sumptifacio, cere, to spende.
Sumpti, for sumptus, plurali numero.
Sumptuarius, a, um, that whiche doth pertayn to expences.
Sumptuariæ leges, lawes made for restrayning of outragious expences.
Sumptuosè, sumptuously, chargeably.
Sumptuosus, a, um, sumptuous.
Sumptus, ta, tum, taken or chosen.
Sumptus, tus, expense.
Sunium, a promontory or elbowe of the countrey of Attica.
Suo, sui, suere, to sewe, to ioyne or make faste together.
Suopte ingenio, of his owne proper wytte.
Sup, for super, aboue.
Supellectilis, le, & supellex, householde stuffe, all thynges mouable within the house.
Supellecticarius, a bondeman or slaue, whiche is accompted for chattll.
Super, & supra, vppon, aboue.
Super Garamantas & Indos proferet imperium, He shall auaunce his empyre beyonde the Garamantians and Indians.
Super cœnam, after supper.
Super hæc, moreouer.
Super Euclionis filiã, of Euclions daughter
Super Priamo, super Hectore, of Priamus, of Hector. Hac super te scribã ad te Rhegio, Of that matter I write vnto you frõ Regio.
Super for propter. Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem, Nor he taketh the payne for his prayse.
Super, for ualdè, His accensa super, With those wordes she beyng kendled or fyred.
Superaddo, dere, to putte or adde to.
Superbè, proudely. Superbiter, idem.
Superbia, pryde.
Superbio, ire, to be proude.
Superbiloquens, & superbiloquus, he that speaketh proudely, or hautely.
Superbiloquentia, proude or haulte wordes.
Superbos, olde writers vsed for mortuos, dead, because of the pompe, whyche was at the burynge. Faciam ego hodie te superbum, nisi hinc abis, I will kyll the, yf thou get the not hence.

Superbus, proude, sometyme magnifyke or noble, also hygh, ornate, or garnysshed, ryche, wycked.
Superbum bellum, vniust or vnhappy warre
Supercido, dere, to falle on.
Supercilioſus, sowre in countenance.
Supercilium, the ouerbrowe. sometyme it signifieth pryde, graunte. It is also the haunce whiche is ouer the dooze.
Supercilium attollere, to be stately or proude
Supercilium ponere, to laye aparte pryde or stately countenaunce.
Supercreſco, ſcere, to ouergrowe.
Supercubo, bare, to lye ouer.
Superduco, cere, to put or laye on.
Superedo, dere, to eate after a thynge.
Supereſsit, for ſuperederit, shall lyue, or be left on lyue. Supereſt, he lyueth, or is on lyue.
Supereſt, there is plenty or more thā inough. Alius quia deſit, quod amant, ægre eſt tibi quia ſupereſt, dolet, Som because they lacke the thynge that they loue, be discontente, and thou arte sorry that thou haste more than thou nedeſt.
Supereſſe, to be the reste or residue. Porro auſculta quod ſupereſt fallatiæ, But yet heare what was the residue of that crafte or deſceipte. To defend or pleade for one. Cunctaris ſe, ne ſi ſupereſſet, eriperet legibus reum, He wolde tary, leſt yf he came and spake for hym, he shulde deliuer an offender.
Superexto, tare, to remayne ouer.
Superficiarius, he that hath a house of his own buylded on an other mans grounde, and payeth therfore a quite rente.
Superficiariæ ædes, houſes buylded on the lande of an other man than buylded theim.
Superficies, the ouermoſt part of any thyng.
Superfœtatio, one conception of a chylde after an other.
Superfluo, fluxi, fluere, to abounde or bee ſuperfluous.
Superfluè, ſuperfluouſely. Superfluo, idem.
Superfluus, a, um, ſuperfluouſe.
Superforaneus, a, um, idem.
Superfundo, dere, to poure vppon.
Supergredior, gredi, to go aboue.
Supera, for ſupra.
Superiacio, ieci, iacere, to caſte on, to laie on.
Superincio, ieci, icere, to caſte vppon, or laye vppon.
Superi, they whiche ben in heauen.
Superincido, dere, to falle on.
Superior, hygher.
Superior ætas, the tyme or age paſſed.
Superlachrimo, to wepe or droppe vpon.
Supermeo, are, to go ouer, or ſlyppe ouer.
Supernato, natare, to ſwymme ouer.
Supernati, they whych haue the hynder part of the thyghes nexte the buttockes cut awaie.
Superne, a hygh, aboue.
Supernia, the inward part & hindermoſt parte of the thyghes nexte the buttockes cut of.
Supernus, na, num, high or ouer. Supernaregio, the hygh countreye.
Supernumerarius, that whyche is in ſurpluſage aboue the true numbre.
Supero, rare, to go ouer. Also to vanquyſhe or ouercome. also to ouerlyue. sometyme to kyll. Quod ſuperat, whiche is more, or is lefte in a ſurpluſage.
Superpondium, ouerweyght, that whyche is added to the iuſte weight.
Superſedeo, dere, to omyt or leue to do a thing.
Superſedeas hoc labore ſuneris, take not the peyne to come nowe, or forbeare the peyne takyng in this iourney.
Superſede iſtis rebus, let theſe thinges alone.
Superſede iſtis uerbis, let theſe wordes paſſe, holde thy tungue.
Superſedi ſcribere, I forbare to write, I lefte vnwritten.
Superſtes, ſtitis, he that ouerlyueth or remayneth aliue after that other be dead, also alyue sometyme preſent. Olde writers called Superſtites witneſſes.
Superſtes, he that is ſauf. Deos quæſo, ut ſis ſuperſtes, I beſeche god ſaue you, log mought you lyue. also preſente. Superſtitem utrunq; monui, ne inuiſi abeant, I aduyſed theym bothe, that they ſhulde not departe with diſpleaſure.
Superſtitio, a ſuperfluouſe or vayne religion or deuotion, an honoureyng of that which ought not to be honoured, a vayn reuerence or feare toward that thynge, wherein is no efficacye or power, but by the illuſyon of the dyuell, as diuination by the cryeng or flyeng of byrdes, obſeruation of tymes, and dreames, and other lyke vanitees.
Superſtitioſi, they whiche be timorous without cauſe, fearyng that God is diſpleaſed, where there is none offence done, They were at the fyrſte ſo called, becauſe they continually prayed and offered to the goddes, to preſerue their childerne, that they mought ouerlyue them. Finally euery vndiſcrete or vnreſonable deuotion or religion, may be called ſuperſtition.
Superſtito, ſtitare, to make whole or recoure from deathe.
Superſto, ſtare, to ſtande vpon.
Superſtruo, ſtruxi, ſtruere, to buylde on.
Superſum, ſupereſſe, to abounde, to remayne, to vanquiſhe, to be ſuperfluous, to endure.
Superuacaneus, a, um, ſuperfluous.
Superuacuus, a, um, not neceſſarie.
Superuagnea auis, was of the druynoure or ſothe

S ante V.

southsayers called that byrde, whiche cryed from the toppe of any thynge.

Supervenio, nire, to come vnlooked for, to come vpon or after an other thynge.

Supervivo, vixi, vivere, to recouer from perill of deathe, or whan a man semeth to be dead.

Superus, a, um, the highest or ouermoste.

Superum mare, the sea, whiche is called Mare Hadriaticum, wherin standeth the citie of Venyce.

Supinus, na, num, vprysght, the bealy vpward. sometyme it signifieth on an hyll or hyghe place. also pcli.

Supina aure audire, to gyue a dul eare.

Suppar, almoste euen.

Supparasitor, taris, tari, to folowe or flatter for a mannes dyner.

Supparium, a clothe or curtayne hanged vppe where enterludes were played.

Supparus, uel supparum, a smocke. it is also a copsayle of a shyppe.

Suppedaneum, a fote stole.

Suppedito, tare, to subdue, to minister sufficiently, also to oppresse, to endure.

Ac stomacho non queo, labori suppeditare, My stomake wyll not lette me indure the labour. Also to furnysshe expenses, to gyue as muche as a man wolde haue. Nam si illi pergam, suppeditare sumptibus Menedeme, mihi illæc uero ad rastros res redit, Surely Menedemus, if I wolde gyue hym as muche as he wolde spende, that thynge wolde bring me to the poynte to take for my lyuyng.

Suppeditare, to subdue or treade vnder.

Nunc uideo, in iudicio mecum contendere non uis, ubi suppeditari turpissimum, superare pulcherrimum est, Nowe I perceiue thou wylte not contende with me before iudges, where it were a great shame to be subdued, and verye muche honestie to haue the better.

Suppetiæ, & suppetias, ayde or succours.

Suppetias ire, to go to the succour or ayde of one.

Suppetias uenire, to come to succour.

Suppetias occurrit, he came forthewith to the succours.

Suppeto, tij, tere, to aske prively or craftely.

Suppetit, it is in a redynesse.

Suppetior, ari, to succour or ayde.

Suppetunt dictis, data, aut facta. Non suppetunt dictis data, he performeth not that that he promysed. Vtinam quæ dicis dictis facta suppetant, wold god thou woldest do as thou sayest, or wolde god thy dedes did agree with thy wordes.

Suppetit lucrum, there is gayne sufficient.

Res ita suppetit, the matter so requireth.

Suppetias mihi, Bryng to me succoures, ayde me.

Suppetias adueni, come and helpe me.

Suppetias ferre, to aide or succour.

Suppilo, are, to steale vnder hande or craftily.

Supplanto, tare, to put vnder the fote, to ouerthowe, to supplante or deceyue, in preuenynge one to his hynderance or dammage, to vnderplante or sette a tree or vine.

Supplaudo, si, dere, to reioyce prively.

Supplementum, that whiche supplieth or maketh vp that whiche lacketh in quantitee or numbre.

Suppleo, plere, to make vp that whiche lacketh, to make euen.

Supplex, plicis, he that desyreth any thynge kneelyng or prostrate.

Supplicatio, a prayer, a requeste.

Supplicassis pro supplicaueris.

Supplicans, tis, he that desyreth a thynge.

Suppliciter, humbly kneelyng.

Supplicium, peyne, tourment, or execution of deathe sometyme supplicia, are prayers.

Supplicia pendere, to be put to execution.

Supplico, care, to beseche humbly.

Supplimentum, a makynge vp of a numbre, whiche lacketh or is mynished.

Supplodo, si, dere, to stampe or make noyse with the feete. also to reiecte or caste awaye.

Supplosio, a stampynge or noyse made with the feete.

Suppono, sui, nere, to put vnder, to put into the place of an other, to set a false or feigned thyng in the place of that whiche is the very true thynge.

Supportare, to bryng or carie prively.

Suppositio, the puttynge or settynge of a feigned or false thynge in the place of the thyng selfe, as one childe for an other.

Suppositrix, she that committeth that falsehod.

Suppositus partus, whan the childe of one woman is layed with an other woman, whiche is not the verale mother, as though she had borne it.

Supprædes, counterfuerties, they whiche are bounden to the suerties, to saue the harmles.

Suppressus, a, um, drowned, beaten vnder.

Victi Persi in naues confugerunt, ex quibus multæ suppressæ, multæ captæ, The Persians fledde vnto theyr shyppes, wherof many were drowned, and many taken. Also hyd or conceled.

Supprimo, pressi, primere, to kepe downe, to kepe secrete, to kepe in silence.

Supprimere iter, to stope or ompt a iourney.

Suppromo, psi, mere, to drawe out drynke.

Suppromus, a butler. Bono cella suppromo credita, The seller or butterie was committed to a good butler.

Suppudet, I am halfe ashamed, thou arte halfe ashamed

ashamed, or he is halfe ashamed.
Suppuranna, & suppuratio, matterynge of a sore.
Suppuratorius, a, um, that whiche perteyneth to impostumes, or to make a sore to matter.
Suppuro, rare, to matter or be an impostume
Supuratio, an impostume or sore that hathe matter.
Supra, above, or ouer.
Supra q̄, for supra id quod.
Supreme, hyghest of all, or above all.
Supremus, a, um, the highest or greattest of all other.
Supus, olde writers used for supinus.
Sura, the cauke of the legge. sometyme the hole shanke or legge from the knee downe.
Surculaceus, & surcularis, re, that whiche bringeth forth yonge setnes or sprynges of trees.
Surculus, a yonge set or slyppe, a nursegarden, also a slyp of a tree or yonge graffe.
Surcus, a stake.
Surculosus, a, um, full of slyppes.
Surdaster, he that is somewhat deafe and can not here.
Surdē, deafely.
Surdeo, dui, dere, to be deafe.
Surdesco, scere, to ware deafe, or be deafe.
Surditas, deafenesse.
Surdo, dare, to make deafe.
Surdus, da, dum, deafe, also that whiche hath no sauour.
Surrentum, a towne in Campania.
Surrentinus, na, num, of that towne.
Surrēgit, olde writers used for surgit, wherof commeth surrectio, a rysynge.
Surrepo, pere, to crepe vnder.
Surreptitius, a, um, that whiche is doone by stelthe that none other man knoweth it.
Surgo, surrexi, surgere, to ryse, also to growe or sprynge.
Surrigo, exi, gere, to lyfte vp.
Surrigere aures, to laye his eare to a thynge to harken.
Surripio, pui, pere, to steale or take away priuilie. also to lift vp on hye, to preuente.
Surripere operam. Clanculum abij a legione, operam hanc surripui tibi, I departed priuily from the hoste, this tyme haue I borowed to do you pleasure.
Surripere se, to stele his away. Vt surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro? O, howe oddelte thou steale awaye fromme me late out of the market?
Surpiculus, a basket or hamper.
Surrogo, gare, to substitute, or put in an nother mannes place.
Surrogatiō, a substitution.
Sursum, aboue. Sursum uersum, vpwarde.
Sursum deorsum, vp and downe.

Sus, for sursum.
Suscio, scire, for scio, scire, to knowe.
Suscipio, pere, to take.
Suscipere liberos, to get children on a woman.
Suscipere fidem, to promise. Quas partes impleturum te, secundum susceptam fidem, confido, Whyche parte I truste thou wylte performe, accordynge to the promyse that thou madest.
Consilium suscipere, to enterpryse.
Pœnam dignam sceleri suscipere, to be punyshed accordyng to his merites.
Simultates suscipere, to hate one priuily.
Vota suscipere, to make a vowe.
Suscito, tare, to awake one out of his slepe, to call one to his warke.
Sus, suis, a sowe.
✣ Sus Mineruam, A prouerbe applyed vnto hym, whyche presumeth to teache or correcte one, of whome he rather ought to be taught or corrected.
Suillus, la, lum, of a sowe.
Susq; deq; fero, & susq; deq; habeo, I force not I recke not, I care not.
Susæ, arum, a great citie in Persia.
Suscitabulum, a prouocation or stirynge.
Suscito, tare, to stirre or prouoke.
Suspecto, tare, to beholde aboue. sometyme to see benethe, or to loke downe.
Suspendeo, dere, to be hanged ouer or an hye, also to appeare a lyttell.
Suspendiosus, he that is hanged.
Suspensus, he that douteth to speake or doo.
Suspensus, a, um, hanged vp.
Suspensa manu, timorously, doubtfully.
Suspenso gradu. Hæc ubi ego audiui, ad fores, suspēso gradu, placidē ire perrexi, whan I heard those wordes, I went to the doore fayre and softely.
Suspendium, hangynge, Suspensio idem.
Suspendo, dere, to hang vp, to be doubtefull or sorowefull, Suspensus animo, haungne doubte, or beynge afrayd.
Suspicio, spexi spicere, to loke vp, also to honour, to answere.
Suspicans, he that hath suspicion, suspectynge.
Suspicor, cari, to haue suspicion, to suspect, also to suppose.
Suspectus, ta, tum, suspected.
Suspicio, onis, suspicion.
Suspiciosus, suspectouse.
Suspiratus, tus, a syghe.
Suspirium, idem.
Suspiriosus, shorte wynded, or he whiche fetcheth his brethe paynefully.
Suspiro, are, to sighe. also to desyre feruently.
Sustellio, lire, for subsilio.
Sustendere insidias, to lay watche.
Sustentaculum, that whiche susteyneth or beareth

beareth vp a thynge.
Sustento, tare, to susteyne or beare vp, to ayde or helpe.
Sustineo, nui, nere, to holde vppe, to suffre, to forbeare, to lede, to refrayne.
Sustollo, tuli, tollere, to lyfte vp.
Sustollere animos, to bee proude, or to haue an hygh courage.
Sustollere æs alienum, to paie dettes.
Sustollere puerum, to bryng vp a chylde.
Sustulit, is proprely of the father, as pepperit, is of the mother.
Sustuli, I haue had, I haue broughte vppe, I haue lyfte vp.
Susurratio, a whysperynge.
Susurro, are, to whysper.
Susurro, ronis, a whysperer. also he which with false and secrete reports maketh dissencion betwene men.
Susurrus, & susurrium, a whysperynge, or softe murmurynge, or suche noyse as trees do make with the wynde, or a ryuer whan it runneth, or birdes whan they chatter.
Sutalis, a seamster, or shapster.
Sutela, a subtilite or crafty werkynge.
Suterna, shoemakers crafte.
Sutilis, le, that whiche is sowen.
Sutor, toris, a shoemaker.
Sutorius, a, um, pertaynyng to a shoemaker.
Sutorium atramentum, soutars bleche.
Sutrina, a shoemakers shoppe.
Sutura, a seame.
Suturnium, an ewer or lauour.
Suum, his owne, his proper goodes.
Suus, a, um, his or hers. But howe this worde shall be moste aptely and conuenientely vsed, rede Ualla or Calepines vocabularie. For it is more abundantly and properly declared of them, than can be expressed in englyshe.

## S ANTE Y.

SYADES, sterres called also Hyades, seuen in numbre.
Syagros, a wylde boye.
Sybaris, a citie in Grecia.
Sybarita, a man of that citie.
Sybaritica mensa, a prouerbe applyed to feastes and banketes, whiche doo excede in delycatenesse.
Sybaritici libelli, wanton bookes.
Sybaritici ludi, plays whiche ar wanton and costely.
Sybariticum carmen, a verse or poeme conteynyng wanton matter.
Sybori, people in the northe part of the worlde.
Sycaminus, a mulberry tree.
Sychæus, a mannes name.
Sycion, he that fyrst founde garlandes.
Sycomorus, a gret tree like a figge tree, which hath abundaunce of mylke, whose fruite cometh not out of the toppes of the bowghes, as fygges do, but oute of the same bowghes, and swete lyke to a wylde fygge. the graynes therof be lasse than the graynes of fygges, & they be neuer rype, except they bee scraped with an instrument of yron.
Sycophanta, he that falsely accuseth an innocent. also a bearer of tales, or a complaynar. Note the properties of a Sycophant
Sycophantia, a false accusacion, deceipte.
Sycophantias struere, to deuyse, or inuente falsehode.
Sycophantor, tari, idem.
Sycophantisso, are, idem.
Sycophantiose, deceytefully by crafte.
Sycon, olde wryters called a fygge.
Sycosis, a disease in the fundement, which maketh a warte lyke to a fygge.
Sycosis, where within the eye lydde groweth a lyttell warte or other lyke thyng.
Sydera, the plurall numbre of sydus.
Syderatio, a syght of the fallynge euyll in men, but in trees it is taken for blastynge.
Sydia, the ryndes of pomegranades.
Sydus, syderis, a sterre.
Syene, a citie in the confines of Egypte and Ethiope.
Sygeum, a promontory of Troy.
Syla, a mountayn in Lucania, and a wood in it
Sylla, a greate tyraunt of Rome, whiche was of an vnsaciable cruelitie.
Syllaba, a syllable.
Syllabatim, by syllables.
Syllabicus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to syllables.
Syllanion, a famous maker of ymages, whyche was neuer taught.
Syllepsis, a figure, where the plurell numbre and the syngular are ioyned togyther, as, Socius & rege recepto.
Syllogismus, a perfect argument, whiche hath a necessary conclusion.
Sylphium, reade Laserpitium.
Sylua, a woode or place ouergrowen with woodes, also any matter hastely wrytten without study.
Syluanus, was called god of woodes.
Syluaticus, ca, cum, pertaynynge to woodes.
Syluecula, & sylula, a lyttell forest or wood.
Syluesco, scere, to waxe or growe into woodes or bushes.
Syluester, syluestris, tre, of woode or forest, woody, wylde.
Sylnicola, he that dwelleth in a forest or wod.
Syluius, a mannes name whiche was borne in a forest.
Syma, a citie in Asia.
Symbolum, a collation, also a token geuen by one to an other, vpon certayne appoyntmentes,

tes, generally a signe or marke to knowe a thinge by.

Symbolus, a signet or seale, or a signe manuel.

Symbulus, a wyse and good counsaylour.

Symmachia, ayde in battaple, or leage made amonge men of sundry countreys, to fight agaynst the other parte.

Symmachus, a mannes name.

Symmetria, is a conuenient agremente of the membres or partes of any thynge, answerynge in euery parte separate vnto the proporcion of the hole figure, as in the arme the hande the legge the synger and the foote, and other membres hauinge respecte to the hoole body, and semblably in all other thynges.

Sympathia, a mutuall combination of thynges natural in the operation of their powers and qualyties, as water in coldenesse doth participate with erthe, in moisture with the ayre, the ayre with the fyre in heate, with water in moysture.

Symphiton petræum, an herbe called Bugle.

Symphitum, reade Consolida maior.

Symphitum magnum, comfrey.

Symphonia, a consent in tune, also armony.

Symphoniaca, or Symphonia, an herbe, whiche as Apuleius saieth, is Henbane, called Hyosciamus.

Symphoniaci serui, were they whiche in the thyrde played on thyrdsladdes and fyfes to styre the souldioure, to fyght more egerly.

Symphonio, are, to agree or accorde in one.

Symphonesis, corsion of bowelles.

Sympinatice, womenne addicte to ceremonies or deuotion.

Sympinium, a cuppe seruynge for wyne in sacrifice.

Sympiator, a frende of hym that is maryed whiche accompanieth hym to feastes.

Symplega, warkes, in the whiche wrastlers, and they whiche contende in fyghtynge, are beholden.

Symplegades, two yles in the grekyshe sea.

Symplegma, an imbracynge togerher.

Symposiastes, he that maketh a feast or baket.

Symposium, a banket, or assembly at drinking

Sympotria, a woman whiche kepeth company at drynkynge.

Symmista, a secretarye, or one of the pryuye councell.

Sympsalma, a concorde in syngynge.

Symptoma, tis, a greke woorde vsed amonge phisycions, for lacke of a latyn woorde conuenient for the thynge, whiche it signifieth, it is a certayne affecte folowyng sycknesse lyke as cause doth precede, or is before sycknesse it is a sensible griefe ioyned with the sikues.

Sympudearia, funeralles or playes, wherin playes were made.

Synada, a citie in Asia.

Synæresis, a contraction of two woordes, as Bigæ, for biugæ.

Synagoga, a congregation, specially of iewes.

Synalephe, a collision of bowelles.

Synanche, a sickenesse in the throte, called the squynce, of Barbarous men, squinantia.

Syncere, purely, vncorruptly.

Synceras, a, um, (ynceræ, pure, vncorrupted, symple without dissimulation.

Synchronos, of one tyme.

Synciput, syncipitis, the forepartt of the head, also a swines heade sowsed.

Syncopa, or syncope, a figure, where a letter or syllable is taken awaie, as compostus for compositus. it is also a soundynge for debilitee of the vitall spirites.

Synecdoche, a figure, where parte is vsed for the holle, or the holle for parte.

Syndicus, an aduocate.

Syndipnium, a supping to gether.

Sytiechon, continent.

Synephites, a stone, whiche is called also Leucongra.

Syngrapha, syngraphus, & syngraphum, the writynge or deede, made or signed with the hande of hym that maketh a bargayne or couenaunte.

Synochitides, a stone, wherwith nigromācers doe call vp diuelles.

Synodus, an assemblie of men, or generall counsell.

Synonimum, whiche in diuerse woordes signifieth one thynge, as Ensis, Gladius, bothe do signifie a swoord. Occidit, interfecit, necauit, do signifie, he killed.

Synopis, sinoper or red leade.

Synstratiotes, companions together in warre.

Syntagma, a treatise, or ordinaunce.

Syntaxis, order in construction. it is also a tribute or summe of money to be distributed into sundry companies. it is also a volume gathered of diuerse warkes. Erasmus vseth it for the sacrament of the aultare. q recte aut apposite, alij uiderint.

Syntexis, lache, or weakenesse, whiche happeneth by longe sycknesse.

Syntereus, the pure parte of conscience.

Synthema, a token geuen to souldioure.

Synthesis, a shorte cote or ierkyn, also a vessell made of many vesselles.

Syntomon, for circumcisum.

Syparium, a courteyne hanged before mynstrelles whan they synge.

Syphax, was the kynge of Numidie.

Syracusæ, a citie in Sicile, nowe called Sarragosa, in the olde tyme of q mervaylous renome in strength and excellēce. more over it is situate, that all the daye longe the sunne is neuer

uener out of sighte, by no clowde that hes uereth it.

Syracusius, & syracusanus, of that citie.

Syria, a great realme in Asia, whiche hath on the easte the ryuer of Euphrates, on the west the myddell sea, and the realme of Egypte, on the northe Cilicia and Cappadocia, on the southe Arabia.

Siria, called also Assyria, a great countrey in the East, haunge on the Northe. parte of Armenia, on the west Mesopotamiã, on the southe Susianam, on the este Mediam, it also conteyneth Phœniciam, Palestinam, and Babyloniam.

Syriacum, a kynde of swete endiue.

Syriacus, ca, cum, of Syria.

Syriasis, an inflammacion in the partes about the braine and the panniclus, whiche happeneth to infantes.

Syristæ, people whiche receiue their meate in open rodes.

Syricum, a colour mixte with sinoper & ruddel.

Syricus, ca, cum, possessiuũ: as, Syrica mala, Certayne appuls, whiche at the first came out of Syrie.

Syrium, wyne boyled to the thirde parte.

Syrinx, a pype or recorder.

Syris, corne kepte in holes in the grounde, and couered with chaffe.

Syrissa, a woman of Syria.

Syrissus, a, um, of Syria.

Syrius, a, um, of Syria: as, Syria pyra, peares of Syrie.

Syrma, tis, the traine of a womannes gowne.

Syrnia, a thiefe oule.

Syrophœnix, the sea coste of Syria.

Syrtes, quycke sandes or shelues in the water made by the dryfte of sande or gravell.

Syrrites, a lyttell stone, founde in the bladder of a woulfe.

Syrupus, a syrupe.

Syrus, a man of Syria, also an Yland belonginge to Greece.

Sissitia, feastes, and companyes assembled at feastes.

Syssimbrium, I suppose to be horsemynte.

Syssimbrium cardamine, water cresses.

Syzigiæ, synewes, whiche do come frome the braine to the eyes, so that he, whiche cometh frome the lyfte syde, gothe to the ryghte eye, and that whiche cometh from the right side gothe to the lyfte eye, so that the synewes do crosse eche other.



## T ANTE A.

TABANVS, a fly, whiche hath foure wynges, and byteth a man or best that the bloud foloweth.

Tabefacio, ere, to corrupt.

Tabella, a lyttell table.

Tabellarius, a carter of letters, an auditour.

Tabellio, lionis, a scriuener that writeth comune instrumentes and dedes.

Taberna, euery vyle habitacion, also a shop or tauerne, where wares be solde, and al thyng that is vendible, as wyne, oyle, or any other thynge.

Taberna meritoria, an vnne.

Tabernaria fabula, a comedy or enterlude, wherin are base personages, and no persons of dignitie or state.

Tabernaculum, a pauylion or halle.

Tabernarius, he that selleth any maner of wares, also a tauerner.

Tabes, bis, corruption in the bodye. also extreme leannesse, by a longe consumyng sickenesse. It is also matter and corrupt bloudde mynte together, also the impostume of the lunges, procedynge of humours descendyng from the head into the stomache, and so wondynge and corruptynge the lounges.

Tabesco, bui, scere, to languyshe or consume, to be extremely leane, to be corrupted.

Tabidus, da, dum, corrupted, consumed.

Tabificabilis, le, that whiche maye be corrupted, or fall into a consumption.

Tabificus, ca, cum, that whiche maketh one corrupted, or consumeth the body.

Tablinũ, was a wynter parlour, wherin were painted tables and bokes of stories.

Tabo, a consumption, waslyng, or putrifaction of thynges.

Tabor, a mountayne in the countreye of Galilea, where Christe was transfigurate.

Tabula, a table, in the plurell number tabulæ, doth signifie a testament, or any commune instrument or wrytynge. Also tabula, is a table to playe on with dise or chesse men.

Tabulæ nouæ, were whã debters were not constrayned to paye their dettes, that they dyd owe, and the olde obligacions were dissolued and newe were to be made for that whiche shulde newely be borowed.

Tabularia, are places, where euidences and wrytynges be layde.

Tabularium, a chestе, in the whiche euidences and recordes are put.

Tabulata, walles made of square stones, as if they were burded. They be also the boughes of

of trees and bushes, which do grow streight forthe and not vpwards.

Tabularius, ta, tum, made of bourdes.

Tabulo, are, to make a thynge with bourdes, or to ioyne bourdes together.

Tabulatio, a ioynynge or closynge of bourdes together.

Taburnus, an hylle in Campania, wherein do growe many olyue trees.

Tace, egomet conueniam iam ipsum, Let me alone, I my selfe will cõmune now with hym.

Tacenda, those thynges whiche are not to bee spoken.

Taceo, cui, cêre, to kepe silence, to be in rest, to be quiete, to be sure.

Taciturnitas, tatis, silence.

Tacitus, he that holdeth his peace, and is secrete.

Tacito pede, softely, by stelthe.

Tacitum est, not a worde is spoken of it.

Tacitus, citus audies, be styll, thou shalte here the sooner.

Tacite, without speakynge one worde.

Tactus, tus, feelynge.

Tactus fulmine, bourned or blasted with lightenynge.

Tædet, it wearieth me, it irketh me, I am weary of it.

Tædium, werinesse, or heuinesse of mynde.

Tædulus, an olde dotarde, of whom all men are weary.

Tænarus, a darke place at the foote of the hyll called Malea, by the citie of Sparta, which was supposed to be an entry into hell.

Tænia, the edge of a fyllette. also a womannes fyllet, or that whiche nowe they cal rolles, properly it is a kerchiefe, which maydens do weare on their heades. Also a white stoone, whiche in the water sheweth longe like a kerchefe. It is also a village betweene Micenas & Corinthum.

Tænon, a citie in Laconia, an other in Arcadia

Tagasta, a citie in Affrike.

Tagax, acis, a felon, whiche happeneth on a mannes fynger.

Tages, was he, whiche taughte fyrste the Thuscanes the craft of diuination, called Aruspicium.

Tago, gere, olde writers vsed for tango.

Tagus, an hylle in Portyngale where as it is written, that mares do conceyue of the wynde.

Tagus, a ryuer in Spayne, whiche deuydeth Castile from Portugall, wherin hath bin founde grauell of golde.

Gravel of gold

Taigete, is the name of one of the seuen sterres whiche is appereth, as it maie seamely bee perceyued, whiche sterre is also called Maia, & Electra.



Talaria, were shoes, whiche Mercurius did weare, wherein were set whynges.

Talaris, re, that whiche commeth downe to the ancle, as Toga talaris, a longe gowne, to the ancle.

Talarius, ria, rium, pertaynynge to dyce, as Lex talaria, a lawe agaynste dyce playng.

Talasio, was a songe conteyned in certayne verses, sungen at weddynges. It was also a certayne exclamation or crie vsed at marryages, the begynnynge wherof beganne, whan Romulus and the Romaynes rauished the maidens of the Sabines, among whom was one of excellent beautie, whom whan many of the Sabines wold haue rescued, they whi che caried her toward Romulus, to thintent that she shulde not be taken from them, cried Talasio, whiche was the name of a noble prynce of the Sabines, as if they wold haue brought her to hym, and by that meane they escaped, and brought her to Romulus, and afterwarde they vsed at marryages to crye Talasio.

Talea, a stocke sette in the erthe, whereon men do graffe. also a truncheon, a staffe, a billet.

Talentum, was accompted sommetyme for a poyse or weyght, and therof were sundry sortes, one was called Atticum minus, or Commune, whiche conteyned lx. poundes of Athenes weyght called Minæ, or Mnæ, which is of Troye weyght. lxiii. pound, and a halfe. An other was called Talentum atticum maius, whiche conteyneth. lxxx. Mnas, of troye weyghte. lxxxiii. li. and foure ounces. And that was also called Euboicũ. An other was called Talentum Hæbraicum, whyche conteyned an hundred Mnas, whiche is of Troy weight. Cliii li and two ounces. An other was Talentum Syrum, whiche was but of xv. Mnas, of troye weyght. xv. pounde. viii. ounces and a halfe. Diodorus writeth, that the commune Talent was but. xl. li. and nameth thre sortes, The one called Ptholomaicum, whiche conteineth. CC lxxii. li. The seconde conteynynge. C. xxv. li. The thyrde a hundred pound. Talentum was also accõted in valuacion. Atticum minus uel commune, to the value of lx. Minæ, whiche of our money accompeynge an hundred grotes to euery Mina, to an hundred pounde sterlynge, euery pounde beinge of thre score grotes. not withstandynge the iuste value of Talentum, is more or lesse after the fynesse, baasenesse or weight of the englyshe grote. Talentum atticum maius, was accompted to. lxxx. Minas, whiche of our sterlynge money is. C. xxxiii. li. vi. s. viii. pens. Talentum Hæbraicum sanctuarii, conteyned an hundred Mnas Hebraicas, whereof euery one was. lx. Sicli,

euery

euery Siclus, beinge. iiii. sterlynge grotes, so that Talentum was of our money sterlynge. CCCCC.li. Talentum Hebraicum vulgare, was halfe so muche, videlicet. CC.li.

Talia, the blade of an onion or chiboll.

Talio, onis, an equall peyne in recompence of a hurt, as for the cuttynge of a mans hand, to lose a hande, or for puttynge out of an eye, to lose an eye.

Talior, ari, to be cutte: it is properly spoken of woods, which we nowe cal tallyng of wood.

Talipedo, dare, to go on the pasternes.

Talis, tale, suche.

Taliter, in suche wise.

Talitrum, a fyrrppe gruen with once tynges or nayle.

Talpa, a molle, or want.

☞ Talpa cæcior, blinder than a molle. a prouerbe applied to them, whiche lacke iudgement in thynges that are playne.

Talum reponere, to refoureme that whiche was negligently done, with more dylygence.

Talus, the ancle aboue the foote. It is also the pastern bone of a beast. Also a dye or dice.

Tam, as well, also, as, so. Tam bonus, as good Tam sum amicus reipublicæ, q̃ qui maximè, I am so frendely, or as muche frende to the publyke weale, as he that is moste.

Tama, whan with muche trauayle the bloude commeth downe to the legge, and causeth it to swell.

Tam magis, for tanto magis.

Tamerindi, a fruite growynge in India, the tree where of is lyke to a palme or date tree, the fruite sower, lyke grene damsyns, whiche is medicinable in assuagynge the heate of cholere.

Tamaritæ, people in Asia, not farre frome the sea called Caspium.

Tamarix, ricis, a tree vulgarly called Tamariscus, reade Myrice, some cal it whitbeame.

Tamen, not withstandynge. also yet. Tamen à malicia non discedis? yet wylte thou not departe from thy malyce? somtyme it signifieth forthwith, at the laste, so that. Quod potero, faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam, I wyll do that I maye: so that notwithstandyng I omytte not my duetie to my father.

Tamesis, the noble ryuer of Tamyse in Englande.

Tametsi, albeit, alwaye.

Taminea Vua, Dioscor. li. 4. sayeth that it is the herbe whiche is called Bryonia nigra, Cornelius Celsus. li. 3. sayth, it is that whiche of the greches is called Staphis agria, whiche is thought to be kaise, for Plinius. li. 26. ca. 1. supposeth, that it is wylde vyne called Labrusca, the same is affyrmed by Ruellius.

Tamne, olde writers vsed for couey, vntyll that.

Tanager, a ryuer in Lucania, betwene Campania and Calabria.

Tanagra, a towne in Perside.

Tanais, a great ryuer in the northe parte of the worlde, whyche deuideth Europa from Asia.

Tanaquil, was wyfe to Tarquinius Priscus the kynge of Romayns.

Tanaus, was kyng of Syria.

Tandem, at the last, sometyme at the first way. also vneth, not withstandynge.

Tandiu, so longe.

Tango, tetigi, gere, to touche, to meue, to vnderstande, or perceyue, to come to deceyue. Tangere ulcus, to rub on the galde place, to speake to one of a thynge, whyche greueth hym to here of.

Tetigit aures meas, It came to myne eares.

Tanis, the principall citie of Egypte, where Moyses did shewe meruayles.

Tanos, a stone of the kynde of Emeralde grene and blacke.

Tanquam, as it were, lyke.

Tantalides, the progeny of Tantalus.

☞ Tantali horti, a prouerbe signifieng good thynges to be at hande, whiche notwithstandynge a man may not vse.

Tantalus, the son of Jupiter and Plota, was kynge of Phrygia, of whom the poetes doo write that because he discouered the counsail of the goddes, he is in hel tourmented in this wyse: He standeth by a fayer ryuer, hauynge before hym a tree laded with pleasaunt appies, and yet he is alwaye thyrsty and hungry. for as often as he stoupeth to drynke he holdeth vp hys handes to gather the appels, but both the water and the tree do withdraw them soo frome hym, that he can not touche them.

Tanti, for so muche. This worde doth pertein to byeng and sellynge.

Tantidem, at that pryce.

Tanti æstimo, tantifacio, tanti pendo, I set so muche by, or I so muche esteme it.

Tantillus, la, lum, & tantulus, a, um, the diminutiue of tantus.

Tantisper, so longe.

Tantopere, so muche, so vehemently.

Tantum, onely.

Tantum non, almoste.

Tantum sat habes? art thou content?

Tantummodo, all onely.

Tantundem periculum, so great daungier.

Tanto, an aduerbe, signifienge soo muche, as tanto magis, so muche more, tanto peior, so muche worse.

Tantum abest, it is soo farre frome, or soo muche the vnlyke.

Tantundem, euen so muche.

Tantumnum, also, pe also.
Tamus, ta, tam, suche, sometyme so muche, or so great.
Tapis, a stone of the colour of a peacocke.
Tapetia, hangyng of houses, or clothes wherwith pauementes are couered.
Tapetum, tapes, tapis, tapestre, or clothes, wherein are wrought dyuers pictures, with thredes of sundry colours.
Taphiæ, & taphus, an yle by Grecia, where dwelled the people called Telebois.
Taphius, a citie in Egypt, the people whereof were called Taphnii.
Taphos, in greke, is a sepulchre or tumbe.
Tapinosis, a figure, whereby a great thynge is basely described.
Taposiris, a citie in Egypte.
Taprobanē, an yle in the Indian sea, and was of some old writers supposed to be in the contrary parte of the worlde against vs, and therfore they called it an other worlde. It lyeth in the poynte betwene east and weste, the quantitie thereof is diuersely described by sundry authors. For Strabo writeth that it is in length. viii. thousande furlonge, whyche is a. M. myles. Plinius, Martianus, and Solinus doo affirme it to bee in lengthe viii. M. furlonge, whyche is. viii. C. xxv. myles, in bredth. v. M. furlonge, whyche is. D C. xxv. myles: parte of it extendeth beyonde the equinoctiall lyne, more southe, and hath on the northeast, the lasse Inde, it is now called Samotra, and is vnder the subiection of the great Cam, and is gouerned by foure kynges in an exquisite fourme of iustice, not withstandyng that the people be idolatours. They hunt Tygers Olyphantes, and Pantheres, of the whiche there is great plentye. also there be founden carbuncles saphires tastinctes topaces rubies and granates, in grete numbres. There groweth cinamome, canell, beniovme, and other sweete trees in great aboundaunce, and they haue money of golde syluer and brasse, of the same weight and value, that the auncient coyne of the Romains were. There is also founden plenty of great and orient perles.
Tapsus barbatus, an herbe, rede Phlomos & Verbascus.
Tapsus, an yle by Sicile not far frō Siracuse.
Tapula, a lawe made for feastes.
Tapyri, people in Parthia, whiche vse to giue their wyues in marryage to other men, after that they haue hadde foure or fyue children by them.
Taraconia, a countrey called nowe Aragon.
Taracon, the chiefe citie thereof.
Tarandrus, a beaste in body lyke to a great oxe hauynge a heade lyke to a harte, and horned full of branches, the heare rough, of the colour of a beare, I suppose it to be a rayne deere.
Tarandulus, the beaste called a Buffe, whyche is lyke an oxe, but that he hath a bearde lyke a gote.
Tarantula, a kynde of the beastes called Stelliones, lyke to a lyzarde, of whose byrynge no man dyeth, onely it lotteth hym that is byten.
Taras, the sonne of Neptunus, who buylded Tarentum.
Taraxacon, an herbe called Houndstell, rede Cicerbita & Sonchus.
Taraxis, whan the eyen doo boine out muche, and be redde.
Tarbeli, the citie of Tarbes in Gascoyne.
Tarchetius, was a mysshapen kynge of the people called Albani.
Tarchon, a duke in Hetruria, whiche was also a great diuinour or sothesayer.
Tardatio, a tarienge.
Tarde, slowe, late.
Tardigradus, that whiche hathe a slowe pace, or goethe slowely.
Tardiloquentia, a slowe speeche.
Tardiloquus, he that drawethe his speeche in lengthe.
Tardior, slower.
Tardissimus, moste slowe, or slowest.
Tarditas, & tarditudo, & tardicies, slowenesse.
Tardius, more slowely.
Tardiuscule, somewhat slowely.
Tardiusculus, somewhat slowe.
Tardo, dare, to tarye, to be slowe.
Tardus, slowe, rude, sometyme well durynge, also thycke or grosse.
Tarentinus, a, um, of the Citie of Tarento in Calabria.
Tarentum, a noble citie in Calabria, called Taranto.
Tarmes, a wourme, whyche eateth flesshe, a magotte.
Tarpeius, an hylle at Rome.
Tarquinus superbus, was the lasse kynge of Romans, whiche was expelled out of Rome for his pryde and cruelte.
Taracina, a towne in Campania called also Anxur.
Tarsus, the chiefe citie in Cilicia, where sayncte Paule was borne.
Tarsis, a region in India, it is sometyme taken for Carthage.
Tartaria, is a countrey of incomparable greatnesse, it boundeth on the west vppon Russia, and extendeth into the easte, after the description of the last Carde, about. M D C. duche myles, whiche is of Italion myles. vi. thousande and viii. hundred miles and more, the bredth

bredth from the southe into the nozth is moze vncertayne, it marcheth on the south vppon Persiam and Iudiam. the nozthe is muche part deserte foz the coldenesse and barennesse therof. The people haue no cities oz townes, oz els verie fewe, but they lye in pauylions and vnder their cartes, whiche they do remoue into sundry partes, as the tyme of the yere dothe require, dryuyng their cattel with them, of whome they do eate the flesshe moche parte rawe, and do drynke the mylke and blond of them. The people be fierce and cruell, and therwith vile and beastly in theyr lyuyng. They be al vnder the subiection of the great Chaam, yet haue they many puissaunt pryncis, whiche do vse a wonderfull obedyence towarde their emperour. They beleue in one god, creatour of all thynges, but they be not christened. They are so populouse hardy and fierce, that the great hynges, whiche do marche vpon them, haue muche to do to resiste them, as the great kyng of Russi, and the kynge of Persia Sophias. Also one of their princes tobe in plaine battaile Bazaietes the great Turke, whom beynge bounden with chaynes and gyues of golde, and inclosed in a cage of yron, he caried aboute with hym vntill he died, and in that battaile there were slayne two hundred thousand Turkes: the captayne of the Tartariens was named Tamberlane. Their emperour Chaam besides Tartariam hath also subiect vnto him the lesse Inde, and all the royalmes and yles in the east and southeaste part of the worlde, and he nameth him self in his style, the sonne of god, rede moze in Chaam. Moche of Tartaria was that countrey whiche was somtyme called Scythia.

Tartareus, ea, eum, of helle.

Tartarum, the lees of wyne.

Tartarus, the depest place in helle. it is also a Tartarpan.

Tartarinus, rina, rinum, olde wryters vsed foz horrible oz terrible.

Tarteſij, people in Iberia, amonge whome be cattes of exceedynge greatnesse.

Tarteſſus, a citie in the vttermooste parte of Spayne, on the sea syde by Gades, now called Cales, wher Columella the most eloquet and perfet husband was borne. it was called also Gadir & Carthcia.

Taſcancum, a whyte clay oz marle.

Taſimenes, seu taſmenes, one of the sonnes of duke Nestor.

Tata, baby, whiche children calle their father.

Tatæ, a wanton worde, wherwith one answereth to an nother.

Taticus, a kynde of salte, whiche cometh out of Phrigia, and is medicinable foz the eyes.

Taua, Tynmouth in Englande.

Taura, a barrayne rowe.

Tatianus, a mans name. Tatius, a mans name.

Tauraryj, people in Scythia.

Tauria, a scourge made of neres lether.

Taurica Cherſoneſus, a countrey in the nozth part of Europa.

Taurici, people of cruelle maners, that offered straungers in sacrifice to Diana.

Taurilia, were playes made in the honour of infernall goddis.

Taurinus, na, num, of a bulle.

Taurius, one of the goddes of the sea.

Taurominium, a mountayne in Sicile, so called foz the plentie of neate, which fed theron. also there was by it a citie of the same name.

Tauromitanus, na, num, of the citie of Tauminium.

Tauroſcithæ, people of Scithia, dwellynge by the mountayne called Taurus.

Taurus, a bulle, sometyme a stronge ore. It is also one of the .xii. celeſtiall signes.

Taurus, a great and famous mountayne, whiche begynneth at the Indian sea, and ryseth into the nozth, passeth by Asia vnto the fenne oz mere called Mæotis, and bozdereth vpon a great numbre of royalmes. also the hyll called Caucasus is part therof.

Tautologia, a figure where one thyng is twyse spoken.

Tax, the sounde of a stroke with a whyp.

Taxa, a kynde of bayes oz laurell, wherewith herbars aee made.

Taxatio, a settynge of a taxe oz subsidie.

Taxatores, they which do rebuke one another.

Taxim, softly, scantly touched.

Taxis, olde wryters vsed foz tetigeris, thou shalt touche.

Taxilli, smalle dyse.

Taxo, nis, a gray oz brocke, oz badger.

Taxo, are, to touche often. also to taxe oz esse a thynge at a certayne value. also to reprone one an nother.

Taxus, a tree lyke to fyxe, which beareth beries, wherin is mortall poyson. It is also the tree called yew.

Taygetus, a hyll, vnder the whiche is sette the cities of Sparta and Ampcle.

## T ANTE E.

TEARVS, a riuer of Thracia, at the head wherof Darius kyng of Persia, whan he went into Scithia, pight his pauylions, and there abode thre dayes. And departyng at the moste pleasant watre of that ryuer, he sette in the same place a pyllar grauen with letters of greeke, declarynge his being there, with commendation of the watre.

Techna, a crafte, also a wyle or subtyll meane.
Techines, were they, whyche also were called Corybantes, and were fayned to be the sonnes of Minerua and Sol.
Technicus, ca, cum, artificiall, inuentiue.
Technides, a craftes man.
Technophyon, a settynge forthe of crafte.
Tector, toris, a pargettour.
Tectorius, a, um, pertaynynge to couerynge.
Tectorium, the plaistrynge or paregettynge of a howse. Tectorium opus, pargettynge or plastrynge worke.
Tectum, the rouffe of a howse. sometyme all the house.
Tectosages, Tholose in Fraunce.
Tectosages, Lanfguedoke in Fraunce.
Tecum, with the.
Tecum oro & queso, I pray and beseth the.
Tecum sentio, I am of thyne opynion.
Teda, a tree, out of the which issueth a ryeoure more thynne than pitche, impropryly it is taken for al wod, whiche being dressed with rosen or wax, wyl burne bright lyke to a torche.
Tædulus, of whom all men bee weary. sometyme it signifieth hym, whiche is weerye of some thynge.
Tegeum, a citie in Archadia.
Tegeates, men of that citie.
Teges, getis, a course blanckette or couerlydde, whiche lyeth on poore mennes beddes. It is also a matte.
Tegeticula, the diminutiue of teges.
Tegillum, a lyttell couerynge.
Tegmen, & tegimen, & tegmentum, a couerynge or coure.
Tego, texi, tegere, to couer, to hyde, to defende or kepe.
Tegula, a tyle.
Tegulum, a couerynge.
Teium, a citie in Paphlagonia, where Anacreon the poete was borne.
Tela, the clothe, whiche is spoken as welle of lythe as of lynnen clothe or woollen.
Telam exordiri, to begynne any busineſſe.
Tellans, a certayne kynde of frygges.
Telamones, ymages, whiche do beare vppe pyllares or postes.
Teleboæ, people in Greece.
Telegonus, the sonne of Ulysses by Circe the witche, who folowyng his father into Ithacam, slewe hym vnwetynglye.
Telemachus, the sonne of Ulisses & Penelope.
Telephion, an herbe which Leonicenus supposeth to be that, whiche the Arabians do calle Cali, but Ant. Musa supposeth it to be rather a kinde of Anthyllis, but where Dioscorides dothe describe it to haue a stalke, and leaues like to purslane, euery leafe hauing lyke two wynges, vii. or viii. braunches, comyng from one pote full of blue leaues, which are thicke and tender, and hath floures yelow or white. and therfore Ruellius supposeth it to be that herbe, which som do name Fabam inuersam, some Crassulam minorem.
Telephus, the sonne of Hercules, whiche was nourished with an hynde.
Telepnium, an herbe in Aetolia called Oxyon.
Telina, a certayne garment.
Telo, lonis, is an instrument for warre, which is in this wyse, a great poste and high is set faste, than ouer it cometh a longe beam, whiche runneth on a pin, so that the one ende hauynge more poise than the other, causeth the lyghter ende to rise. With such here brewers in London do drawe vp water.
Telonarius, & telo, lonis, a collectour or gatherer of tributes. Telonium, the place where taskes or tributes ar payde.
Telos, in greke is an ende, honour, a legion, a tribute or pencion, it is also the name of an ile where the ointement called telina is made.
Telpusia, a citie in Arcadia.
Tellus, li, a mans name, whom the wise Solon iudged to bee more fortunate than the ryche kyng Crœsus.
Tellus, luris, the earth.
Telum, all thynge whiche may be throwen or cast with the hande, be it stone, wod, or yron. it is also the generall name of all that, wherewith a man doth fight, called weapon. sometyme it is taken for a swoorde.
Telyphonon, idem quod Aconitum.
Temerarius, a, um, more hardye than nede, or wysedome requireth, foolehardye. sometyme dredefull, or to be dradde.
Temeritas, tatis, & temeritudo, foleherdines.
Temere, vnaduisedly, foolysshly, aduentrously. sometyme it signifieth almoste. also without cause.
Temerius, more foolysshe, or vnaduisedly.
Temero, rare, to violate.
Temetum, wyne.
Temulentus, ta, tum, dronke of wyne.
Temulentia, dronkennesse.
Temno, tempsi, temnere, to sette lyttell by.
Temo, monis, the beame, whiche conteyneth the yoke.
Tempe, a place in Thessalia wonderfull pleasaunt, hauyng trees and medowes meruaylous delectable, wherin bydes of diuerse kyndes do synge contynually with excellent melody. Therof all pleasaunt woodes haue the name of Tempe.
Temperamentum, a moderacion.
Temperanter, temperatly.
Temperantia, temperance, which is a firme & moderate gouernance of reson against sensualyty and other vicious affectiõs of the mind.

Temo-

T ante E.

Temperantior, temperantius, moꝛe temperate
Temperatura, a temperance oꝛ moderation in the mynglynge of thynges togyther.
Temperies, temperatenes, pꝛoꝑly in heate oꝛ colde. ſometyme it is vſurped foꝛ temperamentum, and foꝛ temperantia.
Temperior, oris, moꝛe tymely.
Tempero, are, to temper oꝛ moderate in order oꝛ meaſure.
Temperamus ſtylum, calamum, appetitum, whan we kepe in our wꝛytinge a mean foꝛme, oꝛ do eate no moꝛe than is nedefull.
Temperare alicui, to ſpare one, oꝛ foꝛbeare hym.
Temperare animis, to moderate affectione, to refrayne the doinge of a thynge.
Cædibus temperare, to refrayne from manſlaughter.
Victoriæ temperare, to be neuer the pꝛouder foꝛ his victoꝛy.
Tempſa, a cyte in the countrays called nowe Calabria.
Tempeſtas, tatis, ſignyfieth ſometyme the ſame tyme, ſometyme tempeſte, ſometyme wether, ſometyme a fayꝛe wether.
Tempeſtiuus, ua, uum, that whiche is done in conuenyent tyme.
Tempeſtiuitas, tatis, ſeaſon oꝛ tyme conuenyent, oꝑoꝛtunitie.
Tempeſtiuè, in ſeaſon oꝛ tyme conuenient.
Tempeſtum, olde wꝛyters vſed foꝛ tempeſtiuū.
Tempeſtuoſum, tempeſtuous oꝛ ſtoꝛmy.
Templum, a temple oꝛ churche. ſometyme it ſygnifyeth heauen. alſo the pꝛincipall beame of a houſe. alſo a ſepulchꝛe.
Temporalis, le, that whiche dureth vntyll a certayne tyme.
Temporaneus, a, um, that whiche is done ſodaynly, and at a tyme.
Temporarie, temporanie, & temporaliter, vntyll a tyme.
Tẽpori, aduerb. in time, at the houre appointed
Temporarius, ria, rium, that whiche dureth oꝛ contynueth foꝛ a tyme, alſo that whyche pertayneth to tyme.
Temporius, an aduerbe ſygnifieth in tyme, oꝛ by tyme.
Tempus, poris, tyme. Alſo the ſtate of tyme. ſometyme the temples of the head.
Tenacia, & tenacitas, hardenes in ſparynge of expenſes, negardelyhed, perſeuerance, retaynynge, oꝛ keppynge.
Tenatior, & tenaciſsimus, the comparatiue and ſuperlatiue degree of tenax.
Tenaciſsimæ memoriæ, of moſte ſure remembꝛaunce.
Tenaciter, faſtely, ſurely.
Tenaſmus, & teneſmus, a deſyꝛe to go often to the ſtoole, and may do nothynge, with a burynge, and ſometyme a blouddy ſyege.
Tenax, nacis, that whiche holdeth faſte, negligent we, ſometyme ſparynge oꝛ negarde, to muche conſtant, harde to be mouꝺ.
Tendicula, a nette oꝛ ſnare to take byꝛdes oꝛ beaſtes.
Tendines, oꝛ tendones, the greate ſynewes oꝛ coꝛdes of the bodye.
Tendo, tetendi, tendere, to extende oꝛ ſtretche, to lay a ſnare, to dwell, to go, alſo to lyft vp, to pꝛetende, to pꝛyche pauylyons. alſo to aſſay, to holde vp.
Paruumq; patri tendebat lulum, He held vp lyttell Julus vnto his father. alſo to pꝛepare, to go towarde a place.
Tendere alicui inſidias, to lye in awayte to hurte one.
Tendere plagas, to pꝛyche hayes oꝛ nettes.
Tendere ad altiora, to aſſaye to clyme hyghe.
Tendere aduerſus, to repugne.
Tendunt in diuerſum ſententiæ, the oppynyons be repugnant one to an nother.
Tendutes, olde wꝛyters called theym, whyche had great tethe.
Tenebræ, the lothe of lyght, darkenes.
Tenebreſco, ſcere, to be darke.
Tenebricor, aris, ari, to make darke.
Tenebricoſus, a, um, that maketh darke.
Tenebriones, ſpare and crafty knaues. Alſo they whiche wyll not be ſeene abꝛode by day tyme.
Tenebricus, Tenebroſus, Tenebricoſus, a, um, darke, obſcure.
Tenedos, an yle in the ſea called Aegeum, betwene Mitelene and Helleſpontum, not farre from Troy.
✠ Tenedia bipennis, aut ſecuris, a qnyche oꝛ ſharpe axe. A pꝛouerbe applyed to Iudges, wyche be haſtye and cruell in theyꝛ ſentences.
Tenellus, a, um, tender.
Teneo, tenui, tenere, to holde, to apprehende, to poſſede, to holde oꝛ keepe in, to couer, to vnderſtande, to keepe backe, to perſourme.
Tenes quid dicam? Vnderſtandeſt what I ſaye.
Tene tibi, take thou that.
Per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, He dured two dayes and one nyght.
Verecundia tenere, to be aſhamed.
Tenere ſe loco, not to departe out of that place.
Argumentis & teſtibus teneri, to be vanquiſhed bothe with reaſons and wytneſſes.
Tenere conſilium, to do by counſel. Præcipe, ut teneat conſilia noſtra, Gyue hym aduyſe that he may do by our counſayle.

Tene, tene, tarpe, tarpe. Redi, quo fugis nunc? tene, tene, Tourne agayne, whyther runnest thou nowe? tary, tary.

Tenere consensum, to agree or consente vnto other.

Tenet me amor, loue meueth me muche.

Tenere insaniam. Sed hoc primum expurgare tibi uolo, me insaniam nec tenere, neque mi esse ullum morbum, niũ quod seruio But first I wil declare my self vnto the, that I am neyther out of my witte, nor haue any sickenes, but that I am bounde.

Tenere ius, to knowe the lawe.

Tenere legem, to be vnder a lawe.

Tenere memoria, to remembre.

Tenere medium, to kepe a meane.

Tenere modum, to kepe a measure.

Tenere se, to take hede of hym selfe.

Tenere aliquem mendatij, to take one with a lye.

Tene tibi, to take it as thine owne.

Tenere causam, to vanquisshe or recouer against one in a matter.

Teneri desyderio, to desyre myche or feruētly

Teneri ludo, to take pleasure in game.

Teneri furti, to be gilty of felony.

Tenera ætas, youthe.

Teneris annis, yong yeres.

Teneor, neris, neri, to be bounden, to be behoden to one.

Tener, ra, rum, tender, mercifull, also a gelded man.

Teneresco, scere, to be tender or mercifull.

Teneritas, et teneritudo, tenderenes.

Tenere, & tenenter, tenderly, louyngly.

Tenni, olde writers vsed for tenui.

Tenitæ, were called goddesses of lottes.

Tenontes, the great and stronge sinewes, whiche dos kepe the neche vpryght. also a brode synewe, whiche goth from the hamme down to the heele.

Tenor, noris, an order, a continuāce of a thyng

Tenos, an yle in the grehe sea, one of theym, whithe is called Cyclades.

Tenta, stretched.

Tentamentum, temptation.

Tentatio, a proufe, a sate, temptacion.

Tentigo, ginis, a stiffenes.

Tentipellium, a shoe with an yron soole, whereon the ouer lether is stretched.

Tento, tare, to attempte, to assay or proue, to tempte one to do euill.

Morbo tentari, to be vexed with sickenes.

Caput tentare, to trouble the head.

Tentorium, a tent or pauilion.

Tentum, a mans priuy member.

Tentyra, a citie in Egypte.

Tentyri, uel tyntericæ, a venymous beast in an yle on the ryuer of Nilus, whose voyce the cockodrill dothe feare.

Tenue, & tenuiter, poorely, symply.

Tenunculus, la, lum, very symple, or lyttell in estymacion.

Tenuis, nue, lyttell or symple in estymation, smalle in quantitie, poore, thynne, leane.

Tenui filo, with a smalle threde, applyed to style in wrytynge, whiche is not eleganute, but playne.

Tenuitas, tatis, smalleneste, poouerte.

Tenuiter, scantely, poorely, barely.

Tenuo, are, to make smal, to make lean or feble

Tenus, ni, a snare. Beyng an Aduerbe, it signifyeth vnto.

Tenus urbem tendit, He extendeth vnto the citie, or no further than the citie.

Tenus, a prepolition, signifieth nyghneste, or vnyll a thynge.

Titulo tenus, in a title onely, or in woordes without effecte.

Tepefacio, cere, to make warme.

Tepefio, fieri, to be warme.

Tepeo, & tepesco, tepui, pescere, to be warme or hotte.

Tepidarium, a vessell, wherein water is made temperate. also a chamber, wherinto men do go out of a bayne.

Tepidus, da, dum, meane betweene hotte and colde, warme. Also hoolid from heate, some tyme noysull or vnpleasyable.

Tephrites, a stone, whiche hath the figure of a newe moone, in colour blacke, or asshe colour.

Tepidior, tolder.

Tepidissimus, a, um, moste warme.

Tepidulus, la, lum, a dyminutiue of tepidus.

Tepocon, a foueme of wrytynge downwarde.

Tepor, oris, et tepiditas, tatis, warmthe, or warmenesse.

Ter, thryse.

Tercentum, thre hundred, Tercenteni, plu. tantum adiect. idem.

Terapne, a countrey in Lacedemonia, where the fayre Helene was borne, also an Yland nowe called Corsica.

Terebinthus, a tree, the wood wherof is blak and harde lyke boxe, oute of this tree roumneth a gumme, called communely Turpentyne. Yll be it the common Turpentyne is not it, but an nother, whyche is as cleere as glasse, and is a soueraygne medicine to clense the stomache of putrified humoures.

Terebinthina rhesina, the ryght turpentyne.

Tereniabin, is Manna, whyche cometh out of Arabia.

Ternarius, et, ternus, terna, num, the thryde in numbre.

Terdenus, na, num, the thyrtenthe.

Terebellum, a wymble or pierce.

Terebratio, a bozyng with a wymble.
Terebræ, siue terebrum, an augour, wherwith holes are bozed.
Terebro, brare, to boze oz make an hole.
Teredo, dinis, a lytell wozme that eateth wod.
Terentius, the mooste eloquent wryter of comedies.
Terentianus, of Terence.
Terentum, a place in the fyeld by Rome, called Campus Martius, wherin was an auter of Pluto and Proserpine.
Teres, teretis, longe and rounde, lyke a tree oz a pillar.
Teretrum, an instrument, wherwith a thynge is made round.
Tergemini, three chyldren borne at one burden
Tergestes, a citie in Italy.
Tergestum, a towne in Slauony nowe called Trieste.
Terginus, na, num, that whiche is made of a beastes hyde.
Tergiuersatio, a nonsuite in the law, whan the plaintyfe giueth ouer his suit.
Tergiuersor, aris, ari, to tourne backe, to denye, in the lawe it sygnifieth to be nonsuite.
Tergo, & tergeo, tersi, tergere, to wype oz make cleane.
Tergum, the backe of man oz beaste, oz of any other thynge. Somtime it signifieth a hide of a beaste.
Terga dare, to runne away, proprely in batayl.
Tergus, tergoris, a hyde of a beast.
Terma, matis, the extremitie, the ende of a thyng, also the sole of the fote.
Termentarium, a lynnen clothe, wherwith the body is couered.
Termentum for detrimentum.
Termes, a braunche pluched of a tree with the fruite on it. also a wozme, which eateth flesh.
Termile, a mountayne in Lycia, called also Chimera.
Ter milies, thre thousande tymes.
Termillum, a potte for wyne, whiche was alway set on the table, that euery man mought take as muche wyne as he wolde.
Terminalia, was a certayne holy day, at the later ende of the yere.
Terminalis lapis, a mere stone, laide oz pighte at the end of sundry mens landes.
Termino, nare, to ende oz fynyche.
Terminus, a sygne, whych declareth one mans lande from an other, oz one countrey oz territorie frome an other. also it signifyeth the buttyng.
Terminus deus, was an ydolle, whyche was supposed to haue preeminence ouer the boundes of lande, whose temple had euer an hole in the roufe, for as muche as they thoughte it to be vnlefull, that boundes of lande shulde be couered oz hyd.
Termo, onis, olde writers vsed for terminus.
Ternarius numerus, the numbre of thre.
Ternus, na, num, the thyrde.
Ternundenum, the thyrteenth.
Tero, triui, terere, to rubbe, to breake oz bruise.
Terere iter, to go his way.
Terere tempus, to consume tyme.
Terere ocium, to lyue idelly.
Terpander, dri, an olde musitian, whyche added. vii. strynges to the harpe.
Terpsichore, one of the nine muses.
Terra, earthe. sometyme all the worlde, also a prouynce, a territorie, a countrey, lande.
Terraceus, a, um, of earth.
Terraneola, a bryde lyke to a larke, which we call a buntyng.
Terrefacio, facere, to make afeerd.
Terræfilius, he that is come vp of nought, and no man knoweth his kynrede.
Terræmotus, earthquake.
Terrenum, a fielde.
Terrenus, na, num, on earth, oz lyuing on erth. erthly.
Terreo, rui, rere, to make a ferde.
Terrestris, tre, earthly.
Terreus, rea, reum, of earthe. Vas terreum, a vessell of earth.
Terribilis, bile, terrible, that whyche is to bee feared.
Terricola, he that dwelleth in the lande.
Terricrepus, he that rebuketh one terribly.
Terriculamentum, a feare, oz a feareful thyng.
Terrificus, ca, cum, terrible, oz that whych inducth feare.
Terrigena, begotten on the earth.
Terriones, ploughmen.
Terripauium, & terripudium, for tripudium, daunsyng.
Territo, tare, to make a feardc.
Territorium, the fyeldes oz countraye lyenge within the iurysdiction and boundes of a citie, a territory.
Terror, roris, feare.
Terfus, sa, sum, cleane, pure.
Terfus dies, of olde wryters was taken for a faire day.
Tertiata uerba, wordes not perfectly pronounced, as whan one is in feare oz dreade of him to whom he speaketh, he trembyng in speche vneth pronounceth the thyrde worde that he wold say.
Tertiarum, is ampyt mettall, wherein are two partes of leade, and one of tynne.
Tertio, are, to doe a thyng the thyrde tyme, oz to make the thirde tithe in earyng.
Tertio Consul, where two haue been Consules before hym. Tertium Consul, he that hath ben thryse consul. So that Tertio signi-

fieth the thyrd in order and place, two goyng afore. Tertium signifieth the tyme, where twise goeth afore. The like is of Secundo, quarto, and other numbers.

Tertio pedato, at the thyrde retourne or comyng againe.

Tertius, a, um, the thyrd.

Tercius decimus, the thirteenth.

Tertullianus, was a great lerned man of Carthage, the sonne of a capitayne of the Romaines, was in his tyme a verate excellente man in wytte and learnyng, and wrate many noble warkes in defence of christendome, but bring in his middell age made a prest, vexed with sundrye wronges and displeasures, by the envy of the clergye of Rome, he as it were inforced at the laste felle into the hereisye of Montanus, whiche hereisy he dyd interlace with his bokes whiche he wrate. And lived vntyll he came to extreme age. He flourished about the yere of our lord. CCx. yeres. Saint Cyprian whan he lysted to reade the warkes of Tertulliane, he would bydde his servant bryng to hym his mayster.

Teruncium a poyse or coyne of thre ounces.

Testa, a place where mistical ceremonies were exercised.

Testua, places hard or difficile to come vp to, where the Romayns dyd practise theyr divinations by flieng of byrdes called auguria.

Testellatus, ta, tum, that whyche is wroughte with smalle pieces of stone, wodde, or bone, as in playeng tables or counterbourdes.

Testella, a graffe.

Testera, that whiche is in euery part square as a dye. also it is a dye, moreover a watchword or privie token given to souldiours. also a token given to people to receyue coyne of the kynges almes. also a table, whereon is scored or marked the numbre of thynges receyued, whiche is also called Testesula.

Testeradecas, fourtene.

Testerarius, he that giueth the watchewoorde.

Testerulæ, litteli pauyng tiles.

Testo, testi, testere, to dispoil or pull of a garement or harneis by violence.

Testa, a sharde of a potte or tyle. also an erthen pot. also all maner of shell fysshe.

Testaceus, a, um, that which hath a shell.

Testeus, idem.

✠ Testaceum flagellum, a proverbe applied to sodayn alteration of thinges, or of banishment vsioked for.

Testamentarius, a forger of testamentes.

Testamentarius, ria, rium, pertaynynge to testamentes.

Testamentum, a testament.

Testatim, in pieces or shardes.

Testatio, & testimonium, witnesse.

Testator, toris, he that maketh a testament.

Testatus, he that is dead, and hath made a will also openly knowen of all men or proued.

Testiculor, aris, ari, to put the male to the female. Testillor, idem.

Testiculus, of a knowen signification.

Testificatio, a witnes bearyng.

Testificator, & testificatrix, he or she that beareth witnesse.

Testificor, caris, cari, to beare witnesse.

Testimonium, & testatio, wytnesse borne of a thyng doen.

Testis, he that beareth witnesse.

Sine teste dolere, to be sorowfulle without semblaunt.

Testes, be also a mans genitours.

Testor, aris, ari, to beare wytnesse, to calle to wytnesse, to pray god.

Testu, old wryters vsed for testa.

Testuaceum, that whiche is boyled in an erthen potte.

Testudinatum tectum, a rouke, which is holow in foure partes, vaulted.

Testudo, dinis, a snayl. also an engyn of warre to beate downe walles, whiche was made of bourdes, and couered with lether, or other thynges, whyche wolde not burne. Within it was a peece of tymber, that had a greate hoke of yron at the end, which piece moughte be plucked backe, and putte forthe with the strength of men, and therwith pluche stones out of the walles of townes besyeged. It is also the rouke or vaulte of a house.

Testus, stius, is a panne, wherein tartes, and other lyke thynges of paste are baken.

Tetanicus morbus, idem quod Tetanos.

Tetanothra, a medicine, wherwith the face of a man or woman is made smothe without wrynkles.

Tetanos, whan the synnes are styffe, so that a man can not bowe some part of his body.

Tetarmorion, the fourthe part of the zodiake circle, wherin are the. xii. signes. It is also that, which astronomers do cal the quadrate aspect of planettes.

Te te, thy selfe.

Teter, tetra, tetrum, foule, stinkyng, cruell.

Teterrimus, a, um, moste fowle or stynkynge, or cruell.

Teterrime, most abhompnably.

Tethys, the wife of Neptunus, called goddesse of the sea. sometyme it is taken for the sea.

Tetinerit, for tenuerit.

Tetinus, for tenus.

Tetigoniæ, lyttell grassehoppes.

Tetigometræ, the mother of grassehoppes.

Tetracinus, a copyne, whyche was in valewe foure dragmes, or olde poyse grotes, or. viii. to an ounce.

Tetracolon, a ſentence hauyng .iiii. membres.
Tetradoron, of foure handbredthe.
Tetragonus, a, um, a thynge hauynge foure cornes.
Tetragrammaton, the name of God, whyche the Iewes do calle Ineffabile, that is to ſaie, vnſpeakable.
Tetragrammaton, in greeke, ſignifiethe of foure letters.
Tetrametrum, a kynde of meter, hauynge but foure feete.
Tetrarcha, the rule of the fourethe parte of a royalme.
Tetraſyllabum, of fower ſyllables, as, Im pe ra tor.
Tetre, ſharpely, cruelly, wyckedly.
Tetrices, water, wherewith gardeynes are watred.
Tetricus, a ſowre felow, and alway vnpleſant.
Tetrinno, are, to ſwymme lyke a ducke.
Tetritudo, cruelte or ſharpenes.
Tetrius, more ſharpe or cruell.
Tetro, trare, to make foule, to pollute, to make bytter.
Tetulit for tulit.
Teucer, & Teucrus, the name of a kynge of Troianes. alſo of the ſonne of Telamon the valyant greke.
Teucer, Teucra, crum, idem quod Troianus, of Troie.
Teucrium, an herbe, whyche Anto. Muſa, ſuppoſeth to bee that, whyche is called Pimpinella.
Teumeſus, a lyttell hyll in Bœotia.
Teumeſus leo, a lyon, whyche Hercules dydde ſlea whan he was a chylde, and of his ſkynne made hym a cote.
Teurion, the herb which is alſo called tripolii.
Teuta, a queene of Illiria, whyche lyued euer chaſte, and vanquiſhed many noble capitaynes, and dyuers hoſtes of the Romains.
Teutates, was in olde tyme among the frenchemen taken for Mercurius.
Teuthania, a piece of the countrete of Troie.
Teutones, people nowe called Almayns.
Texo, texui, texere, to weaue or wynde thyede. Alſo to make, to buylde, to write, to gather, to ornate.
Texta, an heartelace, wherewith the heare is bounden vp.
Textilis, le, that which is weaued or wounden
Textim, an aduerbe, ſignifyenge in weauynge or wyndyng vp.
Textor, toris, & textrix, tricis, he or ſhe that weaueth or wyndeth.
Textrina, & Textrinum, the place where thinges be weaued or wounden. alſo the craftes of weauyng.
Textrix, & textricula, a woman whyche woorketh in a frame or ſtoole.
Textura, the weauyng.
Textus, & textum, the texte.

## T ANTE H.

THalamus, a chaumber where the husband and the wyfe doo lye togither.
Thalaſſicus, chambriere.
Thalaſſio, vide Talaſſio.
✣ Thalaſſus bonorum, a prouerbe applyed to theim that promiſe greate thinges, as a man wolde ſaye, a worlde, a countrete of welthe. In Cambridgeſhire the vulgare worde is, a mynd of good.
Thalaſſomeli, is a lyhour made of hony, ſalte water, and rayne water, and is putte into a veſſell eaſed with pitche.
Thales, a philoſopher, whyche was one of the ſeuen wyſe men of Grecia.
Thaleſtris, was a quene of Amaſones, whyche came to kynge Alexander with thre hundrede women with her, to the intent to haue iſſue by hym and his men: and whan ſhe perceyued, that ſhe and her ladyes were ſped, they departed home agayne.
Thalia, one of the graces, whyche the auncient poetes dyd ſuppoſe to be oone of the doughters of Iupiter, and gyuers of dilectable ſpeche, and pleaſant pronunciation.
Thallia, the pyllyng of an onyon or garlyke.
Thamyras, was he, whyche fyrſte playde on a harpe, without ſyngyng therto.
Thamnos, in latine arbuſtum.
Thanatos, mors in latine.
Thapſus, an yle by Sicile.
Thapſia, an herbe lyke to fenell, and hath a yelowe flowre, and a flatte rounde ſede.
Tharia, pyckelle, wherein fyſſhe is ſalted and kepte.
Tharſos, a citte in Cilicia.
Thaſia, an almonde.
Thaſia nux, called alſo græca.
Thaſij, men of the yle called Thaſus in Egypt.
Thaſium, a certayne wine, which is in Egypt.
Thauina, in greke is a mercayte or myarte.
Theatralis, le, & theatricus, ca, cum, that whyche pertayneth to theatrum.
Theatridium, a diminutiue of theatrum.
Theatrum, a place made halfe rounde, wherin the people aſſembled to beholde playes and ſundrye exercyſes. ſometyme it ſignifieth the multitude that beholdeth.
Thebe, arũ, Theba, bę, & Thebe, bes, the name of cities, wherof one was in Egypte, buylded by Buſiride, an nother in Bœotia, buylded by Cadmus, an nother in Cilicia, where Andromaches the wyfe of Hector was borne.
Thebaice, & Thebaides, dates of the beſt ſorte.

Thebais, idis, & idos, a countrey of Egypt. It is also the name of a boke made by Statius the poete.

Thebanus, na, num, a man of Thebes.

Theca, a case, a sethe or scaberde, a bore.

Theleboæ, people of an Ile called Caprex, whiche lyeth agaynst Napies.

Thelebon, idem.

Thelephus, a kynge, whyche came in the ayde of the Troyanes, and was slayne by Achilles.

Theligonium, an herbe, whyche hath bearyes lyke to an olyue.

Thelphusa, a citie in Arcadia.

Thelphusium, uel Thelphosion, a citie in Boeotia, where Pyndarus praised Bacchus.

Thelypteris, sheferne, or the femele ferne.

Thema, matis, a thynge purposed to be disputed or reasoned. It is also a figure, wherin astronomers do write the state of heuen in placynge or settyng the planettes in suche signes and degrees, as they bee in at the tyme of a mans natiuitie, or whan any thyng shall happen that they serche for.

Thembinacha, a countrey called also Nemia.

Themes, an olde towne in the yle of Cypres, where byasse was fyrst founde.

Themis, one of the susters of Jupiter, she was called the goddesse, whiche commanded men to aske that whiche was lefulle. There was an other woman called Themis, whiche was called also Carmentis, it was sometyme taken for fas, lefull.

Themiscyra, a citie in Cappadocia, afterward called Cæsaria.

Themisones, people by Licia.

Themistius, a philosopher whiche wrate commentaries on Aristoties warkes.

Themistocles, a noble capitayn of the Athenienses, whiche being expelled out of his countrey, and commen to Xerxes kyng of Persia, was sent by hym with a great army agaynste the Athenienses, but when he perceyued his countrey in peryll to be distroyed, he dranke poyson, and chase rather to dye, than either to be vnfaithfull to Xerxes, or els to distroie his countrey, although it were vnkynde towarde hym.

Thensa, a halowed carte or chariot.

Theocritus, a poete of Grecia, whyche wrate Bucolica, or the contencion of herdmen,

Theologia, diuinitie.

Theomenia, the wrath of god.

Theonino dente rodere, to rebuke a manne shamefully.

Theophrastus, a noble philosopher, and of excellent eloquence.

Theos, in greke is god.

Theotocos, the mother of god,

Theorema, speculacion.

Theoria, speculacion, vnderstandyng.

Theopolis, the chiefe citie of Syria, called also Antiochia.

Thera, a citie by Athenes.

Theramnum, a citie in Thessalia.

Theriace, ces, seu theriaca, triakle.

Thereotrophion, a place where wylde beastes are kepte, as a foyest or parke.

Therioma, a sore of the pyuy membres, whereby all the partes thereaboute, are corrupted, and thereof issueth blache and stynkynge humour.

Theristrum, a thynne vaple, which the women of Palestina dyd weare.

Thermæ, are bathes of hotte water.

Thermefacio, cere, to chause or make one hote with outragious eatynge and dyrnkynge of hote thinges.

Thermopolium, a place where meates and dyrnkes were solde, wherewith meane were made hotte or warme in colde wether.

Thermodoon, a ryuer in Cappadocia.

Thermodonticus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to that ryuer.

Thermopoto, tare, to dyrnke hotte or warme dyrnke.

Thermopylæ, a mountayne, whyche passethe thorough Grece, haurynge a narowe entrie or passage, where two thousande Lacedemonians, with theyr capitayne Leonidas, faughte agaynste fyue hundred and. xxviii. thousande Persians, and resysted theim two daies, vntyll the sayd Lacedemonians were all slayne.

Therpsichore, one of the Muses.

Therstes, was a prince that camme with the Grekes to the siege of Troie, whiche in personne and condicions, was of all other moste deformed.

Thesaurizo, are, to gather treasure.

Thesaurus, & thesaurum, treasure.

Theseus, sonne of Egeus kyng of Athenes, a stronge man and valyaunt, and the companyon of Hercules, and in famous actes nexte vnto hym, which was muche defaced by breakynge his fayth, whiche he had promysed to Ariadne, the doughter of Minois kynge of Creta, whome he lefte in a deserte yle called Naxus, for the whyche as Vergile wryteth, he is perpetually tourmented on a whele in helle.

Thesiphon, tis, a citie in Parthia, not fare from Seleucia, the great citie of Assiria.

Thesis, a clause in wryteyng or speakyng, whyche conteyneth a sentence.

Thesmophoria, the ceremonies of Ceres the goddesse of grayne.

Thesmophoros, was a name of Ceres.

Thespia, a free towne in Boeotia,

Thes-

Thespis, a towne in Bœotia by the hyll called Helicon.
Thespiades, the Muses.
Thessalia, a region in Greece called also Aemonia, sometyme Pandora, sometyme Pyrrhea, of some Pelasgia, of Homere Argopelasgicon, it is inuironned about with foure great and famous hilles, on the east the mountaynes of Pelion & Ossa, on the north with Olimp⁹, on the west with Pindus, on the southe with Othrys, it marcheth on Macedonians on the east. The people were valiant men on horsebacke, and craftie in battayle, as Polybius writeth, but very vnlust of their promyse. The women there beinge wonderfulle wytches, transformed men into the figure of beastes.
Thessalicus, ca, cum, of Thessalia.
Thessalonica, a citie in Macedonia.
Thetis, tidis, the mother of Achilles.
Theucitis, a rushe growing in Nabarche, whiche hath the taste of sharpe wyne.
Theoseas, for sodalitas.
Theutones, & theutonici, people in Germanye called Duchemen.
Thirromachus, one of the sonnes of Hercules, by Megara.
Thiasias, he that is bursts or brokē in his stoones.
Thideus, was the name of the father of Diomedes.
Thyestes, the sonne of Pelops and Hippodamia, who aspyryng to the kyngedom of Myceux, committed auoutrie with the wyfe of his elder brother Atreus, who therfore slewe the childerne of Thyestes, and caulyng them to be rosted, made his brother to eate theym vnwares.
Thicum, for succinum, aumbre.
Thita præfigere, for condemnare.
Thymelici, players of enterludes. hereby wold the place be corrected in the digestes. l. de his qui notantur infamia, where for Temelici wolde be put Thymelici, they be also common dauncers.
Thoa, one of the nymphes.
Thoas, the name of two kynges, one of Taurica, the other of Lemnos.
Thoes, be wulfes in Ethiope, Hirtianus dothe call them tygres in India.
Tholos, a scochen or small targate, also the fillyng of a house, or a rounde house.
Thomices, ipches of hempe, wherewith halters are made, they bee also ipcell bolsters, whyche men do weare whan they carye burdeyns, for frettynge of theyr nethes and shulders with cordes or ropes.
Thon, nis, he that fyrst brought philike in the fourme of a science, amonge the Egyptians.
Thoosa, the daughter of Phorcus, on whome Neptunus gate Polyphemus.
Thoracatus, he that weareth curettes or brestplates.
Thorax, racis, to propicly the hole bulke of a man from the necke to the myddell, it is also curettes or brestplates. sometyme it signifieth a towre.
Thous, a duke of Troie.
Thracia, a Region in Europa, lyenge vnto Macedoniam e Mysiam, e hath on the north the ryuer called Donow, on the east the sea called Ponius, on the southe the sea called Ageum, there is the citie of Constantinople
Thraceas, uel thrasias, a northwest wynde.
Thrasimedes, the sonne of Nestor.
Thrasymenus, a ryuer in Italy nyghe to Perusia.
Thrax, acis, a man of Thracia.
Threces, idem quod gladiatores.
Threnodia, a mourenyng songe.
Threnos, a lamentacion, whyche was vsed at burying.
Thressa, a woman of Thracia.
Throni, be one of the ix. ordres of angels.
Thronus, the seate or chaire of an emperour or kynge.
Thrulla, a trusell, whyche masons, tylars, and pargettours do vse for laying of morter.
Thrallisso, are, to lase on morter.
Thryallis, an herbe called Rosecampine.
Thryps, a mouthe.
Thule, an ile beyonde Scotlande.
Thunnus, a fysshe called Tuny.
Thuribulum, a sensar.
Thuringia, Thuryn in Fraunce.
Thurini, a people in Italy.
Thuriferus, ra, rum, that whiche beareth frankyncense.
Thurifico, to make a perfume, or to sence.
Thurius, a, um, of incense.
Thus, thuris, frankyncense.
Thuscana, a citie in Italy.
Tusculani, a people by Rome.
Tusculanum, a place not far frō Rome, where Tullius, Cato, Varro, and diuers other noble senatours of Rome had manour places.
Thusculum, a diminutiue of thus, also a citie in Latium.
Thyas, a woman whiche offereth sacrifice to Bacchus.
Thyasus, a daunce dedicate to Bacchus.
Thyella, a floyme.
Thymbra, an herbe called Sauery.
Thymele, les, a woman, whiche fyrste taughte daunsynge in open places.
Thymelici, maye bee called dauncers of Moresdaunces.
Thymiama, matis, a sweete perfume.

Thy-

Thymus, an herbe called tyme.
Thymum, a wart, which is as great as a bean
Thynnus, a fyshe called Tunny.
Thyridion, a wrytet or lyttell dooze.
Thyrsus, the stalke of lettyce and of other herbes, whiche may be eaten. Somme doo take it for a speare with a sharpe heade, whiche had boughes and leaues of vyne wrapped aboute them: suche speares dyd Bacchus and his flocke of dronken harlottes, beare in theyr handes. Lucretius the poet taketh thyrsum for fury of an ardent motion. Some do name it to be a longe stemme and streight, suche as is of a reesyll, or suche as do growe in fennes, hauyng blacke knappes and rounde.

## ¶T ANTE l.

TIARA, an ornament, whiche the women of Persia did weare on their heades, whiche was rounde, and couered onely the hynder parte of their heades. Pryn ces and preestes vsed also to weare it.
Tiaura, a citie in the countrey of Mysia.
Tibareni, people in Scithia, beinge in Asia.
Tiberias, a citie in Galilea.
Tiberis, a ryuer called Tiber in Italy, whiche commyng from the mountayne called Apen nynus diuideth Etruriam from Vmbria.
Tibia, the leg, proprely the shanke or shyn bone, it is also an instrument called a shalme.
Tibialis, le, pertaynyng to shalmes.
Tibiale, lis, pluraliter tibialia, legge harneys, called greaues.
Tibicen, & tibicina, he or she that bloweth a trumpette or shalme.
Tibicen, is also any thynge, wherby is susteyned as a staye or proppe.
Tibi, to the.
Tibicis, a ryuer in Scithia.
Tibin, a basshette or coffyn made of wickers or bulle russhes, or barke of a tree: suche one was Moyses putte into by the daughter of Pharao.
Tibilustria, were dayes whan men wente with trumpettes, as it were in procession aboute their lambes.
Tibini, tunes made with shalmes.
Tiburtes, people in Italy nigh to Rome.
Ticinum, a citie in Lumbardye nowe called Pauia.
Tigillus, a rafter.
Tignarius faber, a Carpenter that maketh a house of tymber.
Tignus, & tignum, a rafter of a house, which beareth the couse. It is also generally all the tymber, whiche serueth to a house.
Tigrane, a ryuer in the countrey of Medea.
Tigranes, the proper name of a kyng of Armenia.
Tigris, a beaste of a wonderfull swyftnes, it is also one of the foure ryuers, which commeth out of Paradise, called Gion, it passeth thorough Armeniam and Mediam.
Tigurini, people of Germanie, whiche do inhabite the fourth parte of Heluetia, or Swytzerlande.
Tile, an yle beyonde Scotlande, called also Thule.
Tilia, a tree, whiche some do suppose to be birche, notwithstandynge ours bryche bethe not beare fruite as great as a beane, rounde and longe, and lyke to pur bearies, in the which are sedes lyke to Grape seede, as Theophrastus wryteth.
Tilium, a citie in the west parte of Sardinia, on the sea syde.
Tilos, an yle in the Indian sea, wherin is plentie of perle, and trees of dyuers fruites, and the leaues of trees there growyng, do neuer falle, also wulle groweth on trees there, whiche do beare gourdes of the greatnes of quynces, and bringe rype doo open, in the whiche do appiere the wulle, wherof are made fyne and precious clothes. About that place doth begynne the mountayne of Caucasus, whyche dothe passe thyough a great parte of the worlde.
Timalos, an herbe and flower growynge in waters, called commonlye of apothecaries Nenufer.
Timæus, a noble philosopher of Pythagoras secte.
Timanus, a ryuer in Italy beside Aquilia.
Timens, he that feareth for a tyme.
Timiõus, he that alwaye feareth, called tymorous.
Timeo, mui, mère, to feare or dreade.
Timeo te, I feare the as myne enemie, leste thou shalt do me harme.
Timeo tibi, I am afeerde of the as my frende leste thou shuldest haue any harme.
Timeo mihi abs te, I am afrayde that thou wylte do me harme.
Timeo furem pomis, I am afrayd that one wyll steale myne appules.
Timeo moriatur, I am afeerd that he wil dye.
Timide, fearefully.
Timiditas, feare.
Timiopôlæ, ingrossers or regraters of marchaun tes, whiche do bie muche corne or victayles together, to make it scarse and dere.
Timor, moris, & timos, feare of somme euyll commynge.
Timotheus, was the name of a noble capitayn of the Athenienses, who for the good fortune that he had in battayle, was paynted lyenge a slepe, and hauynge by hym a nette pitched, wherein

wull grow on trees

wherin fortune was taken. Also a cunnynge musician, which vsed to take of his scholars which had lerned before, double salary, that he toke of other, which neuer lerned, sayinge that he toke with theim double labours, that is to sate, to make theim to forget that whiche they had lerned afore, and than to teache theim perfitely.

Tin, olde writers vsed for Eum.

Tina, & tinia, a great bolle, whiche beinge full of wyne, euery man mought drinke therof as muche as he lysted.

Tinctor, toris, a dyer.

Tinctilis, le, that whiche is dyed.

Tinctura, dyinge.

Tinea, a mothe, they be also wurmes in the bealy. also wurmes breding in bee stalles.

Tineosus, a, um, full of mothes.

Tinge, a promontorie or eibowe of Affrica.

Tingitana, a parte of Mauritania or Barbaria against Spayne.

Tingo, xi, gere, to deepe a thyng into lycour, to dye colours.

Tinnio, nire, to ryng or make a sound as metall dothe, sometyme as in a mans eare.

Tinnimentum, a ryngyng in the eare of a man.

Tinnunculus, a byrde, whiche maketh a sharpe ryngynge noyse, and is of the kynde of haukes, and in some place dothe brede in houses, whiche with his voyce dyspeth awaie other haukes, and therfore the byrdes of hym are kept in erthen pottes couered with clay, and hanged vp in douehouses, which causeth culuers meruaylously to loue theyr house.

Tinnulus, la, lum, sharpe in sounde, as that whiche is made by beatyng on mettall.

Tintinaculus, he that beateth with roddes a transgressour of a lawe.

Tintinabulum, a lyttell bell.

Tintino, nare, to ryng lyke a bell.

Tiphernum, a towne in Italy.

Tiphis, an excellent carpenter, the which fonde fyrst the meane to gouerne a shyppe. it is also a rother.

Tipula, a wurme, whiche runneth on the water as other wourmes doo on the lande, and hath syxe feete.

Tiresias, a poet of Thebes, who fyndyng two adders ingendring togither, & strikyng theim with a staffe, he furthwith was tourned into the forme of a woman. 7 yeuen yeres after he lykewyse fyndyng two serpentes togither, he also strake them, and becam eftsones a man. Jupiter and Juno contending togither, whether the man or the woman was more prone vnto lechery, they chase Tiresium arbiter, which had experience in bothe kyndes, who gaue sentence on Jupiters part, wherewith Juno beinge angry, toke his syght from hym. but Jupiter to comforte hym in his blyndnesse gaue to hym that parte of diuinitie, to know all that was done or should happen, by reason wherof he was had in great honour, and his answeres were estemed equall to theim of Apollo.

Tirius, a ryuer in Grecia: also the countreye where Hercules was borne in Peloponesso, nowe called Morea.

Tirinthius, was a surname of Hercules.

Tirinthis, a famous olde citie in Grecia.

Tis, for tui, the genitiue case of tu.

Tisiphone, one of the furies of helle, whiche was supposed to tourment homicides, or slears of men.

Titanis, titanidos, the daughter of Titan called also Latona. it is taken also for the mone.

Titan, & Titanus, was the brother of Saturne and is taken for the sonne.

Tithymalos, an herbe called spourge, wherof be. viii. sortes, all haunge mylke sharpe and bytynge. reade in Catapuria, & Lathyris, & Ricinum.

Titillo, are, to tyckle, to prouoke or meue pleasauntly.

Titio, onis, a fyrebrande or wod, whiche hath ben in the fyre.

Titiullitium, signifieth nothyng.

Titubantia, stammerynge.

Titubo, are, to stacher in speakyng or gonge, as a man beynge dronke or sycke.

Titubanter, stameringly.

Titulorenus, no further than his title.

Titulus, the title or inscripcion of a warke or acte. sometyme dignitie. also a monument or other remembrance.

Titus, the name of a man.

Titus Liuius, the mooste excellent hystorien or writer of stories, in whom was the fountain of the mylke of pure eloquence.

Titonus, the sonne of Laomedon king of Troy, whome Iuroa tooke to her housbande, and therefore she is of the poetes called Titonia coniux.

Tityus, the sonne of the Earth, whome poetes fayned to bee slayne by Apollo, bycause he woulde haue rauyshed Latona his syster. And therfore lyeth in hell, haunge an Egle alwaye eatyng his lyuer. And it is also sayde that his bodye was in length nyne furlonges. Mytenesse Tibulle, whyche was a Poete, and also a greatte louer, and therfore couldo not lye.

Tlepolenus, was the kynge of the Rhoodes, whiche came to the battayle of Troye with nyne shyppes.

## T ANTE M.

TMolus, a mountayne in Lidia, wheron dyd growe great plentie of saffron and vynes. it is also a litell bushe, whiche beareth flowres of saffron colour.

## ¶T ANTE O.

TOdi, lyttell byrdes, I suppose it bee the byrde, whiche is called a titmouse.

Toga, the common garment of men and women, called a gowne. And because the Romaynes specially dyd weare that garmente in the tyme of peace, toga was taken for peace, as arma was for warre.

Toga prætexta, a garmente, whiche the Romayns dydde weare afore that they were of the age of xvi. yeres. Afterward it was worn of them, whiche were in auctorite.

Toga polymita, a garment made with threedes of sundry colours, as motley or baldryn.

Togata Comœdia, as commedy or interlud, wherin the maners of the Romaynes were expressed.

Toga Gallia, the countray now called Lumbardy.

Togata candida, was a garment, which they dyd weare, that sued for any greate office in the citie of Rome.

Togati, apparayled in gownes.

Togatus, he that weareth a gowne.

Tolerantia, sufferance.

Tolerantèr, pacientlp.

Toliapis, the pie of Tenet by Kent.

Tolles, a warryng kernell.

Tolleno, nonis, that wherin any thyng is put or layde to be drawen vp. sometyme a bucket, wherwith water is drawen vp.

Tollenon, an engine to drawe vp water, whiche hath a great poyse at the one ende.

Tollero, rare, to suffre, to endure, to beare, to lyue poorely, or vrgthy.

Tollere animam, to lyue, or to mayntayn his lyfe.

Tolerabilis, rabile, that whiche male suffre or beare.

Tollo, sustuli, seu tetuli, tollere, to lyfte vp, or sette vp, to take awaye, to nourysshe, to deferre or prolong, to haue a chyld by a woman

Tollere clamorem, to crie out.

✠ Tollere cristas, to set vp the crest, applyed to them that be proude or arrogant, and doo stretche vp theyr browes with a disdaynefull countenaunce.

Tolle digitum, holde vp thy fynger, confesse thy selfe vanquished.

Tollere gradum, to sette foorthe, or to marche foorthe.



Tolle hanc patinam, take awaye this dysshe.

Verum, quod erit natum tollito, what so euer is borne, put it to nourysshyng.

Omnes tollo ex hoc die in alium diem, I put them all of from one day to an other.

Tollere minas, to threten or menace.

Animos tollere, to be proude.

Cachinnum tollere, to laugh out of measure

In cœlum tollere, to prayse exceedyngly.

Tolosa, a citie in Guyen, called Tolouse.

Tolutarius, & tolutaris equus, an aumblyng horse.

Tolutiloquentia, a swyft or fast speche.

Tolutim, an aumblyng pace.

Tolutim loqui, to speake fast one worde after an other.

Tomaculæ, Tomacula, & Tomacla, a certayne sorte of pouddynges, properly swynes pouddynges.

Tomentum, florr, whyche is shorne of woollen clothe, also lockes clypped of white wolle.

Tomices, hempen corddes, also colars, whiche are put on carthorses, for hurtynge of theyr neckes.

Tomos, is taken for a volume, where diuerse warkes of one author bee seuered into sundry partes. Also a citie in the countreye of Pontus.

Tomyris, was a noble queene of Massagetis in Scythia, against whome whan Cirus the great kyng of Persia came, and had slayne her sonne, she pitchyng a field against him, & of purpose hauyng great plentye of vitailes in her pauilions, after a lyttell skyrmishe she and her hoste fledde. And whan Cirus had a whyle folowed the chace, and blowen to the retraicte, he came to her campe, and fyndyng great plentie of vittaile, he and his people dyd so muche fyll theim selues therwith, that fallynge a sleepe, they were all taken by the quene and slayne, and she causynge a greate vessell to be fylled with the bloude of Cirus, and the Persians, dydde caste his head therinto, saying, Blouddy thou hast thyrsted, and nowe dyynke therof thy fyll.

Tonarion, a certayn shawme with a soft soud, on the whiche in the old tyme some oratours vsed to haue, to playe by theym, whan they pleaded, that by the tunes of the shawme, the oratour mought moderate and order his pronunciation.

Tondeo, totondi, tondere, to clyp or sheare.

Tonesco, tonui, tonescere, to thunder.

Tongri, the duchy of Brabant.

Tonimus, for tonamus.

Tonitrus, & tonitru, & tonitrum, thunder.

Tonitus, idem.

Tonitruo, are, to thunder.

Tono, nare, to thunder, to make a grete sounde or

T ante O.

or noyse, to speake loude.

Tonsæ, shepe, whiche be shorne or clypped. also oxen of botes or shyppes.

Tonsilis, le, that whiche is shorne or clypped.

Tonsilla, a poste, haupnge the one ende armed with pron, whiche is pytched into the erthe, to the ende that shippes or botes maye be tyed therat.

Tonsillæ plurali, a dysease within the cheekes, and mouthe lyke to great kernelles.

Tonsi montes, hylles without woddes.

Tonsor, & tonstrix, tricis, he or she whiche clippeth or shereth.

Tonsorius, a, um, pertepnyng to clyppynge.

Tonstrix tricis, a woman barbar.

Tonstricula, idem.

Tonstrina, a place where they do vse to clyp, or a barbars shoppe.

Tonsus, a, um, shorne or clypped.

Tonus, a tune or accent. also the space or dystãce, which is betwene the erth & the moone.

Toparcha, he that hath the gouernaunce and charge of one only countrey.

Toparchia, the rule of one countrey.

Topazion, & topazius, a pretiouse stone of the colour of golde.

Tophus, a kynde of stone, whiche is sone resolued in to sande.

Topiarium, a warke made of trees, bushes, bzers, or herbes, for pleasure, and conteyned places to sytte or walke in, as it is vsed now with box, eglantine, tacimyne, and other like tzees or thornes, that be flexible, or wyll be wounden.

Topiarius, he that maketh suche worhes.

Topiaria, the warke.

Topica, warkes in that parte of logike, which declareth the places, out of the whiche argumentes maye be inuented, that moste properly perteyneth to oratours.

Topographia, the description of a place, as of a countrey or citie.

Topper, the olde writers vsed for sone, shortly, or quyckely.

Toral, & Toralium, in plurali numero toralia, euery thynge that lyeth on a bed, as shrettes, blankettes, and couerlidden. in the olde tyme it were certayne flowres and swete herbes wounden together in ropes, and hanged before the place, where menne dyd lye, lyke as nowe they vse in London at Mydsommer to hange afore theyr doores.

Torcular, aris, & torculare, & torculum, a pzesse for wyne, syder, or veriuyce.

Torcularius, a, um, belongyng to a pzesse.

Torcularius, substan. a pzesser.

Toreuma, matis, & toreumaton, warke imboced in mettall or stone.

Toreutis, a grauer.

Toreutice, es, the craft of graupnge.

Tormen, minis, tortaynge or tourmente in the beuy and guttes.

Tormina, idem.

Tormentum, tourmente, or an engyn to tourmente men, generally all ordinaunce pertepnynge to warre.

Torminosus, he that hath tourmentes or frettynge in his guttes.

Tornacum, a towne called Tornay.

Tornatilis, le, that whiche is tourned with a whele.

Torniamen, maye be nowe taken for a tournayment or iustes.

Torno, are, to tourne or warke with a whele, as tournours doone.

Tornus, the instrument or wheele.

Torpedo, dinis, slouthefulnesse. also a fysshe, whiche in the takynge maketh the handes of them that do drawe, to be astonyed or deade for the tyme.

Torpeo, & torpesco, pui, torpere, uel torpescere, to be astonyed, or slowe.

Torpor, poris, a debilitation or feblinge of mynde, an vnaptnes to do any thynge.

Torpore, rare, to astonie, or make astonyed.

Torquatus, a ringe doue, or slothe doue. it is he also that weareth a colar or chayne.

Torqueo, torsi, quère, to wynde in, to whirle about lyke a whele, to sustepne or beare vp, to tourment, to spynne.

Torquere telum, to throwe a darte or sauelyn, that he runne rounde.

Torquere saxa, to tourne great stones.

Oculum torquere, to loke a syde.

Torques, a colar, chayne or bye of golde or syluer, suche as is wayne by knyghtes or esquyres about theyr neckes

Torrefacio, cere, to broyle or rost at the fyre or by the heate of the sonne.

Torrens, tis, a streame, that commeth downe of hylles, whyche is caused by muche rayne or snowe. Torrens, a participle, signifieth flowynge with a greate swepe. Torrentior, more flowynge with a greater violence.

Torreo, rui, rere, idem quod torrefacio.

Torresco, re, to be broyled or rosted, or dryed.

Torridæ zonæ, ar two girdels imagined in the fyrmament on euery syde of the equinoctiall lyne, vnder whiche girdles the people which inhabite there, are burned with the feruent heate of the sonne, bycause the soone abideth longeste in those .ii. places, & are also named Tropicus cancri, & tropicus Capricorni.

Torridus, da, dum, dryed or burned.

Tortilis, le, that whiche is bente or bowed.

Torris, a sticke of fyre.

Tortiuum uinum, wyne of the laste pzesse.

Torto, tare, to tourment vehemently.

Tortor,

Tortor, toris, a tourmentoure, or he that caſteth a ſtone with a ſlynge.
Tortum, an engin, to throw great ſtones with.
Tortuoſus, a, um, wounden or tourned many wayes.
Tortus, ta, tum, croked.
Torue, toruum, torua, toruiter, properly in beholdynge ſowerly or grimly.
Toruinus, an apparayle of a womans heade.
Torus, a bedde. it was ſometyme made with herbes wounden together.
Tori, the brawnes of the armes and legges, or the fleſhe myxte with ſinewes.
Toroſus, a, um, mighty or ſtronge in brawnes of the legges and armes.
Torſio, onis, Theodorus Gaza, and Longolius ſuppoſed to be a ſturgion. Paulus Iouius is of a contrary opinion.
Torulus, a litterll bedde.
Torue, ſturdily in lokynge.
Toruitas, tatis, ſturdines.
Torunus, na, num, cruell and ſturdy in lokynge.
Toſtus, ta, tum, roſted or roſted.
Totidem, verily ſo many, euen as many.
Tot, as many. Toties, ſo many tymes.
Totus, ta, tum, all, the hole, euery whit.
Toxicum, venym or poyſon.

## T ANTE R.

TRabales, a certaine tourment.
Trabalis, le, pertaynynge to a beame.
Trabalis clauus, an yron pyn or great nayle wherwith beames are made faſt to the rafters.
Trabea, a kyrtell worne by kynges vnder their mantelles of eſtate.
Trabeatus, he that weareth ſuche a kirtell.
Trabica nauis, a ſhip made with great beames.
Trabs, & trabes, a beame of a houſe.
Trachale, the ouer parte of a fiſhe called Murex, of whom purple colours is made.
Trachea, the weſon or pipe of the lunges.
Trachelum, the myddell parte of the ſayle of a ſhippe.
Trachelus, the chine of a man or beaſte, frome the heade to the haunche.
Trachida, trachina, & trachurus, I ſuppoſe is a baniſhkle.
Trachinia, a kinde of roſes, not perfitely red, lyke to them, that we call frenche roſes.
Traconia, a roughnes within the eye lyddes.
Traconitis, a countrey in Syria lopynge to Arabia.
Tractabilis, treatable, that may be intreated.
Tractare, to handell.
Tractim, on length, a longe tyme or ſpace.
Tracto, tare, to intreate. Hac arte tractabat illum, She handled the man craftily, or of that ſorte. alſo to vſe or exercile, to order or gouerne.
Tractare rationes, to meddle with reckenynges, to be accomptable.
Tractorium, a wyndlas to drawe vp heuy thynges.
Tractus, tus, a ſpace, a countreie.
Trado, didi, dere, to deliuer, alſo to teache, to committe in truſte to an other man.
Mores opibus tradere, to ſet more by his ryches than by his honour.
Per manus tradere, to leaue it frome one to an other.
Prouinciam tradere, to gyue in charge.
Memoriæ tradere, to put in writyng.
Traditio, a tradicion.
Traduco, duxi, ducere, to bryng from one place to an other, to bryng ouer, to tranſlate out of one language into an other, ſometime to diſhonour.
Traducere tempus, to paſſe the tyme, to bryngе vp or nourſhe.
Traductio temporis, a paſſyng foorth of tyme.
Traduces, vines or trees tranſlated from place to place.
Tragacantha, a thynge lyke to a gumme which vulgarly they call Dragagan thum.
Tragelaphus, a beaſte in parte lyke a harte, in parte lyke a gote.
Tragemata, that whiche are commonly called banketynge diſhes.
Tragice, cruelly, in the maner of a tragedy.
Tragicum tueri, to loke grymly.
Tragicus, a wryter of tragedyes.
Tragœdia, a tragedy, whiche is an enterlude, wherin the perſonages do repreſent ſome hyſtory or fable lamentable, for the cruelties and myſery therin expreſſed.
Tragedus, he that exercyſeth ſome parte in a tragedy.
Tragonis, ſiue Tragion, a tree growig in Candye, lyke to Iunyper, the iuyce where of is lyke to myrhe, and waxeth thicke lyke gume.
Tragum, is lyke a tyzan made of wheate, it is alſo a fyſhers nette called a dragge.
Tragonia, an herbe now called Taragon, late ſene in this realme, whiche hath a taſte lyke gynger, whiche herbe layde to the lefte ſyde, conſumeth the ſplene.
Tragopa, a byrde in Æthiopia, greater than an egle, and hath on his head hornes lyke a gote.
Tragopogus, a fyſhe called a bardell.
Tragoriganon, an herbe whiche I ſuppoſe is called Penyroyall, growyng wylde.
Tragula, a tauelyn with a barbyd heade.
Tragurium, an ile in the ſea called Hadriaticū.
Tragulam iniicere, to practyſe deceyte.
Traha, a dray or ſled drawen without wheles.
Trahax, acis, a couetous perſonne, the whiche drawеth all thynges vnto hym.

Traho,

Traho, traxi, trahere, to drawe, to leade, to beferre, to delaye, to extende, to remoue, to prolonge, to tary, to lyue.
Atq; egomet me adeo cum illis una ibidem traho, And I my selfe taryed as longe with them. Et vos ut tutam tranquillamq; fortunam traheretis, mea perfeci diligentia, And by my vygilancye I broughte to passe, that ye shoulde lyue in a sure and quiete prosperitie.
Trahere diem, noctem, tempus, to passe the daye, the nyght or the tyme.
Rubiginem trahere, to waxe rusty.
Pallorem trahere, to be pale.
In diuersum trahere, to bryng in doubt.
Trahere in religionem, to make conscience of a thynge.
Trancio, ieci, icere, to leade ouer, to carye ouer, to bynge ouer, to strike throughe.
Traiectitia pecunia, money caryed ouer the sea.
Traiectus, tus, a passage. Traiectio, idem.
Trallis, a citie in Lidia, an other in Phrigia.
Trallianus, a man of that citie.
Tralucidus, da, dum, clere, that a man maye loke throughe.
Trama, an vnder garment.
Trames, mitis, a croste waye.
Trano, nare, to swymme ouer.
Tranato, tare, idem.
Tranquille, softly without noyse.
Tranquillitas, tranquillitie, rest, quietnesse.
Tranquillo, lare, to make quiete.
Tranquillus, la, lum, quiet, in rest, peasyble.
Tranquillum est, it is faire wether.
Tranquillus locus, a good place to rest in, a place of quietnesse.
Trans, ouer, from one place to an other.
Transactio, an agrement vpon communicatiõ.
Transactus, ta, tum, passed, longe agone, acheued.
Transalpina Gallia, Fraunce on this side the mountaynes.
Transalpinus, a, um, ouer the mountaynes of Alpes.
Transcendo, dere, to go ouer, to excede.
Transcindo, scidi, scindere, to cut on sundre.
Transcribo, scripsi, scribere, to write out a copy. sometyme to translate, to geue or bequeth, also the transpositiõ of a possession from one to an other.
Turne tot incassum fusos patiere labores,
Et tua Dardaneis trãscribi sceptra colonis?
Wylt thou Turnus suffer thy labours to be lost, and thy realme to be geuen to the inhabytaunces of Troye?
Transcurro, rere, to runne forthe.
Transcurrit ætas, the sommer is passed.
Transcursus, us, a course.



In transcursu, in passyng forthe.
Transenna, a loupe to loke out at, also a wyndowe, or casement. also a rope stretched out, a snare or trappe.
Transeo, iui, ire, to go forthe, to passe ouer, to passe.
Transire domum, to go home.
Transeunter, passyng by or ouer.
Transfero, tuli, ferre, to cary or bryng from one place to an other, to translate from one language to an other, or from ones possession to an others.
Translatus, ta, tum, the participle.
Transfigo, xi, gere, to thrust throughe.
Transfuga, he that departeth from his owne people or capitayne vnto the parte of the enemyes, or of them that are suspected in time of truce.
Transfodio, dere, to digge throughe.
Transfossus, a, um, digged or stricken through.
Transfiguro, rare, to transfourme, to turne in to an other figure.
Transfretatio, a passage ouer the sea.
Transfreto, tare, to passe ouer the sea.
Transfugio, gere, to flee from place to place.
Transfugere ad hostes, is to go and yelde hym to the contrary parte.
Transfugium, an yeldynge to ennemies.
Transfulgeo, gere, to shine throughe.
Transfundo, fudi, fundere, to poure out of one vessell into an other, also to translate frõ one to an other.
Libentius omnes meas laudes (si modo sint aliquæ meæ laudes) ad te transfuderim, I haue more willyngly tourned my prayse (yf I haue any prayse) vnto you.
Transgredior, deris, di, to passe or go ouer or beyonde, to excede, to transgresse a lawe or commaundement.
Transgressio, is a figure of rhetorycke, where a man leaueth the principall matter, and entreth into an other thynge, and after returneth to his matter. We commonly call it, a digression.
Transgressus, us, a passynge ouer the sea.
Transigere vitam, to passe his or their lyfe.
Transigo, egi, igere, to bryng forthe, to treat a matter, to agree or condescende, or come to a poynte: as happeth betwene men, whiche do contende for somewhat, to performe.
Transilio, silui, & silij, ire, to leape ouer.
Transiluania, a countrey beyonde Hungarye, wherof the people were somtyme called Getæ.
Transitio, a passynge ouer, a goyng forth.
Transitus, idem.
Transitorius, a, um, that which shortly passeth.
Translatio, a translacion, or bryngyng from one place to an other.
Translego, gere, to rede ouer.

Transluo

Transluceo, cere, to shyne throughe.
Transmarinus, na, num, that whiche commeth from beyonde the sea.
Transmigratio, a departynge or goynge frome one place to dwell in an other.
Transmigro, grare, to go further, to dwelle further of, to transpose my dwellynge.
Transmissio, a goynge or sendynge further or ouer.
Transmitto, misi, mittere, to sende frome one place to an other, to go or runne quickely, to send shortly or quickely to passe ouer a water
Transmittere mare, to passe ouer the sea.
Transmittere tempus, to passe the tyme.
Transmittere discrimen, to escape a danger.
Tectū lapide transmittere, to throw a stone on the house.
Bellum transmittere, to commit the charge of a battaile to one.
Transmittere literas, where paper soketh in inke, that the letters maye be perceiued on the other syde.
Tēpus transmittere, to passe forth the tyme.
Transmoueo, ēre, to remoue from one place to an other.
Transnato, are, to swym ouer.
Transnomino, nare, to chaunge his name.
Transpadanus, a, um, on this syde the ryuer called Padus, in Italy.
Transpareo, rēre, to be sene through a thyng.
Transpicio, spexi, spicere, to loke throughe.
Transquietus, ta, tum, in quiet or reste frome henseforth.
Transtra, transoms whiche do go ouerthwarte a house, also the seates, wheron they do syt, whiche do rowe in a shyppe or bote.
Transtyberinus, na, um, that whiche is or dwelleth beyonde the ryuer of Tiber.
Transuado, are, & transuador, ari, to wade ouer a shalowe place of a ryuer.
Transueco, uexi, uehere, to cary ouer.
Transuerbero, are, to strike throughe.
Transuersus, a, um, ouerthwarte, not straight or directe.
Transuersum agere, to tourne hastely away from the purpose which a man went about.
Transuersum unguem non discedere, not to go a nayle breedth from it. A prouerbe signifiynge a perfect assurance.
Transuersum digitum, idem.
Transuerto, tere, to turne awaye, or out of the ryght facion or waye.
Transuideo, dere, to se through a clere thyng.
Transulto, tare, to leape ouer.
Transumptum, that whiche is written oute of a recorde, and approued vnder the hynges seale, or the signynge of a iudge. In the common law they call it an exemplyfication. Some do also call it a transumpte.

Transumptio, a figure called also Metalepsis, wherby one signification is gathered of an other: as of Nox atra, a blacke night, is gathered, Nox tenebricosa, a darke nighte.
Transuolo, are, to flee ouer, or leape ouer, or to go or runne beyonde a place.
Transumo, sumpsi, sumere, to take of or from an other, to remeue from one to an other.
Transuo, ere, to sowe throughe.
Trapetes, petum, a myll wherin oyle is made.
Trapeza, a table wheron an exchaunger doth tell money.
Trapezita, an exchaunger or banker.
Trapezus, zuntis, a citie in the countrey of Pontus.
Trapezuntius, a man of that citie.
Trapit, olde writers vsed for Vertit.
Trasibulus, was duke of Athenes, whiche deliuered the citie from the .xxx. tyrantes.
Trasimenus, a ryuer by Perusium in Italye, where Hanniball slewe Flaminium the consull of Rome, and .xxiii. M. Romaynes, and toke syxe thousande prisoners.
Traston, a certayne rosine or gumme, the best of that whiche is called Gummihamoniacū.
Traulius, he that speaketh with grete difficultie
Trebia, a riuer in Italy by Placentia.
Trebellicum uinum, seu Trebulanum uinum, wyne growynge about the ryuer of Trebia, in Lumbardye, the Italions doo call it Trebiana.
Trebula, an olde towne nygh to Rome.
Trebulani, men of that towne.
Trecæ, trecarum, a citie in Champaygne.
Treceni, thre hundred.
Trecenti, & trecentum, idem.
Trecentenus, na, num, the thre hundreth.
Trecentesimus, ma, mum, idem.
Trecenties, thre hundred tymes.
Tredecim, thirtene.
Tremebundus, he that trembleth muche.
Tremefacio, feci, facere, to make to tremble or quake.
Tremisco, scere, to tremble.
Tremo, ere, to quake as one doth in a feuer. also to feare.
Tremulus, he that quaketh for feare.
Tremor, oris, quakynge. also feare.
Trepidatio, tremblynge, feare.
Trepidanter, fearefully, tremblynge.
Trepido, dare, to feare, to make haste.
Trepidus, da, dum, fearefull, also he that doth a thynge hastily.
Trepondo, thre pounde weight.
Tres, thre. Tresis, thre pounde.
Treua, a citie in Almayne called Hamburgh.
Treueris, a citie in Germany called Treyr.
Treueri, people called Treues.
Triambi, were thre whiche spake together in a tragedy.

Trian-

Triangularis,re, haupng.iii. cozners.
Triangulus,la,lum, thze coznerde.
Triarchus, a maister of a thip with iii.toppes.
Triarij, ſouldiozs that be ſet alway in the rere warde, whithe were the ſtrongeſt men, they faught ſtanding,bowing their knies,as they wold rather die then remoue frō their places
Triatrus, a feſtiuall day kepte after the thyrde Idus of euery moneth.
Tribaces, they whithe be wozne with ſtripes.
Triballi, people of a countrey beyonde Hungary nowe called Seruia.
Triboci, people of the countrey of Alſate.
Tribrachus,a fote in meter of.iii.ſhozt ſillables
Tribula,& tribulū,a klaple, oz other ſyke thyng wherwith cozne is thraſhed.
Tribulis,a kynneſman that cometh of the ſame ſtocke that I do.
Tribulor,aris,ari,to be troubled with heuynes of mynde.
Tribulus, a bremble.
Tribunal, the place where a Judge ſytteth in iudgement.
Tribunatus, the office oz dignitie of a tribune.
Tribunus, was an officer amonge the Romanes, haupng chiefe iuriſdiction amonge the communes. Alſo a Capitayne in warres, hauing auctozitie ouer ſouldiours,to view & ſe that they were well armed and exerciſed.
Tribunitius,a,um,pertaynyng to the tribunes.
Tribuo, buere, to geue, ſometyme to ſet moche by. Alſo to fauour.
Tribus,bus, a part of the people,ſomtyme dyuided in thze partes. It ſemeth that it was ſomtyme taken foz a family oz particular iuriſdiction among the people, and therof commeth tribulis. And therfoze the partition of the people of Iſraell were into.xii. Tribus. Hereof be ſundry opinions. Vede Calepine.
Tributarius, he that payeth tribute.
Tributim, by ſundzye families oz parties of the people.
Tributum, tribute.
Tricæ, fethers in the fete of chikyns and pigeons, whiche do let them to go. and therfoze al thinges which do let a man, are called Tricę. Vide extrico & intrico.
Tricaptum, a garment which was ſo fine,that it ſemed to be made of ſmall heares.
Tricenus,na,num, commeth of triginta, thirtie. it is ſometime taken foz tricentenum.
Tricentuplus,a,um,thze hundzed folde.
Triceps,cipitis, haupng thze heades.
Tricerberus, a great hell hounde.
Trichiæ, be fiſhes called Hardynes.
Trichila, a veſſell haupnge thzee lauers, out of the whiche water is poured.
Trichomanes, an herbe called maidenheare, whithe groweth by welles and ſpzynges,and is a litteli herbe,in facion like to a ferne, the leafe therof being tourned as it were the back ſyde fozwarde,and is hard ze,the braunches wheron the leaues be, do glitten,and be very ſmal,browne in colour,and bitter in taſt,it is of a good temperance betwene hot and colde. Vede Adianton.
Triclinarius, the ſeruant whiche doth ſerue in the parlour.
Triclinarius,a,um, pertaynyng to the parlour oz dynynge chaumbze.
Triclinarium,idem quod triclinium.
Triclinium, a parlour to ſtay in, wherin were thze tables and thze beddes. Alſo in the olde tyme they vſed to lye, whan they did eate.
Tricólon, haupnge thzee membzes.
Tricones, men haupnge ſowze countenaunces, and that be neuer oz ſeldome ſeen to laugh. alſo pykers of quarels.
Tricongius,was one which dzanke oz he reſted thze meſures of wine, called Congij, whiche as I ſuppoſe, was thze galons and a pint of our wyne meaſure. Wherfoze Tiberius the Emperour promoted hym to honour, and at the laſt made hym Conſul of Rome.
Tricornium, that which hath thze hozues.
Tricubitalis,le, of thze cubites in meaſure.
Tricubitus,ta,tum,idem.
Tricus, a ſtone, whiche although it be blache, yet ſheweth he at the rote blacke, in the myddeſt ſanguyne, at the toppe white.
Tridacna, an oyſter ſo great, that a man muſt make of hym thze moſſels.
Tridens,tis, euery inſtrument,tole, oz weapon hauyng thze teethe.
Tridentum, a citie in Italy, called Trent.
Triduanus,a,um, of thze dates continuance.
Triduum, the ſpace of thze dayes.
Triennalis,le, of thze yeres.
Triennium, the ſpace of thze yeres.
Triennis,ne, thzeyeres olde.
Triens,tis,a coine which is the third part of a pound,it is alſo a cup containyng that poiſe.
Trientalis herba, an herbe whiche hath leaues as great as the coine called triens.
Triental,a veſſell containyng the third part of that meaſure,which was named Sextarium.
Trierarchus, the captaine of a ſhyp, whiche is called trieris.
Trieris, a great ſhyppe, whiche hath in it thzee ozders of ſeates, foz the rowers.
Trietericus,ca,cum,foz triennalis,that which happeth to be done euery thyrde yere.
Trieteris,the ſpace of thze yeres.
Trifariam,in thze partes oz iii maner of wais.
Trifarius,a,um, of the ſame ſignification.
Trifaux,faucis, haupng thze chekes.
Trifax,& triforū,a weapon of.iii.cubites long
Trifer,ra,rū,that which bringeth fruit thzise.

Triferus, ra, rum, idem.
Trifera, is a medicine and other delycate spices, to expulse easily corrupt humoures.
Trifidus, da, dum, diuided into thre partes.
Trifuium, the buttyng of thre fieldes, whiche ioyne togither.
Trifolium, may be taken for the generall name of all herbes haupnge three leaues. Albeit there is one herbe called so properly.
Trifur, furis, more than a theefe, three tymes wars then a theefe. Semblably tri, ioyned with any thynge, signifieth more.
Triga, a carte drawen with thre horses.
Trigarium, a certaine course with such cartis.
Trigamus, he whyche hath, or hath had thres wyues.
Trigarius, a place by campū Martiū, at Rome.
Trigemini, thre children at one birthe.
Trigeminus, na, num, idem quod Tres, three.
Trigemmis, a plant or slip, haupng thre ioynts, and thre buddes.
Trigesimus, ma, mum, the thirtith.
Trigesies, thirtie times.
Triginta, thirtie.
Trigla, a fysshe, I suppose it be a soore mullet, such as are take in Deuonshire & in Cornwal
Trigles, a stone, whiche is of the colour of a soore Mullette.
Trigo, gare, to bynde or to drawe a thing close togethre.
Trigon, gonis, a halle, also a turtil, also a fish called a thornebacke.
Trigonalis, le, that whiche is thre cornarde, haupnge thre ynes.
Trigonia, the thirde age.
Trigonus, na, num, thre cornerde.
Trilinguis, he that speaketh thre languages.
Trilix, licis, a garmente with three diuerse threedes.
Trimatus, tus, the tyme of thre yeres.
Trimembris, bre, haupng thre membres.
Trimestris, stre, of thre monethes.
Trimetrum, a verse of thre feete.
Trimma, a wyne made with spices, as that whiche is called ypocras.
Trimorion, is named of. iii. signes in heuen, whiche containe. lxxx. degrees or portions. Wherfore Trimorion, is in calculacion of natiuities from the tyme of the byrthe or conception, the. lxxx. and tenth part or degree.
Trimus, ma, mum, of thre yeres.
Trimulus, the diminutiue of Trimus.
Trimyxos, a lampe or candelstyche, bearynge thre tyghtes.
Trinacris, & trinacria, the countrey of Sicile.
Trinepos, potis, he whiche is thre diserres ynwall from my childes childe,
Trineptis, a woman in lyke degree of bloudde as trinepos, potis.



Trinitas, trinitte, the numbre of thre.
Trinoxius, a, um, thre nyghtes.
Trinundinum, the thyrde fayre or marbette, whiche was wonte to be proclaimed, to the intent that it shuld be the better remembred.
Trinus, na, num, three.
Trioboli homo, & triobolaris, a man worth thre halfe pens, of litteil value.
Triobolus, thre halfe pens, or worthe thre half pence.
Triones, plough oxen. also they be seuen sterres being in the northe.
Triophthalmus, a litteil stone, haupng in him the figure of thre eyen.
Triorchis, a hynde of hawkes, haupnge thre stones.
Triparcus, a great nygarde.
Tripartior, tiri, to diuide into thre partes.
Tripartito, an Aduerbe, signifynge in three partes.
Tripartitus, ta, tum, diuided in thre partes.
Tripedaneus, a, um, haupnge thre feete.
Tripes, pedis, with thre feete.
Trifolium, thre leaued grasse.
Triphillon, idem.
Triplatis, thicke as moche.
Triplex, plicis, three folde, treble, a table with thre leaues.
Triplicitas, treble.
Tripliciter, thre folde.
Triplico, are, to do or folde a thyng iii. tymes.
Triplium, a vessell lyke a basket.
Triplus, a, um, treble.
Tripolis, a countrey in Affrica, an other in Syria, the thyrde in Phenicia.
Tripolium, an herbe, wherof the roote is of some men supposed to be Turbit.
Tripondium, thre pounde weight.
Tripontum, a towne in Vmbria in Italy, soo called because it hath thre bridges.
Triptolemus, a man whiche founde the vse of graine in the countrey of Athenes.
Tripudium, daunsynge.
Tripus, podis, euery thyng that hath thre fete. Tripodes, were also tables in the temple of Apollo, of golde.
Triquetra, a figure thre cornerde. It was also a name of the yle of Sicile.
Triquetrus, tra, trum, haupnge thre corners.
Tritemis, a galeye, haupnge three ordres of ores.
Tris, thre, or thryse.
Trismegistus, the name of Mercurius, in latin Ter maximus.
Tristegum, a chaumber in the thirde storye of stoore of a house.
Tristimonia, heuynesse or sorowe.
Trisis, thre pounde wepght.
Tristis, is also taken for doctus. Iudex tristis

& in-

& integer, A iudge well learned, and of a good conscience.
Tristis, against his will, not well content.
Tristitia, sorowe, or heuynesse.
Tristis, sorowfull, heuie, also cruelle, of muche crauttie, bytter, more difficile or harde, sometyme angry.
Tristo, tare, to make heuy or sorowfull.
Trisulcus, ca, cum, hauynge thre edges.
Trisulcum telum, a wepon hauing thre edges
Trisyllabus, ba, bum, hauing thre syllables.
Tritauia, my great graundfathers mother.
Tritauus, my great grandfathers father.
Trichieles, an herbe whiche hath thystle in the pere flowres.
Triticeus, a, um, of wheate.
Triticum, wheate.
Trito, tare, to breake or beate smalle.
Triton, one called god of the sea, the sonne of Neptunus, it is also a ryuer in Aphrica.
Tritonia, the name of Minerua.
Trituro, rare, to thresshe corne.
Tritura, thresshynge.
Trituratio, idem.
Tritus, ta, tum, worne.
Triuenefica, a great sorcerelle.
Trieueri, Trier in Almayne, whyche nowe is vnder a bisshop.
Triuia, a name of Diana.
Triuialis, le, commune, or of smalle estimation vsed or taughte in high wayes, also rude, not elegant.
Triuialis lingua, a homely forme of speche.
Triuialiter, communely, in the vulgar or homely facion.
Triuium, where wayes do meete. also a place where common recourse of people is.
Trium literarum homo, was spoken in scorne of hym, that wolde seeme to be a lerned man, where he was none, whiche word was made by this occasion, that amonge the olde Romanes, gentyll men vsed to write their names with thre letters, as, Q. F. M. for Quintus Fabius Maximus. Also this proverbe was spoken of them, whiche were theues, because that Fur, contained but thre letters.
Triumphalis, le, belongyng to triumphes.
Triumphalis uir, he that hath triumphed.
Triumphator, he that triumpheth or hath triumphed for vanquisshyng his ennemies.
Triumphatus, ta, tum, of the whiche one hath triumphed.
Triumphatus, tus, a triumph.
Triumphatio, idem.
Triumpho, phare, to tryumphe, to reioyce excedyngly.
Triumphus, a triumphe, whiche is a solemne pompe or ceremony, where a prynce, a consul or pryncipall capitayne of an army, hath had victory of the ennemies of his countrey, and therfore is brought home and receiued with all reioysynge and honour that may be diuised of the people. The order and forme therof ye may se in Titus Liuius, Aurunus, and Iulius Capitolinus.
Triumuir, one of them, whiche is in any office, wherof he thre in ighe authoritie.
Triumuiralis, le, pertaynyng to an office or auctoritie, wherin be thre persons.
Triumuiratus, is an office in the publyque weale, wherin three men haue equal iurisdiction together. it is also the office or auctoritie of Triumuir.
Triuncis, & triuncium, thre ounce weight.
Trixalis, a worme lyke to that which is called Locusta. but he hath no winges.
Trixago, ginis, an herbe called Germander, rede Chamædris.
Troas, adis, the citie of Troye, and the countrey about it called the lesse Phrigia.
Trochæus, a foote in meeter, whiche is of two longe syllables, and one shorte.
Trochilos, a lyttell bryde, whiche is called kynge of brydes.
Trochiscus, a lyttell wheele, also Trochisci, bee of phisitians called lyttell balles, flatte at bothe endes, whiche bee made of sundrye poulders.
Trochum, a certayne stoole or chayre, whiche wyll be tourned aboute.
Trochus, a toy, wherwith childrē do playe.
Troclea, & trochalea, a poley, wherin the corde runneth, wherby any thynge is drawen vp, it is also the gyn, whiche is called a crane.
Troezenē, a citie in the parte of Greece, called Peloponesus. It is also a countreye in the lasse Asia.
Troglodytę, people in the furthest parte of Aphrica, beyonde Aethiopiam, whiche dwell in caues, and do eate the flesshe of serpentes.
Troia, the citie of Troy, also the countrey wherin Troye stode.
Troianus, na, num, of Troye.
Troianus ludus, was a playe of childerne on horsebacke.
Troicus, ca, cum, for Troianus.
Troiugena, idem.
Troius, a, um, of Troy.
Tropeus, he that doth a shrewde tourne, and runneth away whan he hath done.
Trophæum, was a marke or token of tymber or stone, sette in the place, where ennemyes were vanquished or put to flyghte, sometime it is taken for victory.
Tropicē, figuratiuely.
Tropice, ces, a kynde of bulle rushes, the sede wherof wyll make one to sleape.
Tropicus, ca, cum, figuratiue.

Troglodytę, people dwellynge in the furthest parte of Affrica.

Tropei uenti, wyndes, whyche do come from the sea.
Tropis, pis, the bottum or the keele of a shyp.
Tropologia, a figuratyue speakyng.
Tropus, a figure, a maner or faction, an alteration of a worde or sentence from his proper signification.
Tros, troos aut trois, a Troyan, also the name of a kyng of Troyans, sonne of Ericthonius.
Trossulum, a citie in Italy.
Trossulus, in the old time was taken for a horse man or man of armes. It is also a person bigcate, well fedde, or fleshy.
Troximi, grapes to be eaten.
Trua, idem, quod trulla.
Trucido, dare, to slea cruelly.
Trucidatrix, she that killeth one.
Truciter, cruelly.
Truculenté, idem.
Trucitas, cruelties.
Truculentia, idem.
Truculentus, more cruelly.
Truculentissimé, most cruelly.
Truculentitas, idem quod truculentia.
Truculentus, cruelle in countenaunces or menaces.
Trudo, trusi, trudere, to thrust oute with violence.
Truella, a vessell wherewith water is throwen into the fyre.
Trullissare, to parget.
Trulla, wherein meate is put whan it is rosted or sodden, called a trey. It is also a pysspot, of some it is taken for a greate cuppe, brode and deepe, suche as great maisters were wonte to be.
Trulla, a trewell, wherwith masons tylers and pargetters do lay morter.
Trulleum, a bolle.
Truncatio, a cuttyng in pieces.
Truncatus, ta, tum, cut in pieces.
Truncator, & truncatrix, he or she that cutteth in pieces.
Trunco, are, to cutte of.
Truncus, a piece cutte of from the residue specially of a tree.
Truncus, a, um, cutte of.
Truo, onis, a byrde called also Onocratalus, and is lyke to a swanne.
Trusatilis, le, that whiche may be tourned and dryuen about with a mans hande.
Trusatiles molæ, a queerne, suche as malte is grounde in, or mustarde is made in, and is tourned with ones hande.
Trutina, a waiynge balaunce. sometyme it is taken for iudgement.
Trutino, nare, to waye or examyne.
Trux, trucis, cruell, horrible.



## T ANTE V.

TV, tui, tibi, thou, of the, to the.
Tuatim, after thy faction or custome.
Tuba ductilis, a brasen trumpet.
Tuba, a trumpette.
Tuber, beris, a pusse growyng on the grounde, like a musheron or spunge. It is also generally euery swellyng in a mans bodye or visage. It is also in a tree like to a great knotte.
Tubercula, a lyttell swellyng or pushe.
Tubero, are, to swelle.
Tubicen, cinis, a trumpettour.
Tubulus, a lyttell pype, wherin water runneth from a spryng. it is also a riede.
Tuburcinor, aris, ari, to eate hastily.
Tubus, & tubulus, a pype, wherin water is conueyed to a cundite. It was also a thynge, wherwith they made walles hot, before there were chymneys.
Tucetum, a meate made with chopped flesshe lyke to a gygot or alowe.
Tuderum, a citie in Italy.
Tudicula, a tadell, a printynge pyon, wherwith vessell is marked.
Tudiculo, tudiculare, to steere, to pynte a marke.
Tuditantes, they that trauaile in busines.
Tuditanus, the name of a man, so called bicause he had a head as bygge as a bytell.
Tuditis, a maiette.
Tudito, tare, to labour for aduauntage.
Tuesis, the ryuer called Twede, whiche diuideth Englande from Scotland. it is also the towne called Berwike.
Tuor, eris, eri, to defende. also Tueor, tuëris, to see.
Tugurium, a howse of husbandry.
Tuguriolum, a cotage.
Tuipse, thou thy selfe.
Tulisurgium, Brunswyke, a citie in Almaine.
Tulit, he brought.
Tullij, some suppose theym to bee riuers, some flowynges of bloude out of sundry membres or iointes.
Tullianum, a doungeon within the commune prison of Rome.
Tullius, reade in Cicero.
Tum, than, whan he goth before cum, it signifieth as well.
Tumba, a holowe place in the grounde, a sepulchre.
Tumdemum, finally.
Tumdenique, then at laste.
Tumefacio, feci, to make to swelle.
Tumeo, & tumesco, scere, to swelle.
Tumet, thou thy selfe.
Tumidus, da, dum, swollen.

Tumor, ris, swellynge.
Tumulo, are, to make the grounde holowe, to burye.
Tumulor, ari, to be buried.
Tumultuarie, in haste, without muche adoo or ymplement.
Tumultuarij milites, were men of warre, whiche in the tyme of a sodayne rebellyon, or other sodayne daungier were taken without any musters or other election.
Tumultuarius, a, um, that which is done without aduysement or in haste.
Tumultuo, are, to make rumour.
Tumultuosè, troublously, or without study.
Tumultuosus, sa, sum, troublous or makynge rumour.
Tumultus, tus, a rumor, a comocion of people.
Tumulus, a litle hill or barowe, sometime a tombe.
Tunc, than.
Tunc temporis, at that tyme.
Tundo, tutudi, tundere, to smyte, to dryue or beate as in a morter.
Tunetū, a cytie in Affrica, called now Tunise.
Tungo, gere, olde writers vsed for Nosco, noscere, to knowe.
Tunica, a iackette.
✠ Tunica pallia proprior, my iacket is nerer than my gowne, A prouerbe applyed where we will signifie that all frendes are not to be lyke esteemed or made of.
Tunici, an herbe, whiche some do suppose to be that whiche bryngeth furthe gyotters.
Tunico, care, to put on a iackette.
Tunicatus, he that weareth a iackette.
Tuopte ingenio, of thyne owne wytte.
Tuor, eri, to beholde, all bee it that woorde is not in vse.
Turarius, a strete at Rome.
Turbario, trouble.
Turba, a multitude or assembly of peple. Quid illæc turba est? numnam ego perij? What a multitude is ponder? am not I vndone for euer? Also it signifieth trouble. Propter eam hæc turba atq; abitio euenit, for her sake is all this trouble or dissencion.
Turbatus, participium. Turbatum est, impersonale. Nescio quid profecto absente nobis turbatū est domi, Ther hath be wot not what trouble chaunced at home in myne absence.
Turbasis, sterche.
Turbella, a lytell trouble.
Turbidè, troublously.
Turbidus, troublous, not cleere.
Turbinatus, ta, tū, rounde & sharpe lyke a toppe.
Turbino, nare, to make sharpe at the ende.
Turbissum, is a thyng myxte with the lyxoure, wherewith woulle is dyed, whyche maketh the dye to synke into the woulle, whereby the colour is made perfyte.



Turbit, is a thynge muche vsed nowe a dayes to purge fleume, and yet be men vncertayne whatte herbe Turbit is. Actuarius sayethe, that it is the rote of Pityusa. Manardus affyrmeth, that Turbit wherof Mesue maketh mencion is the seconde kynde of Tithymalus, called of Dioscorides Myrsinites, but that Turbit wherof Serapio maketh mencion, is thought of some men to be Tripolium, after the description of Dioscorides.
Turbo, bare, to trouble, to sterre.
Turbo, binis, a boystouse wynde, whiche doth blowe doune trees and howses. also a toppe, wherwith chyldren do playe. It is generally all thyng, whiche is rounde and brode aboue and sharpe beneth.
Turbulentia, trouble.
Turbulentus, troublous, angrye, full of contention.
Turcæ, people called Turkes, whiche inhabited the countrey ioyned to the sea called Caspium, and the hylle called Caucasus, some of them were accompted amonge the people of Scithia, of whome Pomponius Mela maketh mencion. Which about. DCC. and xxv. yeres passed, wandryng about as vacabunde robbers wasted and destroyed dyuers countreyes, but afterwarde by the valyaunt prowesse of chrystayne pryncis in the tyme of Godfray de Boloigne, and after, theyr puissaunce was abated. But afterwarde in the yere of our lord. MCCC. one Othomanus the tenthe from Solymanus, which nowe is the great tyrraunt of the Turkes, a ploughemans sonne, valyaunt and subtyll of wit, gatheryng a great army of vacaboundes, wan a great countrey in Asia the lesse, and so successiuely, euery one sense hath increased their dompnion, haupnge nowe vnder their subiection, all Asiam the lesse, Syriam, Mediam, Mesopotamiam, Aegyptum, Greciam, Illiriam, euerych of these containynge many greate and famouse royalmes. Besides Hungary and the yle of the Rhodes, and many other yles sometyme chrystened. They do now calle Turchiam, properly that which was named Asia minor, & some do name it Natolia.
Turdetania, a countrey nowe called Granado.
Turdetani, & turduli, people of that countrey.
Turdus, is a kynde of byrdes of the which Aristotle sayth, that there be thre sortes, one is of the greatnesse of a pye, and is called in greke Ixiboron, or Ixiophagon, as it were an eater of mistelden. An other is lesse, about the quantitie of a thrush, and is in greke called Trichas, the thyrde is very lyttel, and in greeke is called Tyla, as Athenæus wytteth, Plinius sayth, that Turdus is in sommer somewhat redde, and in Wynter wax-

Note, the Dom of the Turkes

eth blacke. Also that in sommer his necke is of a diuerse colour, in winter of one colour, and that he maketh his nest with clape on the toppe of a tree, some doo suppose that it is the byrd, whiche is callyd an ouzell or blacke byrde. Turdus is also a fysshe callyd in greke Cichle, lyuing among stones and rockes, & is lesse than a fote in lengh & hath. viii. fynnes besydes the hyndermoste fynne, and is in figure lyke to a tenche, in colour russette, and hauyng on his bealye spottes of pourple and white.

Turgeo, ere, & turgesco, scere, to be swollen.

Turgidulus, la, lum, somwhat swollen or bolned out.

Turriones, the tendrelles of trees.

Turma, a company of souldyours, contaynyng xxxii. horsemen.

Turmatim, in order of battayle.

Turonica, Toure in Fraunce.

Turpis, pe, fowle, dyshoneste, cruell. Also greatte.

Turpiter, shamefully, dishonestly.

Turpissime, moste shamefully or dishonestly.

Turpitudo, dyshonestye, vyllanye, deformitie, somtyme rebuke.

Turpo, pare, to defyle, dyshonest, or bryng out of good facyon.

Turreus, rea, reum, lyke a towre.

Turrifico, care, to cense.

Turris, a towre, or any thyng made lyke to it.

Turricula, a lytell towre. also a borr, out of the whiche dyce are throwen.

Turriger, that whiche beareth a towre, as an Elephant.

Turritus, ta, tum, hygh, also towred, or full of towres. also the name of the ydole, whyche was callyd mother of goddis.

Turtur, turtis, a byrde callyd a turtell. It is also a fysshe callyd Trigon.

Turundæ, pellettes of breadde or paste, wherewith capons or other fowles are crammed. Also a tente, whyche surgeons doo put into a wounde.

Tus, turis, frankyncense, it is also wrytten with h. as thus.

Tuscia, a countraye in Italye wherin be the cyties of Florence, Sene, Luca, and Pise.

Tusculum, a lytell piece of Frankyncence. also a citie by Rome set on an hyll.

Tusculanus, na, num, of that citie.

Tusculanum, was the terreyroy about Tusculum, where dwellyd Cicero, Varro, and diuers other noble men.

Tuscus, ca, cum, of the countray of Tuscia.

Tussedo, dinis, the cowgh.

Tussicula, a lytell cowghe.

Tussilago, ginis, an herbe whyche putteth away the cough, somme men suppose it to be coltes foote, called of the apothecaryes Vngula caballina.

Tussio, tui, ire, to coughe.

Tussis, the coughe.

Turanus, was supposed to be a god, which had the custody of men.

Tute, thou thy selfe.

Tutela, the wardshyp or custody of infantes.

Tutelaris diuus, the sayntes whome we do take for our spetiall aduocate to god.

Tutelina, was callyd a goddesse, vnder whose custodye, was corne whyche was in barnes or ryches.

Tuta, is called of the grekes Pompholyx, the thycker part therof is Spodium.

Tutissime, moste sure.

Tutius, more sure.

Tuto, without perill.

Tuto, tare, to defende.

Tutor, taris, tari, idem.

Tutor, a garden, he that hath the warde of an infant.

Tutorius, a, um, pertayning to a garden.

Tutulus, a toppe of the heare wounden with a purple lace on the crowne of a womans head whyche was onely worne of her that was wyfe to the great prest at Rome, called Flamen Dialis.

Tutus, ta, tum, sure, defended from peryll, out of daunger.

Tuus, a, um, thyne.

## T ANTE Y.

Tyber, a great ryuer whiche is by Rome.

Tyberinus, of Tyber.

Tyberius, the name of an Emperour of Rome.

Tybur, & Tyburnum, a citie by Rome.

Tyburtinus, na, num, of the cyte of Tyburtum.

Tyburs, burtis, & tyburtis, hoc Tyburte, of Tyber.

Tydeus, the father of Diomedes, the noble capitayne, whome Venus dyd wounde at the battayle at Troy.

Tyle, called also Thule, an yle within one dayes iourney of the frosen sea.

Tylus, a wourme, whyche lyeth vnder stones and tiles, which haue lyen long on the grounde and is somewhat blacke and shalde, and hath many legges, whiche being touched, closeth hym selfe rounde as a pease, and is most commonly callyd a chesleyppe.

Tymbra, a great fielde in the contrey of Troy thyough whiche the ryuer of Tymber rounneth into the ryuer of Scamander.

Tymœtes, one of the sonnes of kyng Priamus

Tymolus, idem quod Tmolus,

Tympanista, he that playeth on a drumslade or tymbrell.

Tympanistria, a womanne that playeth on a tymbrell.

Tympanites, a kinde of dropsie, wherein the belly swelleth greate, a tympanye, whereof wynde is the chiefe occasion.

Tympanizo, to play on a tymbrell, tabour, or drumslade.

Tympanotriba, idem quod tympanista.

Tympanum, a tymbrel, a tabour or drumslade. Seruius calleth it a couered charyot or cart, other do suppose it to be the strake of a carte wheele. I suppose that it maye be taken for that, whiche is called the corfe of a charyot or horsecharter, made with bayles or bourdes ioyned, whiche is not muche from the opynion of Seruius.

Tympanum is also a great wheele, wherin men do go and drawe vp water. it is also a platter, whiche serueth for meate.

Tymphei, people in Etholia, whiche is in Grecia.

Tyndarus, the father of the fayre Helene, for whom Troye was destroyed, and also of Castor and Pollux.

Typha, groweth in fennes, with a longe and smothe stalke, haurnge on the toppe, a floure which flyeth away lyke the flower of thistell.

Typha Cerealis, is a kynde of corne lyke to our rye, by the description of Theophrastus. and I suppose it is that, whiche with vs is called rye.

Typhon, & typhos, was a greate gyaunt, the sonne of Tytan. It is also a great pursiaunt wynde.

Typhonæ, be certayne impressions in the ayre lyke globes of fyre or dartes.

Typhis, was a carpentar, whiche fyrst dydde fynde the way to gouerne a shyppe.

Typus, a fygure, an exaumple or a fourme, a lykenes or shadowe of a thynge.

Tyrannicè, cruelly, tyrannously.

Tyrannicus, ca, cum, of a tyrant.

Tyrannis, nidis, a cruell or vyolent rule or gouernaunce for a priuate commodite, and not for a publyke weale.

Tyrannicida, he that sleeth a tyrant.

Tyrannicidium, the kyllynge of a tyraunt.

Tyrannus, a tyraunt.

Tyranthina, a garment of purple colour.

Tyranthinus color, purple colour.

Tyrius, a, um, of the ile called Tyrus. also vyolette or purple colour.

Tyro, ronis, a ponge lowldiour or man of armes. Also he that fyrst entereth into the experience of any science, art, or exercyse.

Tyronicus, ca, cum, of a younge souldiour or lerner.



Tyrocinium, the fyrst exercise in any thyng.

Tyros, a cyte in Phenicia. also an ile, where the colour of purple was fyrste founde.

Tyruncalus, a vreap ponge souldiour or ponge lerner.

Tyrotarichus, a sawce made with chese.

Tyrrheni, the people of Thuscane.

Tyrsis, the circuite without the walles of a towne, wherein menne may walke for their solace.

## V ANTE A.

VACCA, a cowe. also a citee in Numidia.

Vacanter, at good leysure.

Vaccinus, na, num, of a cowe.

Vacerra, madde, without witte, percloses or tayles, made of tymber, within the whiche some thynge is inclosed.

Vacillo, are, to moue inconstantly, to wagge or waue, to be vnstable, or vnsure.

Vacinium, the flower, whiche is also called Hyacinthus, and hathe longe leaues, a rounde roote, a stalke of a spanne longe and more, haurnge vpon it many purple flowres, wherewith in some places they do dye purple.

Vacillatio, a waggynge or wauerynge and inconstant meuyng.

Vacillantes literæ, letters wryten crokedly, or out of order.

Vacillans testis, a witnesse, which inconstantely dothe varye in reporte or deposition.

Vacat, it serueth to no purpose, it is superfluouse. Also it signifieth I am at good leysure, or without busynesse. sometyme it signifieth to care or force. Et cui esse diserto uacat And who careth to be well spoken or eloquente?

Vacatio, vacation or tyme when a man is out of his common busynesse.

Vacatio militiæ, truce.

Vacatio adolescentiæ, excusation of youthe.

Vaco, care, to applye witte or studie. Vaco sapientiæ, I applye my study to wisedom.

Vaco rei diuinæ, I applye my wit to goddis seruice. also to be empty or voide. Facuacent ædes, Cause the house to be voyded. Vacat occupatione, He is without occupation or idell. sometyme it signifieth to be superfluous or vnprofitable.

Quantum temporis uacabit ab officio publico, During the tyme that I shall be at leysure.

Nullum tempus ei uacabit a cogitando, he neuer ceaseth to thynke.

Vacare ab omni administratione rerum, to meddell with nothynge.

Vacabam culpa, J was nothynge gylty.
Si uacat, yf ye be at leyſure.
A metu uacare, to be out of feare.
Populo uacare, to take noo hede or regarde what the people ſayth.
Vacat mihi eſſe diſerto, J haue noo lyſtell to doo in other thynges that J haue leyſoure to ſpeake.
Vacefacio, cere, to empty or auoyde.
Vacuo, are, idem.
Vacuus, a, ū, voyd, empty, or without a thing.
Vacuæ aures. Date mihi uacuas aures, dum eloquor, Gyue youre eares only to me, while J ſpeake, or here nothynge els.
Vacuus animus, a mynd without care or ſolycitude.
Animo uacuo, at leyſure.
Vacuus equus, a ſpare horſe, whiche hath no man on hym.
Vacuus à periculo, out of daunger.
Vacuus à re aliqua, delyuered of any thinge.
Vacuna, was called a goddeſſe, vnto whome huſbandmen after that harueſte was cleane done, dyd ſacrifyce, as to the goddeſſe of quyetneſſe after labour.
Vacuitas, emptineſſe.
Vadimonium, ſuretie to appere at a daye aſſygned.
Vadimonio obſtrictus, let to baple or mayneprſe, whan a man is bounden to appeere at a daye aſſygned by a iuſtyce.
Vadimonium obire, to appere at the day aſſygned.
Vadimonium deſerere, to make defaulte at the daye, and not to appere.
Vadimonium miſſum facere, to diſcharge recognyſance or ſuerties that were bounden.
Vadimonium differre, to gyue a longer daye of appearaunce.
Vadis, et Vas, uadis, he that vndertaketh for an other.
Vadium, ſuretie.
Vado, dere, to go forthe, alſo to fynde ſuerties.
Vado, dare, to wade.
Vador, aris, ari, to fynde ſuerties.
Vadoſus, a, um, ful of foordes or ſhalow places.
Vadum, et uadus, a fourde or ſhalowe place in a water, where men and beaſtes may go ouer
Res eſt in uado, the thynge is well, or the matter is in ſuretie.
Væh, an interiection, wherewith we do curſe.
Vafellus, he that is somewhat crafty.
Vafer, fra, frum, ſubtyll, crafty, ſly.
Vaframentum, ſubtiltie or crafte, ſlyeneſſe.
Vafræ, craftely, fynely in deceyuyng.
Vagabundus, a wanderer about.
Vadigabar, an hebrue woyde, which in latine is Numeri, one of the fyue bokes of Moyſes.
Vageni, a people dwellynge amonge the mountaynes called Alpes.
Vagina, a ſheth or ſcaberde.
Vaginula, a lyttel ſhethe.
Vagio, gire, to crie as a chylde.
Vagitus, tus, the cryeng of a chylde.
Vago, gare, for Vagor, aris, ari, to wander.
Vagus, ga, gum, wanderynge, and abydynge in no place.
Vagatio, onis, a wandryng abyode.
Vah, an interiection, wherwith we wonder at a thynge. alſo of reioycinge.
Vaha, an interiection of reioyſing or laughing.
Valde, very muche.
Valdius, for ualidus.
Vale, farewell.
Valentia, the fyrſte name of Rome. alſo a citie in Spayne.
Valens, puiſſant, hole, ſtronge.
Valentia, puiſſaunce, habilitie.
Valentior, ualentius, moſte puiſſant or ſtronge.
Valentiſsimus, moſte puiſſant or ſtronge.
Valentulus, somewhat ſtronge.
Valeo, lui, lére, to be able, to be hole, alſo to be worth, to be ſtronge or puiſſant, to maye do or be of force or power. Neque tam imperita ut quid amor ualeat ne ſciam, J am not ſuch a foole, but J knowe what loue maye do, or of what power loue is.
Male ualeo, J fare yll, J am yll at eaſe.
Valere ab oculis, to be hole of the diſeaſe in his eies.
Valére a pecunia to haue money ynough.
Non tantum ualet, he is not of ſuch puiſſáce
Valut authoritas, his authorytie was great.
Valet amicis, he hath many frendes.
Corpore ualére, to be ſtronge.
Curſu ualére, to runne well.
Valére gratia apud Senatū, to be in fauoure with the Senatours.
Valere opibus, to be riche.
Valere ſtomacho, to haue a good ſtomacke.
Valere uiribus, to haue muche ſtrength.
Valere apud aliquem, to do muche with one.
Valet in id, it is good therfore.
Valet ſeſtertius uicenis, it is worth .xx. penſe.
Valere á morbo, to bee recouered frome ſyckeneſſe.
Valeat, farewell he, J care not for hym. Imo habeat, ualeat, uiuat cum illa, well lette hym wedde her, J care not for hym, muche good doo it hym with her, or let hym haue her, god be with him, lette hym make merp with her. Si deus talis eſt, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum charitate teneatur, ualeat, If god be ſuche one, that he hath neither fauour nor loue to mankynde, J care not for hym. Valeant, qui inter nos diſſidium uolunt, They that will haue vs at variance, let them get theym hence, or god be with them.

Vale-

Valeriana, an herbe called Valerian, reade in Plu.
Valesco, scere, idem quod valeo.
Valeria, the syster of Messala, wyfe to a noble man called Seruius, who beyng dead, whan she was asked, why she dyd not mary againe, she answered, that she alwaie lyued by Seruius her husbande, it is also a countrey by Hungary, nowe called Stiria.
Valerius, a mannes name.
Valesius, for Valerius.
Valetudinarium, a place where men doo lye, whan they be sicke.
Valgium, an instrument to make frozes smothe.
Valgulatio, a question in rebuke of one.
Valgutus, a croked staffe.
Valgus, he that hath his legges bowed inward narowe at the knees.
Valetudinarius, a, um, nowe and than sicke, oftentimes sicke.
Valitudo, & valetudo, dinis, somtime signifieth sickenesse. somtime heithe.
Valetudini operam dare, to haue regarde to his lyfe.
Longa et pertinax valetudo, a long and continuall sickenesse.
Valide, vallantly, mightely, puissantly.
Validus, da, dum, valyaunt, mighty.
Validior, validius, more mighty.
Validissimus, moste mighty.
Validitas, tatis, might.
Vallecula, a littell valey.
Vallaris, re, pertaynyng to a trenche in a fielde.
Vallaris corona, a garlande giuen to him whiche firste entred into the trenche of the ennemies campe.
Vallescit, olde writers vsed for perierit, he is lost or perished.
Vallis, a valey or dale.
Vallo, are, to inclose, to fortifie.
Vallonia, was called the goddesse of valeis.
Vallum, & uallus, a trenche, whiche is made in a felde to defend an hoste, within the whiche pauylions are pitched. also a poste, wherunto vynes are bounde.
Valli, are pales made sharpe aboue.
Valo, oris, value or price.
Valuæ, doores whiche be shut on two partes.
Valuulus, the codde of a beane or pease, or other sylke thynge.
Vanans, old writers vsed for fallens, deceiuing
Vandalia, a countrey in the northe parte of the worlde.
Vane, vainely, folishely, lyenglye.
Vanesco, scere, to vanishe, to be brought vnto naughte.
Vangiones, people in Germany of a citie called Wormes.
Vanidicus, a liar or teller of foolishe tales.



Vaniloquus, idem. Vaniloquidorus, idem.
Vaniloquentia, vaine speche.
Vanitas, tatis, vanitie, lightnesse, lesyng, folye.
Vanitudo, vanitie.
Vanno, are, to vanne corne.
Vannus, a vanne.
Vanus, a, um, voyde or empty. also folishe or ennious, a maker of lies, not lykely.
Vapor, oris, & uapos, a vapour or hot brethe, issuyng out of a thyng.
Vaporarium, a place made hot to syt in, in the winter time.
Vaporo, are, to heate or make warme a place.
Vappa, wine, whiche hath loste his verdure. it is sometime taken for a man, in whom is noo witte or perfect reason.
Vapo, onis, a beast that fleeth.
Vapularis, he that is beaten.
Vapulo, lare, to be beaten.
Variabilis, le, variable.
Varar, Dunbar in Scotlande.
Variantia, uarietas, et uariatio, varietie, diuersitie in thynges.
Varices, et uarice, uariculæ, are veynes whiche do swell exceedyngly.
Varicosus, he that hath suche veynes swollen.
Varicor, aut uarico, to transgresse, to passe ouer a thyng negligently.
Varicus, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth strayenge.
Varæ manus, croked handes.
Vari, spottes in the face.
Varie, et uariatim, diuersely.
Variæ, for Pantheræ, beastes of diuers colours.
Variegatus, a, um, paynted or garnysshed with sundry colours.
Varius, a fysshe called a troute.
Vario, are, to make diuerse.
Variolæ, measyls.
Varius, a, um, dyuerse, vnlyke, inconstante, variable.
Varix, ricis, a disease, whan the veynes of the legges are swellyng full of melancolye bloud.
Varolus, a deuourer. also a pycher.
Varro, ronis, was a noble Romayne, of all other moste excellently lerned.
Varus, whose legges are croked inwarde.
Varus, a ryuer, whiche deuydeth that parte of Fraunce, that is called Narbonensis from Italy. Also it was the name of a poete.
Vas, uadis, a suerte that vndertaketh for an other man. also a pledge.
Vas, uasis, a vessell.
Vasa conclamare, to crye, to trusse vp carriage and baggage, as whan an armye dothe remoue.
Vascones, people in the parte of Spayne called Taraconensis.
Vascularius, a potter.

Vascularius, a goldesmythe, the whiche maketh plate.
Vasculum, et Vascillum, a small vessell.
Vastatio, destruction.
Vasterna, a horselitter, or any thynge borne by two horses.
Vastescant, olde writers used for inhorrescant.
Vasto, are, to waste or destroye.
Vastus, a, um, great, huge, sometime desolate.
Vastitas, tatis, vastitudo, et vastities, greatnesse also destruction.
Vasum, a vessell.
Vates, a prophete, a poete.
Vatico, cere, to be destroyed, to be dyed vp, to be forsaken.
Vaticanus collis, a hill in Rome, where nowe is the churche of saincte Peter.
Vaticinor, aris, ari, to prophecie or tell what shall happen, to coniecte.
Vaticinium, a prophecie, a coniecture.
Vaticinatio, idem.
Vaticum, for propheticum, that whiche is spoken in a prophecie.
Varus, idem quod valgus, he that hath crooked legges outwarde.
Varax, et varicosus, he that hath illegges, from the knee downewarde.

## V ANTE B.

VBER, et huber, a womannes brest, vide Huber.
Vbi, where, in what place, sometyme when, after. Vbi loci, idem.
Vbii, people in Germany dwellynge in Colaine and the partes adioynynge.
Vbiq; in all places, euery where, in all.
Vbiq; gentium, in all countreys.
Vbiq; loci, in euery place.
Vbiubet, where ye will.
Vbicunq;, in euery place. Vbicubi, idem.

## V ANTE D.

VDVS, da, dum, moyste.
Vuidus, da, dum, moyste inwarde.

## V ANTE E.

VE, idem quod Væh, also it is put for uel, or ye
Vecors, dis, mad, or troubled in spirite.
Vecordia, madnesse or trouble of mynde.
Vectabulum, wherin any thynge is caried.
Vecticularia uita, to haue muche to day, and nothynge to morowe, sodaynely riche, and as sodaynely poore.
Vectical a tribute, a pencion, a rent, a yerely reuenewe.



Vectigalis, le, by whom or wherof tribute, pencion, or rent is payed.
Vectis, a barre. also a leuer, wherewith thynges be lyfte, or borne by men. It is also the name of an yle of Englande, called the yle of Wyghte.
Vecto, are, to carry. Vectito, idem.
Vectatio, cartage.
Vector, toris, he that is caried, sometime he that carieth.
Vectorius, a, um, apte to carie.
Vectura, cariage, also the hyre or money giuen for cariage.
Vedra, the riuer of Were in wales.
Vegeo, gere, to be in helthe.
Veget, for uegetat.
Vegetius, a noble man that wrate of marciall doctrine.
Vegeto, uegetare, to recreate, to quicken, to conserue.
Vegetus, ta, tum, hole strong in helthe quicke.
Vegrandis, great and ill fourmed.
Vehea, for ma.
Vediouis, et veiouis, was called a god whiche had no power to do good, but onely harme.
Veheare, olde writers used for uehere.
Vehemens, tis, vehement, greate, vrgente, fiers, sharpe.
Vehementia, vehemencie, myghte.
Vehementer, vehemently, sharpely, mightely.
Vehementior, tius, more vehement or sharpe.
Vehementissimus, ma, mum, most vehement or sharpe.
Veles, a carte or wayne.
Velia, in the olde Tuscane tunge was a carte.
Velatura, for Vectura, cariage.
Vehicularius, a carter.
Vehicularis equus, a cartehorse.
Vehiculum, a generall name to all thynges, whiche serueth for cariage.
Velio, uexi, uehere, to carie.
Veios, a citie in Hetruria.
Veientes, people with whom the Romaines had longe tyme warres.
Veientanus, na, num, of the citie of Veios.
Vei, the people of Veios.
Vel, or, sometime also, chiefely, namely, at the leaste.
Velabrum, a place in Rome. It maie be also called a tente, whiche crafty men do set vp, where they haue no houses, to be in steede of their shoppes.
Velamen, minis, a couerynge.
Velaria, clothes wherwith tentes ar made, also the same tentes.
Velatura, a frayte.
Velatus, ta, tum, apparayled.
Velanni, Velay in Fraunce.
Veles, uelitis, a souldiour that weareth lyghte har-

harneyse.
Velia, a fenne in Italye, in the countreye of Calabria.
Velifico, care, to sayle.
Velina, a streete in Rome, by the hylle called Mons Palatinus.
Velis equisq, by sea and by lande.
Velitaris pugna, battayle done by them that are lyght harneysed.
Velitatim, by leapes or skyrmyshes.
Velitor, aris, ari, & uelito, uelitare, to skyrmyse, to brawle.
Velitatio, brawlyng.
Velitræ, plurali numero, a citie in Italy. xx. myles from Rome.
Veliuolus, a, um, that whyche goeth with a sayle, or is occupied with sayles.
Vella, olde writers used for uilla.
Vellaturam facere, to lyue by cartage frome one towne to an other.
Vellicatim, by pluckes.
Vellico, care, to pynche, sometyme to rebuke, to byte, to rent.
Vello, lere, to pluche vp, or pull a thyng.
Vellus, uelleris, a fleece.
Velo, lare, to couer or hyde, to bynde, to apparayle.
Velocitas, swyftnesse.
Velocior, uelocius, swyfter.
Velocissimus, ma, mum, swyftest.
Velocissimè, moste swyftly.
Velociter, swyftely.
Velox, locis, swyfte.
Velum, a sayle, a curtayne or a vayle.
Velut, ueluti, as, lyke as.
Vena, a veyne.
Venabulum, a huntynge staffe.
Venalitiarius, he that selleth slaues.
Venalis, le, that whiche is set to sale.
Venalitium, a place where any thyng is solde.
Venalitius, he that selleth.
Venaphrum, a citie in Campania.
Venaria, angle, wherein be many veynes of mettall.
Venaticus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to huntyng.
Venaticus canis, a hounde.
Venatorius, a, um, idem.
Venator, a hunter.
Venatrix, a woman hunter.
Venatura, idem quod uenatio.
Venatus, tus, huntynge. Venatio, idem.
Vendax, acis, he that gladly selleth.
Vendibilis, le, easy and redy to be solde.
Vendicatio, a clayme.
Vendico, care, to vendicate, to clayme.
Venditarius, a, um, redy to be solde.
Venditatio, an auaunt.
Venditio, a sale.
Vendito, tare, to sell often, to auaunt.
Vendo, didi, dere, to selle.
Veneficium, the arte and craft of poysonyng.
Veneficus, & uenefica, a maker of poyson, a vser of sorcery.
Venenariæ mulieres, women that doo selle poyson.
Venenatus, ta, tum, poysoned.
Veneno, nare, to poyson.
Venenosus, a, um, that hath poyson.
Venenum, poysone, it is the generall name of all that doth alter the nature or colour of thys thyng, wherwith it is myxte.
Veneo, nui, nire, to be solde.
Venerabilis, worthy to be honoured.
Venerabundus, he that dothe worshyppe any thynge. Venerandus, idem.
Veneranter, reuerently.
Veneratus, ta, tum, humbly prayed vnto. sometyme reuerende.
Veneror, aris, ari, to honour.
Venerario, honour, reuerence.
Venereus, a man disposed to lechery.
Venetiæ, arum, the citie of Uenyce.
Veneti, Wanes in Britayne. Also the people of Wenyce.
Venetus, ta, tum, of Wenyce. Also the colour of lyght blewe or blunket.
Venia, pardone, forgyuenesse. Tua uenia, by your lycence.
Venibo, auncient writers used for ueniam.
Venio, nire, to come, to spynge.
Venire in mentem, to come to remembrance.
Venit in mentem, it commeth to my mynde.
Venitur ad me, they came to me.
Venila, fœmunda, water in a ryuer.
Venor, aris, ari, to hunte, to gette a thynge craftyly.
Venta, an hauen in Englande called Bristow.
Ventanea, thynges that seeme to bee daungerous, and yet therin is no daunger.
Venter, tris, the bealye or panche. sometyme it is taken for the stomake.
Ventilabrum, a fanne or flabelle, wherewith wynde is made.
Ventilatio, a fannynge or wynnowynge.
Ventilator, a vanner or wynnower of corne.
Ventilo, are, to gather wynde, to vanne or winnowe corne, to tourne out of one hande in to an other.
Ventito, tare, to come often.
Ventosus, a, um, wyndy, also lyght.
Ventositas, wyndynesse.
Ventulus, a lyttell wynde.
✠ Vento uiuere, to lyue by the wynde. A prouerbe applyed to them, whyche haue no substaunce to lyue on.
Ventus, wynde.
Ventus operam dat, the wynde bloweth a good coole.

Ventus popularis, vayneglory.
Ventrale, a stomacher.
Ventriosus, a gorbealy.
Ventriculus, the stomache.
Venum ire, to be solde.
Venundo, dare, to selle.
Venundatio, byinge and sellynge.
Venus, ueneris, called goddesse of loue, some tyme lechery, also carnall appetite, also beautie, by whiche a man is styred to loue.
Venustas, tatis, beaultie, propyrly of women. somtyme a delectable pronunciacion of speche.
Venuste, propicly, pleasantly, amiably.
Venustulus, a, um, somewhat fayre.
Venustus, ta, tum, fayre, delectable.
Venusto, are, to ornate or make beautifull.
Veprecula, a lytell bramble.
Vepres, bryers.
Vepretum, a place full of bryers.
Ver, ueris, the spryng of the yere.
Veratrum, an herbe called also Helleborus.
Verax, acis, he or she that sayeth truthe.
Veracitas, tatis, truthe in speche.
Verbascum, an herbe wherof be .ii. kyndes, of whiche one is supposed to be Woluin or longe worte, the other is supposed to be that which is called prymrose, some doue thynke it to be rose campin.
Verbena, & uerbenaca, an herbe called veruin somtyme Verbenæ, are all leaues sodeynely plucked vp, to garnysshe houses or churches, or to make garlandes.
Verbet, a small longe stycke or yarde.
Verberalis, wourthy to be beaten.
Verberatio, Verberatus, tus, a beatyng.
Verberatus, is taken somtyme for a persuasion: as, Tuo uerberatu, by thy persuasion.
Verbereus, a, um, wourthy to be beaten.
Verbero, rare, to beate, to punysshe.
Verberare cogitationis conuicio, to blame or rebuke one in his mynde.
Verbero, ronis, a person wourthy punishement, the reproche of all seruauntes.
Verberito, tare, to beate ofte.
Verbigero, rare, for Verba facere, to tell.
Verbenarius, was onne of the ambassadours sent from the Romains vnto their enmyes whiche ware on his head a garlãde of vernin.
Verbose, an aduerbe, signifyynge with many wourdes.
Verbositas, muche talkyng or speakyng.
Verbosus, full of wourdes.
Verbulum, a lytell wourde.
Verbum, a wourde. also a sentence comprised in one wourde, a prouerbe.
Verba ad rem conferre, to do as he sayeth.
Verba mortuo dare, to speake to a deade man, a prouerbe whan a mã loseth his labor.
Verba dare, to deceyue.



Verbi causa, as by example.
Verbi gratia, idem.
Verba istæc sunt, these are but wourdes.
Verbis meis salutem dicito, salute hym in my name.
Verselle, was a citie in Liguria, nyghe to the mountaynes called Alpes.
Vere, truely.
Verecundanter, & uerecunditer, shamefastely
Verecundia, shamefastnesse.
Verecunde, shamefastly.
Verecundor, aris, ari, to be ashamed.
Verecundus, da, dum shamefaste.
Veredarius, a messanger that rydeth by poste.
Veredus, a lyght horse, a huntynge nagge, or swyfte geldynge.
Verenda, places in a man and woman, whiche without shame maie not be named.
Verendus, da, dum, to be feared or dradde.
Vereor, reris, reri, to feare as the childe doth the father. Timere, to feare, as the slaue or hope dothe his maister.
Vereor dicere, I dare not tell.
Vereor abs te, I am afeerde of the, lest thou wylte doo me displeasure.
Vergiliæ, the .vii. sterres, called also pleiades.
Vergo, uersi, aut uerxi, gere, to decline or bowe downe.
Veridicentia, truthe in speakynge a true tale.
Veridicus, ca, cum, he or she that telleth truthe
Verifico, care, to verifie, as lawiers do sais, to auerre.
Veriloquentia, idem quod ueridicentia.
Veriloquus, & ueriloquax, he that speaketh truthe.
Verisimile, lykely.
Verisimiliter, idem.
Verisimilis, le, lyke to be true.
Verisimilitudo, lykelyhode.
Veritanus ager, a field diuided among the people, so that euery man maie haue a porcion.
Veritas, trouthe.
Vermiculatim, an aduerbe, sygnifynge in smalle pieces.
Vermiculus, a lytell wurme.
Veriuerbium, a true tale.
Vermiculor, aris, ari, to be fulle of vermyne, or wormes.
Vermiculata opera, warkes whyche are of small pieces of diuers colours, wherin are set out sundry pictures, lyke as we see in spruse tables or counters.
Vermina, pyckynges in the bodye, that it seemeth wormes were out a sundre.
Vermino, nare, to haue wormes.
Verminatio, the disease of the wourmes, proprely in cattell.
Verminosus, a, um, fulle of wourmes, or that wherin wourmes are.

Vermis, a wozme. also it is a fyshe in the riuer of Ganges, whyche is in length. xx. cubites, and is blewe in colour, whyche hath suche strength, that whan Olyphantes come to the water and do dzynke, he wyll take one of the by the nose, and pinche hym into hym.

Verna, a bondeman oz bondewoman, bozne in the house of the lozde, of his bondeman and bondewoman.

Vernaculus, la, lum, al that taketh beginning in our owne countrey, as Vernacula lingua, the countrey language, the common speche, peculiar oz proper to countrey oz house.

Vernaculi, be also men of yll maners and language, whyche vse to flatter oz to speake in rebuke.

Vernacula putatio, cuttyng of vynes in the spzynge of the yere.

Vernalis, le, pertaynyng to the spzynge of the yere, also seruile.

Vernaliter, lewdely, flatterynglye.

Vernatio, the olde skynne of an adder, it is sometyme taken foz age.

Vernilis, le, seruile.

Vernilitas, flattery.

Vernilitus, olde wzyters vsed foz a flatterer.

Vernliter, flattery.

Verno, are, to spzynge as herbes done, also to synge as birdes done.

Vernula, a diminutiue of verna.

Vernus, a, um, lusty, freshe, as the spzing time.

Vero, truely, verily. sometyme it doth affirme that whyche foloweth, also but yet.

Vero, is also a riuer in Wyltshyre.

Vero, are, to say trueth.

Veromandui, Vermandois in Fraunce.

Verona, a noble citie in Italy in the countrey called Marchia Tarusina, not far from the mountaynes, where Catullus the poete and Plinius were bozne.

Verones, people dwellynge nyghe to the riuer of Vero.

Veronensis, & Veronius, a man of Verona.

Verpus, pa, pum, that whyche hath no skynne, It is also the myddell synger.

Verpi, be also Jewes.

Verra, an alter at Rome, wherat they prayed that childzen shulde not be wzonge bozne.

Verres, a hogge vngelded, a tame booze, as aper maye be called a wylde boze.

Verricula, olde wzyters vsed foz articulus.

Verriculum, a nette called a dzagge.

Verrinco, care, to tourne oz chaunge a thynge vnto better.

Verrinus, a, um, of a boze.

Verruca, an hylloche oz knappe on a hyll. also a warte.

Verrucaria herba, wartwozte.

Verrucolus, he that hath wartes.

Verrucula, a lyttell warte.

Verrunca, olde wzyters take foz a highe place.

Versatilia, thynges that are tourned oz wounden one about an other, as two cozdes oz two stiches wounden togethher, also pyller o made of the same fasion.

Versatilis, le, that whyche tournethoz maye be tourned.

Versicolor, oris, chaungeable, oz that whyche changeth colour, also of sundzy colours.

Versicolorius, a, um, any thynge tourned out of his naturall colour, also that whyche is of diuerse colours myxte togethher.

Versiculus, a lyttell verse.

Versipellis, a craftie person that wyll tourne as often as he lysteth.

Verso, are, to tourne.

Versat animum cupido regni, He thynketh and deuiseth howe to be kynge.

Animum muliebrem uersare in omnes gurates, to tempte the woman by al manee of wayes.

Authores uersare, to reade often good authozes.

Dolos uersare, to deuise howe to begile one.

Versare in corde, to thynke.

Oues uersare, to pasture sheepe.

Versare diu quid ferre recusent, to thynche longe what they wyll refuse to sustayne.

Versare testes, to examine witnesse in diuers maners of wayes.

Versor, ari, to haunte, to be oftentymes in a place, to be occupied in a thynge oz mattier.

Mihi ante oculos dies noctesq uersaris, I thynke vpon you day and nyght.

Versatur circa res omnes, he medleth with euery thynge.

In acie uersari, to be in the battaile.

In discrimine uersari, to be in daunger.

In munere suo uersari, to be busy in his office

In re aliqua uersari, to traite of some matter.

Inter manus uersari, to be often tymes handled.

Versoria, the nerdell in a shyppe, to knowe the costes.

Versura, a tournynge. it is also whan a manne bozoweth of one to pay his dettes to another, and to bozowe in suche wyse, is Versuram facere.

Versura, is also the corne oz corner of a howse oz wall, wherat menne do tourne. it is also whan the hozses oz oxen do tourne in a carte oz ploughe.

Versuram soluere, is to chaunge creditours, as to bozowe of one man to pay an other. some do reade Versura soluere. i. uersura facta alienum soluere.

Versus, sa, sum, tourned.

Versus, us, a verse, sommetyme an ozder, also a songe,

a longe, towarde.
Versure, craftely.
Versutus, mutable, ofte tournyng, wily, expert.
Versutia, wilynesse.
Versutiloquus, a craftie speaker.
Vertagus, a hounde, whiche wyll hunt by him selfe.
Vertebræ, places in the body, where the bones do not meete, but are knytte together in such wyse with synewes, that they maye tourne the more lightly.
Verto, ti, tere, to tourne, to drawe, to translate or interprete out of one tungue into an other, to consider.
Vertere terga, to run awaye, to flee in battaile
Vertere solum, to go from one countrey into an other to dwell.
Vertere, for versuram facere.
Vertere fiduciæ, to repute holpe in a thyng.
Vertere uitio, to put the blame in one.
Quis erit, uitio qui id non uertat tibi? Who is it that wyll not put the blame in thee?
Agrum uertere, to tyll the grounde.
Bene tibi uertat, god spede you well.
Dij bene uertant, I praye god tourne it to good.
In crimen uertere, to blame a thyng.
In discrimine uerti, to be in daunger.
In fugam uertere, to put to flyght.
In rem suam uertere, to tourne it to his profitte.
In religionem uertere, to be scrupulouse.
Male uertit res pæcuaria mihi, I am an ylle marchaunt of cattell, or I am unlucky in byynge of cattell.
Vertex, & uortex, ticis, a whyrlewynde. also a whirlepoole in a water, also the crowne or top of the head. also the top of euery thynge.
Vertibulum, idem quod uertebra.
Vertibula, a sythe called also urtica.
Verticulum, a wherue, whiche is a round thing set on a spindell, to cause it to tourne.
Verticillum, a lyttell wherue.
Vertigo, ginis, a sickenesse of the head, wherin it semeth to a man, that he seeth thynges tournynge.
Vertigus, a whirlyng about.
Vertius, a man of great strength.
Vertumnalia, the solemnitie of Vertumnus, which was kept in October.
Vertumnus, was called the god of byynge and sellyng, it is sometyme taken for the yere.
Veru, a spitte or brochе.
Veructius, a, um, lyke a shepe.
Verucinus, a, um, of a wether.
Vervat, for circundat, it compasseth.
Verutum, a castynge darte with a stringe.
Vervactum, the sommer tythe.
Veruina, a longe darte or launcyn.



Veruculum, an instrument of goldsmithes like a lyttell brochе.
Veruex, uecis, a wether shepe.
Verus, ra, rum, true, substantiall, uncorrupted, good, taste, profitable.
Veritas, tatis, truthe.
Verum, an aduerbe, signifieth truely also but.
Verumtamen, yet not withstandyng.
Vesanus, a, um, cruell, furious, wood.
Vesania, fury, woodnesse.
Vescor, sceris, sci, to eate, to use. Actius used it to sce.
Vescus, ca, cum, euery thing that may be eaten, also lyttell or leane.
Vesca, browse, leaues, whereon beastes do fede in wynter.
Vessones, Champayne in Fraunce.
Vesculus, a, um, very leane.
Vesicaria, an herbe, whiche apothecaries doe call Alkakengi.
Vesica, a bladder.
Vespæ, they whiche do burie deade corses.
Vespa, a waspe.
Vesper, the euenynge, or euentide, also the euenyng sterre.
Vesper, ra, rum, of the euenynge.
Vesperi, an aduerbe, signifiynge late, at the ende of the daye.
Vespero, rare, to be euenyng.
Vesperasco, scere, idem.
Vesperna, olde writers used for cœna, supper.
Vespertilio, onis, a reremouse or backe.
Vespertinus, na, num, that whiche is done in the euenyng.
Vesperugo, ginis, idem quod uesper.
Vespices, places thicke of bushes.
Vespillo, onis, he that carryeth deade menne to be buried.
Vesta, the doughter of Saturnus, whiche for her chastitie was honoured for a goddesse, sometyme it is taken for pure fire.
Vestales, were virgins, whiche ministred to Vesta, whiche were chosen betwene the age of. vi. yeres and ten yeres, and. xxx. yere they remayned virgines, afterwarde it was lefull for them to marye.
Vester, tra, trum, your.
Vestiarium, a warderobe, wherin garmentes are layde.
Vestiarius, the yoman of the robes, or he that keepeth the warderobe.
Vestibulum, a voyd place without the dooze, where men do tary whiles they doore knocke, and untyll the dooze be opened.
Vesticeps, cipis, a ponge man, whiche beginneth to haue a berde.
Vestigabundus, he that seketh muche.
Vestigator, he that seketh for a thyng.
Vestigium, the printe of a mannes foote in the ground,

grounde. It is taken also for a signe or token of any thyng that is done.
Vestigo, gare, to seke.
Vestimenta, a vesture or garment.
Vestini, people in Italy.
Vestio, ui, ire, to apparell, to adourne, to honor.
Vestiplica, a mayden whyche layeth up her maystresse garmentes.
Vestis, a vesture, a garment, sommetime it is put for a herde.
Vestispicus, & uestispica, he or she whyche keepeth theire maisters or maistresse apparaile.
Vestissimus, a, um, best apparailed, beste clad.
Vestitus, ta, tum, apparailed.
Vestitus, tus, apparayle.
Vestrapte, & uestropte, of your owne.
Vestras, tratis, yours.
Vesulus, a mountayne in Liguria by Pipes, at the roote whereof the ryuer called Padus, or Po, springeth out.
Vesuuius, or Vescus, an hylle in Campania, foure myles from the citie of Naples, whereon groweth plenty of vynes and olyues, but the toppe thereof is barayne, by reason of fire whiche sometyme ryseth out of the erth. It is also called Vesulus.
Veter, olde. Veterior, ueterius, elder.
Veterrimus, ma, mum, eldest.
Veteramentarius, a cobblar or botcher.
Veteraneus, a, um, auncient.
Veteranus, sommetyme signifieth olde. Also he that had serued a hole yere in the citie. sometyme he that hath long continued in warres, an olde souldioure.
Veterator, oris, ueteratrix, a crafty begiler.
Veteres, men of olde tyme passed.
Veterina, beastes whiche do serue for burdeyn, as horses, mulettes, and asses.
Ve, Vide in Veh. Ve uobis, out upon you, sorowe come to you.
Veterinarius, he that letteth to hyre horses or mules.
Veterinarius medicus, a horseleche, or ferrey.
Veterinarius, a, um, belongynge to horses and mules.
Veternus, slepe without wakyng, also slouthe or sluggyshenes, also to muche slepe.
Veternosus, he that sleepeth to much, sluggishe, slouthfull. also he that hath the dropsy.
Vetereisco, & uetarasco, scere, to be olde.
Vetero, rare, to make olde.
Veto, tare, Veto, tere, to prohibite.
Vetonica, an herbe called Betayne.
Vetulonia, a place in Tuscia, called also Viterbium. Viterbo.
Vetulus, la, lum, a diminutiue of Vetus.
Vetus, teris, olde, auncient.
Vetustas, atis.
Vetuste, agedly.
Vetustesco, scere, to be olde, to bee the worse for age.
Vetterescо, scere, to be the better for age.
Vetustus, ta, tum, olde.
Veuina, a longe darte.
Vexillarius, & uexilifer, the baner bearer.
Vexillum, a baner.
Vexo, are, to vexe or trouble.
Vexabundus, he that troubleth or vexeth other
Vexatio, vexation.
Vexator & uexatrix, he or she that vexith other



## ¶V ANTE I.

VIA, a waye, a iourney, the maner or means custome.
Via militaris, the hyghe waye, for horsemenne and footemen.
Viam munire, to make or repaire a waie.
Viatica cœna, banket given to a man at his departynge.
Viaticor, aris, ari, to prepare vitailes necessary for iourney.
Viaticum, necessaries for iourney, be it in vitaile or other thyng, preparation for iorney.
Viator, toris, a trauayler by the waie, a wayfarynge man, whiche warneth men to assemble to counsayle, and serueth officers, to calle men vnto them.
Viatorius, a, um, pertaynyng to the waie.
Viatoria uasa, vesselles whiche do serue for iourney.
Vibex, bicis, a spotte remaynyng in the shynne, after beatyng.
Vibratio, a brandysshyng.
Vibrissæ, heares in a mannes nose.
Vibrillo, are, to quauer in singyng.
Vibro, brare, to shake a thynge, or to make a thyng to shake or quauer.
Viburnum, the sprygg whiche commeth out of the roote of a tree.
Vicani, men of the vyllage.
Vicanus, is taken for ignobilis.
Vicarius, a, um, that whiche is in the stede or place of an other. Also the seruaunt of hym, whiche is a seruaunt.
Vicariam operam impendere, to execute an other mannes office.
Vicatim, in villages or streetes, also streete by streete, or vyllage by vyllage.
Vicē, uice, plurali, uices, uicibus, tyme & tymes.
Per multas uices, multis uicib⁹, many times.
Vnica uice, one. sometyme it signifieth paynes. also perill. sometyme place or stede.
Fungar uice cotis, I wyll vse it in the stede of a whetstone.
Vicenarius, a, um, the twentieth.
Vicennia, a citie in Venetia, betwene Verona and Padua.

Cicero. What a Viear is 30 Aprilis 1539

Vicenus,

Vicenus, a, um, twenty.
Vicia, a certayne graine, which lyke to a vine runneth vpon the stalkes of herbes, whyche do growe lye.
Viciarium, the sowyng of suche graine.
Vicies, twenty times.
Vicinia, the neyghbourhead, whiche corruptly we call vicinetum.
Vicinitas, tatis, nyghnesse, sometyme the multitude of neyghbours.
Vicinus, a neyghbour.
Vicissatim, by tymes, by tournes.
Vicissim, by tourne, nowe one, nowe an other, sometyme it signifieth on the other part, some tyme semblably.
Vicissitas, idem quod vicissitudo.
Vicissitudo, dinis, the tourne, nowe one, nowe an other.
Victima, the beast that is kylled in sacrifice.
Victimarius, the mynister, whyche serueth to the sacrifice. Also he whiche bought the sacrifice to sell it.
Victito, tare, to lyue by eatyng certayn meate.
Victor, toris, he that vanquysheth.
Victoria, victory.
Victoriatus, a certayne coyne, wherin was the ymage of victory.
Victoriosus, accustomed to haue victory.
Victrix, plurali victricia, pertaining to victory.
Victrix, a woman that vanquisheth.
Victurus, the participle of the future tense, as well of Vivo, as of Vinco.
Victus, tus & victuis, sustinance or feedynge. also a kynde or forme of lyuyng.
Victus, ta, tum, vanquysshed.
Vicus, a streete in a towne. also a village.
Viculus, a lyttell streete or village.
Videlicet, as who sayth, sometyme it signifieth surely.
Video, di, dere, to se. it is sometyme applyed to other sences, as Vide qualis est sonus, Here what a noyse it is. Vide quid olear, Smell whereof it sauoureth. Vide ꝙ durum sit, Fele howe harde it is. Also it signifieth to take hede or consider, to prouyde. Vide tibi, prouide for thy selfe. Tu videris, loke thereto, well, take good hede, for I care not for it.
Videro, I wyll prouide.
Videor, I remembre me well.
Videre videor, me thinketh I see.
Videtur mihi, me semeth.
Viden, for Vides ne? doest thou not see?
Vidua, a wydowe.
Viduetas, calamitie or misery.
Viduitas, wydowhedde, lacke of thynges necessary.
Vidulum, wherin any thyng is kepte.
Viduo, duare, to bryngde or take awaye, to leaue alone.
Viduus a, um, diuided alone.
Vienna, a Citie in Austria, an other in Dolphyny.
Vieo, ere, to bende, to bynde.
Vietor, toris, a cowper, whyche with houpes byndeth vesselles.
Vietus, ta, tum, softe, weake, bendyng.
Vietus, a howpe, or strake of a caste.
Vigeo, gui, gere, to lyue, to bee stronge, to thryue in growyng.
Vigesimæ, as decimæ.
Vigesimarium aurum, idem.
Vigesimus, ma, mum, the twentieth.
Vigil, lis, watchful, vigilant. also a watchman.
Vigilans, tis, vigilant, watchefull, diligente, circumspect.
Vigilanter, watchefully, diligently, vigilantly, circumspectly.
Vigilantia, vigilance, diligence.
Vigiliæ, watches as well by day as by nyght. sometyme the men whiche do watche.
Vigilo, are, to wake, or watche, to bee vigilant, or very diligente. also to here diligently. also to take peyne. Vigilare decet hominem, qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, A man muste take peyne, that wyll fynyshe his busynes in tyme conuenient.
Vigisonus, a broke by the citie of Padua.
Viginti, twenty.
Vigor, goris, strength, force.
Vigorosus, a, um, stronge, firme.
Vilis, le, vile, of no value, also good cheape, of lyttell price.
Vileo, & vilesco, scere, to be vile, or of small or none estimacion of price.
Vilitas, good cheape contrary to derthe.
Viliter, an aduerbe, signifiynge cheape.
Vilito, tare, to make cheape.
Villa, a manour oute of a citie or towne. also a village.
Villanus, a man of the village.
Villaris, re, & Villaticus, ca, cum, pertaynynge to the village.
Villico, & villicor, aris, ari, to be occupied aboute husbandry, to haue the rule of husbandrye.
Villicatio, occupacion aboute husbandry. also the rule of husbandry vnder the owner.
Villicus, & villico, a bailiffe of husbandry.
Villula, a lyttell village.
Villum, smalle wyne.
Villus, heare.
Vimen, minis, roddes, whyche wylle wynde tyghtly, wherof baskettes are made.
Vimineus, a, um, wyckers, wyndynge roddes or spares.
Viminalis, le, apt to wynde.
Viminalis collis, a lyttell hyll at Rome.
Vinacea, kernelles of grapes.

Vinacei

Vinaceus, a, um, of wyne.
Vinago, ginis, a kynde of stockedoues.
Vinale, the kyntage.
Vinarius, a kyntener.
Vinarius, a, um, pertaynyng to wyne.
Vinca peruinca, is supposed to be that herbe, whiche Dioscorides calleth Camædaphnes, we calle it Laureole.
Vincia, olde writers vsed for Continens.
Vincibilis, le, easy to be vanquished.
Vincio, uinxi, uincere, to bynde.
Vinco, uinci, uincere, to vanquysshe.
Vincere cursu, to runne swyfter thā a deere.
Vince uirum bonum esse Oppianicum, Go to proue that Oppianicus is an honest man.
Cibum uincere, to digest.
Expectationem uincere, to do more or much better than was loked for.
Licitatione uincere, to bye deerer, or at the laste hande.
Vincere numero, to be mo in numbre.
Opinionem omnium uincere, to doo better than men wolde haue thought.
Vicimus, we haue that that we wold haue.
Vince & uale, I praie god sende you victory with good helthe and longe lyfe.
Viceris, go thy wale, thou haste wonne the wager, or hast optayned thy cause.
Vinctus, ta, tum, bounden. sometyme it signifieth a prisoner.
Vinculum, & uinclum, a bonde. also uincula pluraliter, is taken for a prison.
Vindelicia, a countrey in Germany, wherein is the citie of Augusta, called Ausburgh.
Vindemia, the tyme of gatherynge grapes to make wyne. it sometyme signifyeth the gatherynge of other thinges, as hony and lyme.
Vindemialis, le, & uindemiatorius, a, um, pertaining to gatherynge of grapes or fruite.
Vindemiatio, a gatherynge of grapes to make wyne. also a makyng of hony.
Vindemiator, toris, he that dothe gather grapes to make wyne.
Vindemio, are, to gather grapes, or ripe fruite.
Vindeum fluuij ostia, a towne in Irelande called Wodagh.
Vindex rerum capitalium, the minister of execution, commonly called the hangman.
Vindex, dicis, a reuenger of wronges. sommetyme it signifyeth a procteur or attourney, whiche prosecuteth an nother mannes cause. Also he that delyuereth hym selfe oute of bondage.
Vindicię, assertion of lybertie or freedome.
Vindicias secundum libertatem dare, to put in pledges to proue hym or her to be free and not bonde.
Vindico, care, to reuenge, to defende, or delyuer a manne from iniurie or damage, to pursyshe, to demaunde by action.
Vindicta, vengeance, sometyme lyberte.
Vinditia, a rodde, whyche the lorde delyuered to his bondeman, whan he infraunchysed hym.
Vinea, a vyneyard. It is also an ordynance of warre made of tymber and hardelles, vnder the whyche men went surely to the walles of a towne that was besieged.
Vinealis, le, apt or pertaynynge to a vineyard.
Vinearius, a, um, idem.
Vineaticus, ca, cum, pertaynyng to vynes.
Vineolus, he that behaueth hym selfe wantonly or tenderly.
Vinetum, a vyneyarde.
Vinitor, he that ordreth the vyneyarde.
Vinolentus, dronke with wyne.
Vinosus, he that loueth to drynke wyne.
Vinosus, a, um, full of wyne.
Vintulus, a, um, delycate.
Vinum, wyne.
Vio, are, to go a fourney.
Viola, a violette.
Violabilis, le, that which is apt to be violated.
Violaceus, a, um, of violette colour.
Violaris, are, idem.
Violarius, he that dieth violet colour.
Violenter, violently, parforce, maugre his heade.
Violentia, violence.
Violentior, tius, more violent.
Violentissimus, ma, mum, moste violent.
Violentus, ta, tum, violent, forcible.
Violo, lare, to violate, to corrupt, to defyle.
Vipera, a kynde of adders.
Viperinus, na, num, of an adder.
Vipiones, ponge cranes.
Vir, uiri, a man, it is also a husbande. it signifieth also one of a good courage.
Virago, a womanne hauynge the courage of a manne.
Viratium, of muche strength.
Virbius, twyse a man, whyche name was gyuen to Hippolitus, the sonne of Theseus, after that Aesculapius had brought hym eftesoones to lyfe.
Vireo, es, rere, & uiresco, scere, to be grene, to be more lusty.
Viretum, a grene place.
Viretus, ta, tum, grene.
Virga, a rodde or yarde.
Virga pastoris, an herbe called tasylle. Reade Labrum veneris.
Virgator, he that beateth with roddes.
Virgeus, a, um, of roddes.
Virginalis, le, & uirginarius, a, um, of a virgin.
Virgindemia, a gatherynge of roddes.
Virgineus, a, um, idem quod uirginalis.

Virgo, virginis, a vrigin or mayden.
Virginitas, virginitie.
Virgulata, seu virgata vestis, a rag gowne.
Virgula, a lyttell robbe or parde.
Virgulum, a place full of yonge roddes.
Virgunculo, a yonge mayden.
Virilis, a stronge man.
Viriola, lyttell strength.
Virpulum, a wymble or perter.
Viridans, that whiche is greene.
Viridarium, a grene place inclosed, wherin beastes or fowles are kepte.
Viridia, a groue or place sette with grene trees for pleasure.
Viridicatus, ta, tum, made grene.
Viridis, de, grene.
Viridio, dare, to make grene.
Virilia, the members of a man.
Virilis, le, of a man. also manlyke or valyant.
Virilis toga, was a garment of the Romans whyche they begannē to weare at the age of xiii yeres.
Virilitas, manlynesse.
Virilter, manly.
Virginalis, le, a mayden mariagable.
Virginalis ager, a fielde dyuyded amonge the people.
Virgo, of euery man, also one man with an other, man by man.
Virgultum & virgor, toris, grenenesse.
Virgulare, to fourrie.
Virgulatus, a, um, of yll sauour or taste sometyme stronge.
Virgulta mulier, a womā despytous of the company of man.
Virtus, tutis, vertue, strength, sometyme power, also helpe, merite, or desert.
Virtutes, bene moute.
Virus, veneni, grenousnesse of sauour or taste, vglynesse in colour, sometyme the humour of generation of mannes in beastes. also naturall vertue or power.
Vis, power, strengthe, possybilitie, aboundaunce, violence, multytude, vertue, efficacie, effecte.
Viscatus, ta, tum, bestled with bryde lyme. also tymed or taken with bryde lyme.
Viscera plurali, bowelles.
Visceratio, a distribution of fleshe rawe.
Visceratim, by the bowelles.
Visceror, rari, to distribute meate, whiche is boyled or rosted.
Viscidum, clammy, or cleuyng to the fingers.
Viscosus, clammy or cleuyng.
Viscum, Mystelden, or Mystelto, which communly groweth on crabbe trees, and wylde peare trees.
Viscus, ci, bryde lyme.
Viscus, sceris, all that is betweene the boones and the fleshe. it is also some parte of the inwarde of a man or beaste, as the harte, the spleene, the lunges, the lyuer, the bladder, or any one bowell or gutte.
Visenda, thynges worthy to be sene.
Visibilis, le, that whiche may be sene.
Visitatio, vysytynge or visitacion.
Visito, tare, to visite, to se often.
Viso, sere, to go to see, also to see.
Visum, a dreame.
Visum, for videre, to see.
Visiones, visions, fantasies.
Visus, us, syght. Visa, dreames.
Vita, lyfe. Vita functus, deade.
Vitam agere, to lyue.
Vitam adimere, to slea.
Vitam exigere, to passe his lyfe tyme.
Vitam traducere, idem.
Vitabundus, he that eschewth a thyng.
Vitalis, le, that lyueth.
Vitellus, the yolke of an egge.
Vitex, a kynde of wythy, reade Agnus castus.
Vitiarium, a place, wherin yong vines ar sette.
Vitiata mulier, a womā rauished or deflored.
Vitiatio, a rauishement, a corruption, or defourmynge.
Viticula, a lyttell vyne.
Viticulus, the shote of a vyne.
Vitigineus, a, um, of a vine.
Vitilea, thynges whiche may be wounden lyke an osyar.
Vitiligator, toris, a detracter or backbyter.
Vitiligo, ginis, a foulenesse of all the body, hauyng spottes of sundry colours.
Vitiligo, are, to backbyte or detracte a man or woman.
Vitio, are, to corrupte or viciate, to defyle, to distroie, to defourme.
Vitio dare, to blame or reproue.
Vitio uertere, to dispraise, to lacke.
Vitiosus, sa, sum, vicious, or full of errours.
Vitis, a vyne. Also a thyng, which a capitayne in warres dyd beare in his hande.
Vitis alba, an herbe, which runneth vp in hedges, and wyndeth about the settes, hauyng a leafe lyke a vyne leafe, but rougher, and a redde beary. It is called also Brionia, and in englyshe wylde vyne.
Vitis nigra, a lyke wiede, whyche commonly groweth amonge herbes, and byndeth theim togither, hauing a leafe in facion lyke to puy.
Vitisator, he that setteth vynes.
Vitisco, scere, to spryng vnto a vyne.
Vitium, vyce, contrary to vertue. Also a faulte or errour. also sykenesse, an impedyment, also

impera

imperfection, corrupcion.
Vitium offerre uirgini, to defloure a virgin.
Vito, tare, to eschewe or beware,
Vitrearius, a glassemaker, or a glasier.
Vitreolum, an herbe growing on walles, wher with vessell being shoured, is made wonderfull bryght.
Vitreus, a, um, of glasse.
Vitrinus, na, num, idem.
Vitricus, a father in lawe, or stepfather.
Vitriolum, a diminutiue of uitrum.
Vitrosus, a, um, whyche hath plentie of glasse.
Vitrum, glasse.
Vitta, a fyllet or headbande.
Vitula, an heffar, or yonge cowe.
Vitulari, to reioyce.
Vitulatio, reioycynge.
Vitulinus, a, um, of a calfe.
Vitulinæ carnes, beale.
Vitulus, a calfe, not only of a cowe, but also of an olyphant, and of great fyshes. It is also a fyshe called a seale.
Vituperium, a rebuke.
Vitupero, rare, to rebuke.
Vituperatio, a rebuke gyuen.
Vituperator, he that rebukethe or blameth an other.
Vituperones, rebukers.
Viuacitas, & uiuatia, amonge olde wryters bodyly strength.
Viuacissimus, moste lyuely or strong of nature.
Viuaciter, strongely.
Viuarium, a place, where wylde beastes, bryddes or fyshes be kepte. It male be called as welle a ponde, as a parke, a counnyngar, a walke for bryddes.
Viuatior, more lyuely.
Viuatus, & uiuidus, fulle of lyfe or naturalle strength.
Viuax, uacis, lyuely, stronge of nature.
Viuerra, a ferrette.
Viuidus, da, dum, lyuely, quycke.
Viuior, & uiuissimus, olde wryters vsed for more lyuyng, or moste lyuyng.
Viuiradix, dicis, a yonge vyne set with the rote it is also euery plant, wherof the rote is quyk thoughe the stemme or spryngе bee deade or corrupted.
Viuitur. Quid agitur? T. Viuitur. How is the mattier? T. I lyue as well as I male.
Viuo, uixi, uiuere, to lyue, to haue a merye lyfe.
Viuere diem, to lyue without any prouysyon or stoore.
Vinus, ua, uum, that which lyueth, also quicke, naturall, stronge, vehement, or great.
Vix, vneth, scarcely, hardly. Vix dum, idem.
Vix tandem, in conclusion.
Vix, for non. Vix Priamus tanti, totaby Troia fuit, bynge Priamus and all Troie was not so muche worthe.
Vix, with muche adoo. Si idem istuc imitamur ita tamen uix uiximus, Although we doo the lyke, yet with muche ado we lyue.



## ¶V ANTE I.

VLcero, rare, to make a scabbe. also to exasperate or make grieue.
Vlcerariæ herbæ, herbes that make blysters.
Vlciscor, sceris, sci, to auenge.
Vlcus, ulceris, a hydde mischefe. It is also corrupt matter gathered within the skynne, and couered with a scabbe. It is any maner of sooze where the skynne is broken.
Vlcus tangere, to rubbe one on the gall, to speake of a thynge whiche is displeasaunt to one for to haue remembred.
Vlex, an herbe lyke to rosemarye, whyche drawеth to it golde.
Vliginosus, sa, sum, looked with longe aboode of water.
Vligo, ginis, naturall moysture of the erthe alwaie remaynyng.
Vlius, a name of Apollo.
Vllo, olde wryters vsed for ullus fuero, I shall be reuenged.
Vllus, la, lum, any.
Vlmus, a tree called an elme.
Vlmeus, mea, meum, of elme.
Vlmarium, a groue of elmes.
Vlna, a fathom, also an elle.
Vlpicum, great garlyke.
Vls, of whome commeth ultra.
Vlterior, ulterius, further, more beyonde.
Vltimus, ma, mum, laste, sometyme it signifieth ryfte.
Vltima platea, at the ende of the streete.
Vltimis ædibus, on the bacheside of the house.
Vltio, vengeaunce.
Vltor & ultrix, he or she that taketh vengeaūce.
Vltra, beyonde, more, moreouer. sommetyme shrewdly, or frowardly.
Vltro, wyllyngly, without desyre or coheroion.
Vltro citroq, hyther and thyther, sometyme it signifieth from one to an other.
Vltroneus, a, um, wyllyngly, with a free wyll.
Vlubræ, a citie in Italy.
Vlula, a thyche pule.
Vlulatus, a barkynge.
Vlulo, lare, to houle as a dogge or a wolfe.
Vlua, reke or wedes of the sea.
Vlyssbona, a citie in Portugal called Lysbon.
Vlysses, the son of Laertes and Antholia king of the Iles of Ithaca and Dulichium, a man excellyng all other greches, which cam against Troy, in eloquence and subtillitie of wit, who after the subuersion of Troie, whan he had

wandred ten yeres on the seas, and marches thereof, and hadde seene many countreies. Finally he returned home, and there a good space of tyme remayned vnknowen, and suffred many displesures of the wowers of his wife the chaste Penelope, whom by the help of Telemachus his sonne, and his swyneherdes, he at the last slew. Not withstanding afterward he himself was slayne by Telegonus his bastarde sonne, with an arrowe, not beyng knowen of the same Telegonus.

## ¶V ANTE M.

VMbella, a lyttell shadowe. also a thynge to kepe away the lyght of the sonne.

Vmber, of the countrey of Vmbria.

Vmbilicatim, in the facion of a nauyll.

Vmbilicatus, ta, tum, made lyke a nauyll.

Vmbilicus, the myddes of euery thynge. also the nauyll. also a lyttell cerkle made in the grounde, to knowe whyche waye the wynde standeth. Also it is a lyttell smothe stoone, or pyppell stoone, a bole, suche as to serue on the backe of a bohe.

Ad umbilicum adducere, to bring to a poynt.

Vmbo, bonis, the bole of a buckler or shield.

Vmbra, a shadowe. It was also that, whyche was called a goste of a man being dead, whyche not onely paynims but also Christen men supposed dyd appere visible vnto men.

Vmbraculum, a place, where men mought be out of the sonne, or that whyche made shadowe.

Vmbraticus, ca, cum, lyke a shadowe.

Vmbraticus homo, a man lyuing at ease, and out of all labour or busynesse.

Vmbratice artes, crafftes exercised in the shadowe, as the moste part of handy crafftes.

Vmbratilis, le, that whyche is done in the shadowe, or as it were with ease, and without any sweat or peyne.

Vmbratiles res, trifling thinges, or trifles.

Vmbratilis pugna, exercise of feates of warre out of battaile as in a house.

Vmbri, people in Italy now called Spoletani.

Vmbria, a parte of Italy.

Vmbrifer, ra, rum, making shadowe as a great wood doothe.

Vmbrina, & umbra, a fysshe, whyche by the description of Paulus Iouius, seemeth to me to be an Halybutte, for the grattenesse and deepenesse of the heade, and similitude to a Turgion.

Vmbro, brare, to shadowe.

Vmbrosus, umbrosa, brosum, hauynge muche shadowe.

Vmbro, bronis, a ryuer in Lumbardy, called also Lamber.



## ¶V ANTE N.

VNA, together. Vna cum Cicerone, together with Cicero.

Vnanimis, & unanimus, of one mynde and wylle.

Vnanimus consensus, one hole consent.

Vnanimitas, tatis, concorde.

Vncia, an ounce. also an ynche.

Vnciarius, a, um, of an ounce.

Vnciatim, ynche by ynche.

Vncinatus, a, um, hooked or crooked.

Vncinus, a lyttell clubbe or batte crooked at the ende.

Vnciola, an ynche.

Vnctio, an annoyntyng.

Vnctuarium, a place nyghe to a stouke or hotte house, where menne be annoynted after that they haue swette.

Vnctum, the leafe of a hogge, whyche is the fatte that lyeth by the backe and ribbes, whyche husbandes vse to rolle vp, and kepe for to make saulues, or elles to frye meate, as fritowes and pancakes.

Vnctura, an annoyntyng.

Vnctus, ta, tum, annoynted or greased.

Vncus, a batte or croked clubbe. also any thing croked at the ende.

Vncus, a, um, crooked.

Vnda, water, properly a wawe.

Vndabundus, da, dum, makynge great or many wawes.

Vndans, wawyng, or mouyng lyke to wawes.

Vndarim, lyke to wawes of the sea.

Vndecunde, of what place so euer it be, or from whens so euer it cometh.

Vndecunq, idem.

Vnde, from whense, whereto, whereby, wherof, wherfore, what to doo. Vndegentium, idem.

Vndecim, eleuen.

Vndecimus, ma, mum, the eleuenth.

Vndenus, na, num, idem.

Vndeliber, from whens thou wylte.

Vndeuigesimus, a, um, the nyneteenthe.

Vndeuiginti, nyneteene, lackyng one of xx. The ithe signification is, where unde is ioyned to any great nũbre, as triginta, quadraginta &c.

Vndeuis, idem quod undeliber.

Vndique, on euery syde.

Vndicola, he that dwelleth on the water.

Vndisonus, na, num, that maketh a noyse lyke to wawes, when they rise and fall in the water, or dothe roore as the wather dothe at a greate floudde.

Vndiuomus, a, um, that whyche casteth water out from hym.

Vnedo, a kynde of wylde frutte lyke appuls, whyche is bytter, and hurteth both the heade and the stomake.

Vndo,

Vndo, are, to ryse in wawes.
Vndosum mare, a troublous sea, and full of wawes.
Vndulata uestis, chamlet, or a garmēt wrought as it were with riuers.
Vndula, a lyttell wawe.
Vnguentum, & ungentum, a swete ointment, it is vsurped for euery ointment.
Vngues, mushils.
Vngo, unxi, ungere, to annoynt.
Vnguen, nis, ointment, or any thynge that is fatty.
Vnguentaria, the craft to make ointementes.
Vnguentarius, a maker of swete ointementes.
Vngues arrodere, to gnaw on his nailes. A prouerbe applyed to them, whiche are in a study, howe they may alter suche thynges as they do repent them of.
Vnguicula, a lyttell softe nayle. A teneris unguiculis, from his tender youth or infancy.
Vnguis, a nayle of the fyngers or toes, it is also a dysease, whyche at lengthe couereth all the eye with fleshe in the corner of the eye. It is in an horse take of Hierocles for an haw in the eye.
Vnguis, in a rose is the white and thycke part of the flowre, nexte the toppe of the stalke.
Vngula, a howfe of a horse, or other beast.
Omnibus unguis, with al might and power.
Vngulatus, he that hath fowle great nayles.
Vngulum, of olde writers was taken for a cynge.
Vngularius, a great nayle and ragged.
Vngustus, a croked staffe, or suche as cōmonly men do call a croke, wherwith they drawe to them any thynge.
Vnicalamum frumentum, wheate, which hath but one rede growyng out of the roote.
Vnicallis, an herbe which hath but one stalke without any braunches.
Vnicē, onely.
Vnicolor, oris, of one colour.
Vnicornis, Vnicornius, & Vnicorniū, a beast called an vnicorne.
Vnicuba, a woman which lieth or companieth but with one man.
Vnicus, ca, cum, one alone.
Vnigenitus, one childe without mo.
Vninge uineę, vynes in the whiche vpon the proppes beyng set vp, sundry rayles are laide on the one syde.
Vnio, iui, ire, to ioyne togither.
Vnio, onis, concorde, sometime a perle.
Vnioculus, he that hath but one eye.
Vnipes, pedis, haupnge but one foote.
Vnitas, tatis, vnitie.
Vnitio, a ioynyng togither.
Vnitus, ta, tum, ioyned togither in one.
Vniuersalis, le, vniuersall.
Vniuersiporens, he that hath power ouer all.
Vniuersipotentia, power ouer all.
Vniuersitas, vniuersitie or generalitie.
Vniuersus, a, um, vniuersall, sometyme it signifieth all, or the hole.
Vniuira, a woman hauyng but one husbande.
Vniuocum, that whyche synnifieth but one thynge.
Vniuoce, of the same signification.
Vnose, olde writers used for simul, togither.
Vnni, Hungariens.
Vnq̄, any tyme.
Vnus, na, num, one, also alone.
Vnus, & alter, both, now one, nowe an other.
Vnusquilibet, Vnusquisq; Vnaquęq; Vnumquodq; euerych.
Vnis ædibus, in the same house.
Vno animo, of one accorde.
Vnus quiuis, who so euer thou wilte.
Vni sex dies, syx dayes continuall.
Vno ictu, at one stroke.
Vno uerbo, at one worde.
Vnum, one thynge.
Vnus ex multis, Vnus ex omnibus, one alone, onely.

## ¶V ANTE O.

VOberca, a towne by Bilbo in Spayne.
Vocabulum, the denomination of any thynge.
Vocalis, le, loude. also that which hath a voice, also a vowell.
Vocalitas, a tune or sounde of a voyce.
Vocatio, a callynge.
Vocator, a caller.
Vociferatio, a cryeng out.
Vociferator, he that crieth out.
Vociferor, aris, ari, to cry out, to crye lowde.
Vocifero, idem.
Vocito, to call often.
Voco, care, to calle, to bydde, to aske.
Me ad Democritum uocas, thou doest allege Democritus, and woldeste haue me to beleue hym.
Ad calculos uocare, to calle one to accompt.
Ad exemplar alterius uocare, to exhorte one to folowe the example of an other man.
In discrimen uocare, to put in daunger.
In ius uel in iudicium uocare, to accuse one openly: to bryng an action agaynst one.
Voconia a kynde of peares.
Vocula, a littell voyce, sometyme obloquy.
Voculatio, an accent in speche.
Vola, the myddes of the hande or the foote, it is taken for the sole of the foote.
Volaticus, ca, cum, that whyche flieth or goth away sodeynly, slitteynge.

Volatilis, le, that whiche can flye.
Volatus, & uolatura, a flyght.
Volema, a great peare, a wardyn.
Volens, wyllyng.
Volenter, willyngly.
Violentia, wylle.
Volíba, a towne in Comewayle called Bodmyn.
Volito, tare, to flye often.
Volo, are, to flye, to rounne or goo quickely, or faste.
Volo, uis, uolui, uelle, to wille.
Volo uiam gratiam, I desire your fauour.
Volo te, I wolde speake with the.
Volones, were bondemen at Rome, whiche in the warres of Carthage, whan there lacked Romaines, offered them selues to fyghte for their maisters, and because they dyd it wyllyngly without constraint or called, therfore they were called Volones.
Volsella, an instrument to pluche heares from the body or face.
Volua, for mulua.
Volubilis, le, that whiche is easyly toorned.
Volubilis, is an herbe, whiche rounneth vp by trees, bayinge redde braunches, and the leaues byting and bytsterynge the tongue.
Volucer, cri, swifte, lyght.
Volucia, a beaste, whiche eateth the tender wynes.
Volucres, birdes, fowles.
Volucrior, more swifte.
Volucris, cre, all thinge that doothe flye.
Volúmen, minis, a booke, sometyme part of a booke, called a volume.
Voluntarius, a, um, voluntary, willyng.
Voluptas, tatis, wylle.
Volúo, uere, to wrappe, to tourne.
Volucer, & uolucla, idem quod Conuoluolus, a lytell wourme with many legges, whiche eateth the leaues of vynes, and of other trees.
Volup, for uoluptas.
Volupe, delectable.
Volupia, & Voluptia, goddes of volupte or delectacion.
Voluptabilis, le, that whiche reioyseth.
Voluptaria loca, places of pleasure.
Voluptas, tatis, An inordinate reioysyng or delectation in thynges worldly or carnall.
Voluptatem magnam nuncias, thou tellest me good tydynges.
Spero fore nobis hanc coniunctionem uoluptati, I truste that this alyaunce shalbe to our comforte.
Voluptatem eius capio, I take greate pleasure in hym.
Voluptuarius, & uoluptarius, he that is geuen to carnall delectacion.
Voluptuosus, a, um, voluptuous, vnlactable in carnall pleasure or delectacion.
Voluta, that whyche karuers, and painters do call drapery & eylery, wrought lyke clothe or leaues tourned dyuers wayes.
Volutabrum, a place where swyne do walowe.
Volutabundus, walowyng, tournyng, tossyng in the mynde.
Volutatim, an aduerbe sygnifyng, effectoones tossyng in the mynde.
Voluto, tare, to tourne lyngre, to walowe, to reuolue and tosse in the mynde.
Vomer, meris, the culter of a plough.
Vomica, a rotten impostume, whereout rounneth matter.
Vomitus, vompte.
Vomitio, idem.
Vomo, mui, mere, to vompte or perbrake.
Vopiscus, where two children are conceyued, and one of them is abort, he that commeth to perfyte birth is called Vopiscus. It was also the name of one that wrate the lyues of emperours.
Vopte, for Vosipsi.
Voraciter, lyke a glutton.
Vorago, ginis, a swalowe or gulfe.
Voro, rare, to swolowe downe meate ere it be chewed. also to eate gredily.
Vorax, racis, a glutton.
Voracitas, gluttony.
Vorsura, for uersura.
✠ Vorsurā soluere, a prouerb applied to them that so discharge theym selues of one busynesse, that they enter into an other more peryllous or daungerous.
Vortex, for uertex.
Vortumnalia, a solempne feaste to the god Vortumnus.
Vos, you.
Votiuus, ua, uum, that whiche is vowed. also desired.
Votiua uerba, voting preces, wordes and prayers, wherin we desire somewhat.
Votum, a vowe, sometyme a desire.
Votiue aures, eares whiche desyre to heare.
Votum, olde writers vsed for uetitum.
Voto, & uotito, to make auowe.
Voti compos, he that hath that whiche he desyred.
Voueo, ui, uere, to vowe, or make a vowe.
Vox, uocis, a voice.
Voce assa, with the voyce onely of a manne without any instrument of musyke.

## ¶ V ANTE P.

Vpupa, a lapwynke or blacke plouer.

## ¶V ANTE R.

VRania, one of the Muses, whiche is pꝛesident of astronomy.

Vragus, of olde writers was used for Orcus, deathe.

Vrbanatim, & urbane, lyke a gentyl man, curteysly, graciously.

Vrbanicani milites, souldiours of the citie.

Vrbanitas, courtesy, good maner, gentylnesse in speche, ciuilitie.

Vrbanus, a, um, ciuile, courtaise, gentylle in speche and gesture.

Vrbicula, a lyttell citie.

Vrbicus, ca, cum, of the citie.

Vrbo, are, to taste a mere with a plough.

Vrbs, bis, a walled towne, also a citie.

Vrceolaris, an herbe whiche is called Pelytorie of the walle.

Vrceolus, a lyttell water pitcher.

Vrceus, a pitcher pot, wherin water is caried.

Vredo, dinis, the faute in corne or trees, whan they are blasted, it signifieth also an yche and burnyng in the skynne.

Vrgeo, ursi, urgére, to pꝛouoke, to hast furth. sometyme to couer, to oppꝛesse, to vexe.

Vriculum, any thyng that is holowe.

Vri, wylde beastes lyke oxen, called Bugles or Buffes.

Vrina, veine or pysse.

Vrino, tare, to burne sore or fermently.

Vro, ussi, urere, to burne, to be tourmented or vexed.

Vrere, is also to byte as frost doth the grasse.

Vro hominem. Non malum hercle. G. Vro hominem. P. Ut falsus animi est. It is not harme. G. I haue gyuen hym a cosy. P. We howe falle herted he is.

Vrere, to tourment or vexe.

Vror, reris, uri, to be bourned.

Vrna, a measure of thynges lyquide, conteyning .xxiiii. Sextarios, and it is the halfe dele of Amphora, and is of our measure .ii. gallons and one pottell. It is also the generall name of a water pitcher.

Vropigium, is the lowest and narowest parte of the thyne nexte to the foundement.

Vruat, Ennius used for Circundat.

Vruare, is also to drawe a furrowe with a plough about a place.

Vruum, a plough beame, or croked parte of a plowghe.

Vrimum, an adell egge.

Vrino, are, & Vrinor, ari, to dyue vnder the water.

Vrinator, toris, a dyuer.

Vrnarium, a bourde wheron pottes were set.

Vrnula, a lyttell potte.

Vrsa, two figures of sterres, the one called Vrsa maior, and the other Vrsa minor.

Vrsus, a beare,

Vrsa, a shee beare.

Vrsinus, na, um, of a beare.

Vrsulus, & urcellus, a lyttell or ponge beare.

Vrtica, a nettell, also a fysshe, whiche as Dauius Iouius writeth, is of the quantitie of a walnut, and the kouering of hym is betwene a shell and a harde skynne, and is somewhat redde, and the fysshe of hym is hard. Aristoteles de partibus animalium. li. 4. saith Urtica hath no shell, but is cleane out of a shell, and is of that sorte of fysshe, whiche be of an vncertayne nature, betwene a plant and a lyuyng creature.



## ¶V ANTE S.

VSia, for essentia.

Vsitatio, an vsage.

Vsitor, taris, tari, to vse often.

Vspiam, in any place, to some place, any where.

Vsquam, any where, in any wyse or manner.

Vsq; gentium, any where.

Vsq;, vntyll, well nigh, diligently, continually so longe, alway.

Vsq; dum, vntyll.

Vsque adeo, as longe.

Vsque eo, in so muche.

Vsquequaq;, all about, euery where, alway.

Vsquequo, vntyll whan, or what.

Vstrigo, ginis, blaste of corne.

Vstrina, the melting house, or place where metall is molten or hette.

Vstulo, are, to bourne or sere a thynge.

Vstus, ta, tum, bourned.

Vsucapio, & usucaptio, a possession by prescription of a longe tyme.

Vsuarius, he that is in possession, the pernour of the profites, the occupier.

Vsura, the occupation.

Vsurarius, a, um, that whych is occupied.

Vsura semissium, where they gyue syxe for the yerely lone of one hundred, as if I borow of one a hundred pounde, and paie to hym euery moneth ten shillinges, during the tyme of the lone, this yeldeth euery yere. vi. li. for the hundred.

Vsura centesima, that vsury whiche within a hundred monethes is equall vnto the principall summe, that is in. viii. yeres and one monethe, whiche is of our money .xii. li. in the hundred. Dextentaria, ten in the hundred: Dodrantalis, nyne in the hundred. Bessalis, viii. Quincuntialis, v. Trientarium iiii. Quadrantalis iii. Sextantarius. ii. Vncialis, one in the hundred.

Vsurpo, pare, to vsurpe, to vse often & muche.

Vsus, us, vse, sometyme the occupation or exercise.

God made men
And men make money
God made bees
And bees make honey
God made Judges
And they ride on Asses
And eate Turnips
He makes glasses
12 Aprils
1608

esse of a thyng, also profite or fruite.
Vsurpatio, an vsurpynge or vsurpation.
Vsus fructus, the vse of an other mannes goodes by the consent of the owner, the substãce of the thinges beyng saued.
Vtinenit, it happeneth ofte

## ¶V ANTE T.

VT, as, that, as sone, howe, like as, wold to god, howe much, all be it, sometime for quippe, & ita, lest not.
Vt satis commode supportari posset, vereri dicebant, They sayde, that they feared, that it mought not be.
Vt, as well as Vtuales? R. vt queo, Howe farest thou? R. as well as I may.
Vt, beholde howe. Vt sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent, Beholde howe that moste excellent wittes do lie hyd in a corner.
Vt, admitte it, or set the case, or put the case.
Legem illam appellare nas non est, & ut sit lex, non debemus illam Hirci legem putare, It is not conuenient, that we call it a law, and admit that it be a lawe, we shoulde not yet suppose it to be Hircius law. Etenim ut circumspiciamus omnia, quæ populo grata, atq; iucunda sunt: nihil tã populare, quã pacem, quam concordiam, quam otium reperiemus, For put the case that we moughte se perfitely all thynges that were pleasaunt and delectable vnto the people, we shuld no thynge fynde, that they soo muche desyre as peace, as concord, as vacacion from labour.
Vt est demencia, Se the mannes folye.
Vtinam di deæq; perdant, I beseche god & all halowes sende him a mischefe.
Vt for posthac. Nam ut illos de Rebublica libros edidisti, nihil a te fmẽ postea accepimus, for sense ye set forthe your bokes of the weale publyke, I neuer after receyued any thyng from you.
Vt in limine auditur, he was as well harde, as if he had ben within.
Vt, soo that, Olent, salsa sunt, tangere ut non uelis, They be soo salte and stynkynge, that thou wylte wisshe, that thou haddest not touched them.
Vt, se that, Operam ut der, Se that he do his endeuour.
Vt ad pauca redeam, to make a shorte tale.
Vt ne addam, to be shorte.
Vtcunq;, In what maner or fascion. Sed nostrum est intelligere, vtcunque, & ubicunq; opus est obsequi, But it is our part to know in what fascion, and where soo euer we shall gyue our attendaunce.
Vtcunq;, Howe so euer.
Vtcunq; erit, howe so euer it shall happen.



Vtensile, necessary to be vsed.
Vter, tris, a bottell.
Vter, teri,, a wombe, a bealy.
Vterum gerere, to be great with chylde.
Vter, tra, trum, whiche of the two.
Vter alteri dixerit nescio, whiche of theym tolde it to the tother, I can not tel.
Vter utri insidias fecerit, whych of them laid awayte for the tother.
Vterq; utriq; est cordi, They do lyke wel the one the other.
Vterq; alterum uerberauit, the tone beate the tother, ethe dyd beate other.
Vterculus, a lyttell bealy.
Vterlibet, whiche ye wyll.
Vterque, bothe, the one and the other.
Vteruis, whiche of them thou wylte.
Vti, for ut.
Vtica, a citie in Affrica, where Cato dyde slee hym selfe, and therfore was afterwarde called Cato Vticensis.
Vtibilis, le, for vtilis, profytable.
Vtibilitas, for vtilitas, profyte.
Vti, somtyme signifyeth to haue. Et te utar iniquiore, & meus me ordo irridiat, that I maye haue the, the warse towarde me, and that my companye maye mocke me. Mihi si unq; filius erit, ut ille facili me uretur patre, If euer I haue a sonne, he shall haue me a gentyll father.
Vti amore, to loue.
Vti amicitia, to fauour, or be in amitie.
Vti eadem disciplina, to be of the same lernynge.
Vti oculis, to se perfitely or wel. Maris caussa hercle hoc ego oculo utor minime, In good fayth the sea maketh that I se not well with this eie, or I se not a whit with this eie
Vti officio, to do the office or parte.
Vti ualetudine, to be in helthe.
Vti foro, to take the market as it commeth, a prouerbe applyed to them, whiche can take the state of euery tyme and chaunce, as it cometh, also it maye signifie, to apply hym self to the fascions and conditions present.
Vtilis, le, profitable, conuenient.
Vtilitas, profyte.
Vtiliter, profytably.
Vtinam, wolde to god.
Vtique, lyke as, verily.
Vtor, teris, ti, to vse, to be conuersaunte with one, to occupie.
Vtere ut uis mea opera, Take my seruyce at your commaundement.
Da mihi operam amabo. M. tua est, utere, atq; impera si quid uis, I good felowshyppe lende me thy helpe. M. it is redy for the haue here, commaunde what thou wylte.
Vtpote, bycause that he was, as.

Vt puto,

Boetius

The whole bodye of the sayncte ruyle hath these three principles. That is to saye Lyue honestly, hurte no man, and gyue vnto euery man his due
to
VI. September. 1606.

That I haue spoken, I repent then among?
But I neuer repented, that I held my tonge.
2 June 1607

cile of a thyng, also profite or fruite.
Vsurpatio, an vsurpynge or vsurpation.
Vsus fructus, the vse of an other mannes goodes by the consent of the owner, the substãce of the thinges beyng saued.
Vsuuenit, it happeneth ofte

## ¶V ANTE T.

VT, as, that, as sone, howe, like as, would to god, howe much, all be it, sometime for quippe, & ita, lest not.
Vt satis commode supportari posset, uereri dicebant, They sayde, that they feared, that it mought not be.
Vt, as well as. Vtuales? R. vt queo, Howe farest thou? R. as well as I may.
Vt, beholde howe. Vt sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent, Beholde howe that moste excellent wittes do lie hyd in a corner.
Vt, admitte it, or set the case, or put the case.
Legem illam appellare fas non est, & ut sit lex, non debemus illam Hircy legem putare, It is not conuenient, that we call it a law, and admit that it be a lawe, we shoulde not yet suppose it to be Hircius law. Etenim ut circumspiciamus omnia, quæ populo grata, atq; iucunda sunt: nihil tã populare, quã pacem, quam concordiam, quam otium reperiemus, For put the case that we mought se perfitely all thynges that were pleasaunt and delectable vnto the people, we shuld nothynge fynde, that they soo muche desyre as peace, as concord, as vacation from labour.
Vt est demẽtia, So the mannes folye.
Vt istum dij deæq; perdant, I beseche god & all halowes sende him a mischefe.
Vt for postquam. Nam ut illos de Rebublica libros edidisti, nihil a te sane postea accepimus, for sense ye set forthe your bokes of the weale publyke, I neuer after receyued any thyng from you.
Vt in limine auditur, he was as well harde, as if he had ben within.
Vt, soo that, Dicunt, salsa sunt, tangere ut non uelis, They be soo salte and stynkynge, that thou wylte wisshe, that thou haddest not touched them.
Vt, se that. Operam ut det, Se that he do his endeuour.
Vt ad pauca redeam, to make a shorte tale.
Vt ne addam, to be shorte.
Vtcunq;, In what maner or fascion. Sed nostrum est intelligere, vtcunque, & ubicunq; opus est obsequi, But it is our part to know in what fascion, and where soo euer we shall spye our attendaunce.
Vtcunq;, Howe so euer.
Vtcunq; erit, howe so euer it shall happen.



Vtensile, necessary to be vsed.
Vter, tris, a bottell.
Vter, teri,, a wombe, a bealy.
Vterum gerere, to be great with chylde.
Vter, tra, trum, whiche of the two.
Vter alteri dixerit nescio, whiche of them tolde it to the tother, I can not tel.
Vter utri insidias fecerit, whych of them laid awayte for the tother.
Vterq; utriq; est cordi, They do lyke wel the one the other.
Vterq; alterum uerberauit, the tone beate the tother, ethe dyd beate other.
Vterculus, a lyttell bealy.
Vterliber, whiche ye wyll.
Vterque, bothe, the one and the other.
Vtrum is, whiche of them thou wylte.
Vti, for ut.
Vtica, a citie in Affrica, where Cato dydde slee hym selfe, and therfore was afterwarde called Cato Vticensis.
Vtibilis, le, for vtilis, profytable.
Vtibilitas, for vtilitas, profyte.
Vti, somtyme signifyeth to haue. Et te utar iniquiore, & meus me ordo irridiat, that I maye haue the, the warse towarde me, and that my companye maye mocke me. Mihi si unq; filius erit, ut ille facili me uetuit patre, If euer I haue a sonne, he shall haue me a gentyll father.
Vti amore, to loue.
Vti amicitia, to fauour, or be in amitie.
Vti eadem disciplina, to be of the same lernynge.
Vti oculis, to se perfitely or wel. Maris causa hercle hoc ego oculo utor minime, In good fayth the sea maketh that I se not well with this eie, or I se not a whit with this eie.
Vti officio, to do the office or parte.
Vti ualetudine, to be in helthe.
Vti foro, to take the market as it commeth, a prouerbe applyed to them, whiche can take the state of every tyme and chaunce, as it cometh, also it maye signifie, to apply hym self to the fascions and condicions present.
Vtilis, le, profitable, conuenient.
Vtilitas, profyte.
Vtiliter, profytably.
Vtinam, wolde to god.
Vtique, lyke as, verily.
Vtor, teris, ti, to vse, to be conuersaunte with one, to occupie.
Vtere ut uis mea opera, Take my seruyce at your commaundement.
Da mihi operam amabo. M. tua est, utere, atq; impera si quid uis, I good felowshyppe lende me thy helpe. M. it is redy for the haue here, commaunde what thou wylte.
Vtpote, bycause that he was, as.

Vt puta,

Boethius

The whole bodie of the lawe ciuile hath three principles, That is to saie, Lyue honestly, harte no man, and geue vnto euery man his due.
to
vj. September. 1606.

That I haue spoken, I repent then among?
But I neuer repented, that I held my tonge.
2 June. 160-

## ¶Z ANTE E.

ZEA, a kynde of wheate.
Zelo, are, & zelor, lari, for æmulari.
Zelor, aris, ri, to be angry, or to haue zele
Zelotes, for æmulator, he that hathe enuye at one, or assaieth to folowe an other in liuinge.
Zelotypia, ialowsye.
Zelotypus, ialowse.
Zelus, sometyme enuy, sometyme loue, sometyme emulacion.
Zenobia, a quene of Syria, whyche in greeke and latine was very well lerned, and was also valyant in armes.
Zephyrus, the westewynde.
Zeros, a kynde of chrystall, which hath spottes white and blacke.
Zeta, & Zetacula, a litteli chamber for one bed and two stoles, ioyned to an other chaumber, with courtaines, soo that the courtaines beinge drawen, it made but oone chamber and hauyng wyndowes on thre partes thereof to receyue in the heate of the sonne.
Zenith, is a worde belongyng to cosmography, and signifieth a poynte in the firmament dyrectely ouer the crowne of a mannes heade, where so euer he be.
Zereth, an Hebrewe measure, whiche is an handbredthe.
Zeugma, a fygure, whereby many sentences are ioyned togyther with one verbe, as, Neqvis es Catilina, ut te, aut pudor à turpitudine, aut metus à periculo, aut ratio à furore reuocarit, Me thou art suche a man Catiline, as eyther shamefastnes can withdraw frome dyshonestie, or feare from danger, or reason from vengeable angre.
Zeusis, an excellent paynter, which so paynted a boy carieng grapes, that byrdes cam to the table and pecked on the grapes, wenyng that they had ben very grapes, whiche Zeusis beholdynge, was with hym selfe angrye, and sayde, If I had made the boye as well as I haue done the grapes, the byrdes durste not haue come so nygh to the grapes.
Zeus, a fyshe taken aboute Calis in Spayne, whiche is blacke, but he is very delycate.

## ¶Z ANTE I.

ZIgena, a fysshe of the sea.
Zigari people whiche we do call Egryptians, that wander aboute in euery realme, and be horrible theues.
Zigarum, the countrey from whense the sayde people do come.



Zizania, cockle whiche groweth in corne.
Zinziber, gynger.

## Z ANTE O.

ZOdiacus, a cercle in heauen, wherein be the xii. signes.
Zographia, the picture of beastes.
Zoilus, was a poete, whiche enuied Homerus: and therfore the enuiers of well lerned menne are called Zoili.
Zœlscum, certayne slare that commeth oute of Spayne, wherof therde is made for nettes to take byrdes.
Zomos, gruell.
Zona, a gyrdell.
Zonatim, in rompasse aboute.
Zopissa, pitche taken from shyppes whyche being tempred with wate and salte, is of more efficacy than other pitche.
Zopyron, an herbe, whiche some do suppose to be Pulpol mountayne.
Zopyrus, was a manne, whyche by phisnomye knewe euery mannes condicions. And whan in beholdynge Socrates he iudged him to be vnthryfty, and therfore was scorned of many men: Socrates answered, Zopyrus is not deceyued, for in dede I had ben suche one as he saith, if I had nat by philosophy subdued nature. Also Zopirus was a noble Persian, seruaunt to Darius, whiche whan the citie of Babylon rebelled against kyng Darius, and that he had made longe warre, and could not subdue them, vnwares to any man, did cutte of his owne nose, and wounded hym selfe, & fled to Babylon, sayinge, the kynge had soo disfigured hym, because that he perswaded hym to haue peace with the Babylonians, whyche they herynge, made hym their chiefe capitayne. Than by lytel and lytell declaring to them the strength of the kynge, and howe they mought not indure longe againste hym, at the last he caused them to submyt them selues to the kyng, and to receyue hym into the citie. Wherfore Darius was wonte to saie, that he had leuer haue one Zopyrus, than twenty Babylons.
Zoroanda, a ryuer, whyche the greatte water Tigris maketh on the one syde of the mountayne Taurus.
Zoroastes, the fyrst kynder of Magike.

## Z ANTE V.

¶Zura, bearies of white thorne.

## Z ANTE Y.

¶Zygia, a pype, wherin men dyd play at weddynges.
Zythus, drynke made with barleye sodden. It mate be taken for ale or biere.

FINIS DICTIONARII.

The filth of secret Chambers
The stynche of the pumpes in shippes
Nor the Ordures of Cities do
corrupte and infecte the ayre
so muche, as false folke doe
the people. 27 Feb. 1604

would have murdred King James the sixte
in Scotland: God preserue our King & myne
14 May 1608. Robt Hassall

This indenture maye the 28th daie of Octobar in the second
yeare of Queene Elizabeth to haue & to hold from the daie
of the date hereof vnto the ende & terme of fowerteene yeares
next & ymmediatly ensuinge the same yeare

A paraclesian is a stiller of waters

Vertue saieth 1587

Frendles to none
yet faithfull to one

non iuvabit

the that kyng mere horses then kynd
Dogges then Myne
Women then men
That man mave thrive
But trust not to when
13 March 1604

Hippocratica is one of the Lynds of Dropsie

At the feast of S^t Michaell tharchangell
15 22 S^r Randolphe Brereton knight
Chamberlayne of Chester deceased

Colforde

Colsforde

Ner tonere
ner timide

# LONDINI.

IN OFFICINA THOMAE BERTHELETI TYPIS IMPRES.

CVM PRIVILEGIO AD IMPRIMENDVM SOLVM.

AN. M. D. XLII.

I feare much dwell
because I have an vnruly

I goe to bed as to my graue
God knowes when I shall wake
Extreme vnct my soule to saue
When death me life shall take

to
vj Febr 1604

Adam Webster
17 Febr 1604

Combine to combyne
or confederate togeather

ne nimis in tentationem